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Great Britain. Maps. 1836
A.C.)

A New

BRITISH ATLAS:

COMPRISING

A

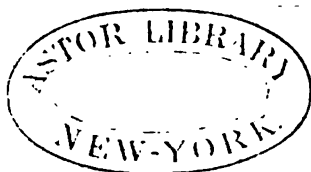
SERIES OF 54 MAPS.

Constructed from the most

Recent Surveys

and

ENGRAVED BY SIDNEY HALL.



LONDON

Chapman & Hall 186, Strand.

1836.

WOMAN
SUN
YOUNG

LIST OF MAPS.

ENGLAND.

BEDFORDSHIRE
BERKSHIRE.
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.
CHESHIRE.
CORNWALL.
CUMBERLAND.

DERBYSHIRE.
DEVONSHIRE.
DORSETSHIRE.
DURHAM.

ESSEX.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

HAMPSHIRE.
HEREFORDSHIRE.
HERTFORDSHIRE.
HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

KENT.

LANCASHIRE.
LEICESTERSHIRE.
LINCOLNSHIRE.

MIDDLESEX.
MONMOUTHSHIRE.

NORFOLK.
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.
NORTHUMBERLAND.
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

OXFORDSHIRE.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

SHROPSHIRE.
SOMERSETSHIRE.
STAFFORDSHIRE.
SUFFOLK.
SURREY.
SUSSEX.

WARWICKSHIRE.
WESTMORLAND.
WILTSHIRE.
WORCESTERSHIRE.

YORKSHIRE (2 plates).

IRELAND (2 plates).

SCOTLAND (2 plates).

WALES (2 plates).

ISLE OF WIGHT.

ISLE OF MAN, JERSEY, AND GUERNSEY.

INLAND NAVIGATION (4 plates).



E N G L A N D.

Lat. between 49 deg. 58 min. and 55 deg. 50 min. N. Lon. between 1 deg. 50 min. E. and 6 deg. W. Greatest length 330 m. Mean breadth 220 m. Superficial extent 50,535 m. Counties 40. Parishes (in 1821) 9640, and 850 parochial chapelries. Cities 25. Boroughs, &c. 186. Provinces or Archdioceses 2. Dioceses 25. Universities 4: Oxford, Cambridge, King's College, and London University. Members of Parliament 482.

Population (in 1821) males 5,483,679; females 5,777,758: total

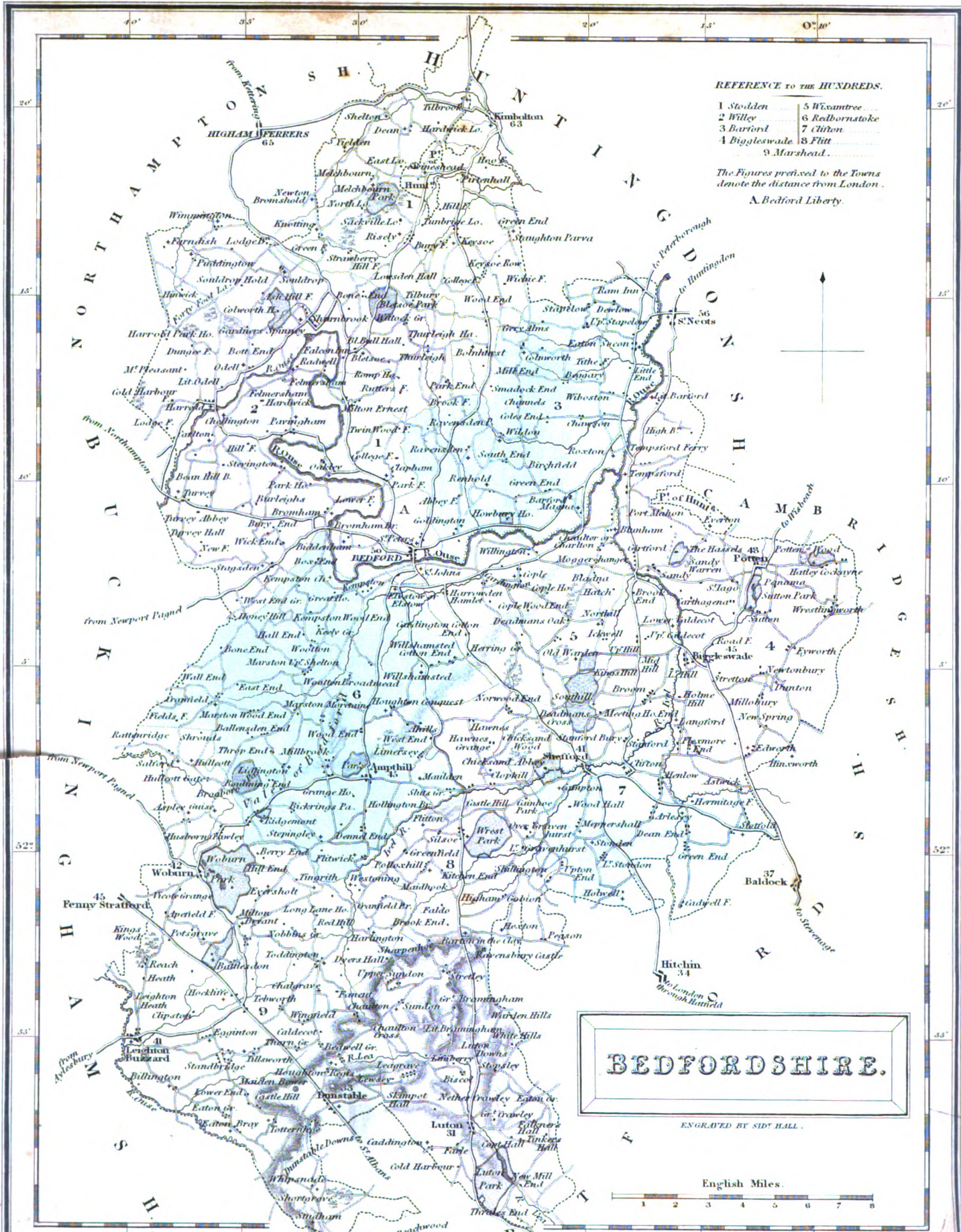
11,261,437. (In 1831) males 6,375,394; females 6,713,944: total 13,089,338. Total rental of landed property, &c. (in 1815) 27,890,358*l*. Total annual value of real property assessed to the property tax (in 1815) 51,320,544*l*. Assessment for poor and county rates (in 1831) 7,929,608*l*. Total revenue of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland (in 1831) 46,424,440*l*. Total expenditure (in 1831) 47,123,298*l*.

ENGLAND constitutes the largest portion of the island of Great Britain, which is the richest and most extensive of all the islands belonging to the European quarter of the globe. It is bounded on every side by the sea except the north, where it joins Scotland; and on the west, where it is connected with Wales. The face of the country generally displays a greater proportion of beautiful and varied scenery than the most extensive tracts of territory in other parts of the world. The coast is indented with numerous bays, creeks, and inlets of the sea, many of which naturally form safe and convenient harbours for shipping. England is situated in the temperate zone, but nearer the north than the south, so that the country enjoys but a moderate share of the genial influence of the sun; and even while that luminary is above the horizon, the sky is frequently obscured by clouds. But this defect is compensated by the peculiar freshness of vegetation, which characterizes British landscape, and which is owing to the frequent descent of the clouds in rain and dew. The alternations of heat and cold are not often very considerable, though the weather is proverbially changeable. The most important among the mountain heights in England have been mentioned in the articles relating to the counties in which they are situated; and the altitudes of some of the most elevated have been stated, from the calculations of scientific observers. As such estimates, however, are formed by different modes of observation, the heights of some mountains are, as might be expected, somewhat variously stated by different calculators. The loftiest mountains of South Britain are in Yorkshire and Cumberland. Dr. Brewster, in the article *Physical Geography*, in the "Edinburgh Encyclopædia," has given a catalogue of the principal eminences in the island of Great Britain, with their respective heights; and the following are those of the English mountains in his list: Whernside, 4050 feet above the sea level; Ingleborough, 3987 feet; Helvellyn, 3324 feet; and Skiddaw, 3270 feet. A reference to the account of Cumberland will show the difference between the estimates we have adopted and those given in the Encyclopædia. According to the Government Survey, conducted by General Mudge, and others, the height of Whernside is only 2384 feet, and that of Ingleborough 2361 feet; while Seafell, in Cumberland, is represented as the loftiest of the British mountains. The chief rivers in England are the Thames, the Severn, the Humber, and the Trent, the courses of which have been already described in the notices of the counties through which they flow.

The territorial divisions of England have been extremely different at different periods. The earliest formed Roman province in Britain was called *Britannia Prima*, including the whole territory south of the Thames from Kent to Cornwall. Within it dwelt the British nations denominated *Cantii*, *Bibroci*, *Attrebates*, *Segontiaci*, *Belgæ*, *Hedui*, *Durotriges*, *Cimbri*, *Cornubii*, and *Damnonii*. The next province was *Britannia Secunda*, comprehending the tract westward of the Severn: of this only the south-eastern part belongs to England; and its original inhabitants were the *Silures*, a warlike people, whose dominion, while independent, extended over South Wales. The third was the province called *Flavia Cæsariensis*, between the Thames, the Severn, and the Humber. Here were situated the nations called *Dobuni*, *Cassii*, or *Catieuchlani*, *Carnabii*, *Trinobantes*, *Iceni*, and *Coritani*. The fourth province was *Maxima Cæsariensis*, north-eastward of the foregoing, and extending to the

wall of Severus, between the Tyne and Solway Frith, where dwelt the people called Parisii, Brigantes, Voluntii, and Sistuntii. Beyond the wall was a province named Valentia, reaching to the rivers Clyde and Forth, in Scotland. The southern portion appears to have been partly inhabited by the Mæetæ, the Gadeni, and the Ottadini. The Anglo-Saxons having gradually obtained possession of this country, successively founded seven kingdoms, called the Heptarchy. 1. The kingdom of Kent, comprising the present county of Kent, and a part of Surrey; 2. Sussex, or the kingdom of the South Saxons, including the county of Sussex and a part of Surrey; 3. Wessex, or the kingdom of the West Saxons, in which were the present counties of Devon, Dorset, Somerset, Wilts, Berks, Hants, and a third part of Surrey; 4. Essex, or the East Saxon kingdom, took in the counties of Essex and Middlesex, with a part of Herts; 5. East Anglia, or the kingdom of the Eastern Angles, consisted of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridgeshire; 6. Mercia, or Middle Anglia, included all the counties situated between the rivers Humber, Mersey, Severn, and Thames, and westward of East Anglia and Essex; 7. Northumbria, or the kingdom of the Northern Angles, comprehended the counties between Mercia and Scotland. The Britons retained possession of Cornwall during the continuance of the Saxon Heptarchy; but the Angles conquered the territory between the Severn and the Wye, so that the only county now making part of England, which they retained besides Cornwall, was that of Monmouth. The arrangement of the whole territory of England into counties has been ascribed to Alfred the Great; and also the subdivision of counties into hundreds and tithings; but these territorial distinctions are probably of an earlier date than the reign of that prince, who died at the close of the ninth century. In the north of England hundreds still retain the Anglo-Saxon appellation of wapentakes. Some of the larger counties are separated into districts including several hundreds, as Yorkshire into ridings, Lincolnshire into parts, Kent into lathes, and Sussex into rapes. The minor division of counties into parishes is an ecclesiastical institution, which probably took place about 636, by order of Honorius, Archbishop of Canterbury. The number of the parishes in England has undergone many variations, in consequence of the union of some parishes and the separation of others at different periods. In the Domesday-book, compiled in the reign of William I., thirty-four counties only are described: as Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmorland, belonged then to Scotland; Monmouth to Wales; and Durham and Lancashire were omitted.

England is judicially divided into six circuits, each including a certain number of counties. 1. Home Circuit, comprising Essex, Herts, Kent, Surrey, and Sussex; 2. Western Circuit—Hants, Wilts, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall; 3. Oxford Circuit—Oxford, Berks, Gloucester, Worcester, Monmouth, Hereford, Salop, and Stafford; 4. Midland Circuit—Warwick, Leicester, Derby, Notts, Lincoln, Rutland, and Northampton; 5. Norfolk Circuit—Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Bucks, and Bedford; 6. Northern Circuit—York, Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancaster. To these thirty-eight counties must be added Cheshire, which was formerly under a separate jurisdiction, but has been recently annexed to the same circuit with the adjoining counties; and Middlesex, which being the seat of the supreme courts of justice, is therefore not included in either of the circuits. In some of the county maps may be observed detached tracts, chiefly of small extent, enclosed within a county different from that to which they belong; probably in consequence of the distribution of territorial property among the great landholders in ancient times: such isolated districts having formed parts of the estates of great barons or powerful ecclesiastics whose principal establishments were situated in the counties to which these districts are assigned.



REFERENCE TO THE HUNDREDS.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1 Stoddon | 5 Wixamtree |
| 2 Willey | 6 Redbournstone |
| 3 Barford | 7 Chilton |
| 4 Biggleswade | 8 Flit |
| | 9 Marshfield |

The Figures prefixed to the Towns denote the distance from London.
A Bedford Liberty.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

ENGRAVED BY SID^r HALL.

English Miles.



BEDFORDSHIRE.

Lat. between 51 deg. 50 min. and 52 deg. 21 min. N. Lon. between 8 min. and 40 min. W. Greatest length 35 m. Greatest breadth 20 m. Superficial extent 297,600 acres. Boundaries: N. Northamptonshire and Huntingdonshire; E. Cambridgeshire and Hertfordshire; S. Herts and Buckinghamshire; W. Buckinghamshire. Hundreds 9. Parishes 123. Borough 1. Market-towns 8: Bedford, Biggleswade, Dunstable, Harrold, Leighton-Buzzard, Luton, Pottou, and Woburn.

Diocese of Lincoln; archdeaconry of Bedford, including the deaneries of Bedford, Clapham, Dunstable, Eaton, Fleet, and Shefford. Endowed grammar-school, with university privileges, at Bedford.

Norfolk Circuit.—Assizes and quarter-sessions held at Bedford, where are the county prisons. Acting magistrates 41. Members of Parliament, 2 for the county, and 2 for the borough of Bedford.

Polling-places for the County.—Bedford, Luton, Leighton-Buzzard, Ampthill, Biggleswade, and Sharnbrook.

Population, &c. (in 1821) inhabited houses 15,412; families 17,373; comprising 40,365 males, and 43,331 females; total 83,716: (in 1831) total 95,383. Estimated increase of inhabitants, from 1700 to 1821, 36,900. Assessment for poor and county rates (in 1826) land 77,920*l.* 1*s.*; dwelling-houses 6298*l.* 7*s.*; mills, factories, &c. 567*l.* 19*s.*; manorial property 183*l.* 2*s.*; total 84,969*l.* 9*s.*; (in 1830) total 96,994*l.*

THE surface of the country is agreeably diversified with alternations of hills and valleys: to the south is a range of chalk hills of considerable height; the middle of the county contains rich dairy land; and the Vale of Bedford, in particular, is extremely fertile. Bedfordshire has long been noted for the produce of wheat and barley; and the vicinity of Biggleswade is peculiarly adapted for the culture of garden vegetables. The large dairy farms in the southern district furnish great quantities of butter for the London market. The principal manufactures of the county are those of thread for lace-making, and straw-plat for hats and bonnets, the latter of which flourishes chiefly in the neighbourhood of Dunstable. Near Woburn, fuller's-earth is obtained in considerable quantities, and conveyed for sale to different places by means of the Grand Junction Canal. The scenery is generally pleasing, and the more elevated parts afford rich and varied prospects. From Ridgmont, between Woburn and Ampthill, the view extends over the adjoining county of Buckingham; from Millbrook, eastward of Ampthill, is seen the Vale of Bedford; and fine prospects appear from Toternhoe, westward of Dunstable; and from the Downs between Barton and Stretley. The most important rivers are the Ouse, which, entering this county, from Buckinghamshire, crosses it from west to east; and the Ivel, which joins the former at Tempsford; and, besides these, may be mentioned the Lea, which has its source at Houghton Regis, near Dunstable; and the Ouzel, which partly divides Bedfordshire from Buckinghamshire. There are mineral springs at Pertenhall, Bletsoe, Wrest, Clapham north-west of Bedford, Bromham, Oakley, Turvey, and elsewhere, but none of importance. Before the Roman conquest, Bedfordshire was included in territories of the Cassii, or Catieuchlani, and subsequently it formed part of the province of Flavia Cæsariensis. Under the Saxon Heptarchy, it belonged to the kingdom of Mercia, but in the ninth century, it was overrun by the Danes, who, having acquired a permanent footing in the island, this part of it was afterwards comprised within the district called Danelagh, or the Danish Pale. Through this county passed the Roman roads, called Watling Street, and Iknield Street; and

at their intersection, near Dunstable, was the Roman station of Durocobrivæ. Toternhoe Castle, westward of that town, is a quadrangular entrenched camp, and near it is a circular entrenchment, called Maiden Bower. Ceaulin, King of Wessex, gained a great victory over the Britons, near Bedford, about 571; in the early part of the tenth century, this county was the scene of various military events in the wars between Edward the Elder and the Danes; and in 1010, those invaders burnt Bedford and Tempsford. The former town was the seat of hostilities in the reigns of Stephen, John, and Charles I. Among the baronial castles which formerly existed in this county, may be mentioned those of Bedford, Eaton-Socon, Risinghoe, Cainhoe, Bletsoe, Ridgemont, and Yielden, traces of which are still remaining. Dunstable was the seat of a priory of Augustinian canons, and at Elstow was a Benedictine nunnery; the churches belonging to both which convents are still standing, having been made parish churches. Chicksand Priory, a convent of Gilbertines, was converted into a mansion-house soon after the dissolution of monasteries; and many parts of the building have thus been preserved. At Woburn was a Cistercian abbey, and there were several other conventual establishments at Bedford and elsewhere. The principal noblemen's and gentlemen's seats are Luton Park, belonging to the Marquis of Bute; Woburn Park, to the Duke of Bedford; Wrest Park, to the Countess De Grey; Ampthill Park, to Lord Holland; Chicksand Priory, to Charles Dixon, Esq.; Melchburn Park, to the Duke of Manchester; Southill House, to Samuel Whitbread, Esq.; Odell Castle, to — Alston, Esq.; Colworth House, in the parish of Sharnbrook, to William Lee Antonie, Esq.; Houghton Regis, to Henry Brandreth, Esq.; and Leighton-Buzzard Manor House, to the Honourable Mrs. Leigh. Among the eminent persons who were natives of this county may be mentioned John Bunyan, author of the "Pilgrim's Progress," who was born at Elstow, and died in 1688; John Pomfret, a popular minor poet, born at Luton, who died in 1703, at the age of thirty-six; Nicholas Rowe, an eminent dramatic writer, who was born at Little Barford, and died in 1718; and Edmund Chishull, a learned divine and antiquary, who was born at Eyworth, near Potton, and died in 1733. Nathaniel Salmon, a voluminous writer on antiquities and topography; and Thomas Salmon, the author of several historical and geographical works, were natives of Meppershall, of which parish their father was rector. John of Dunstable, whom Stow calls "a master of astronomy and music," and who died in 1458, was probably a native of Dunstable; as also was Elkanah Settle, a dramatist and political writer of some note in the reigns of Charles II. and James II. Dr. Edmund Castell, the very learned compiler of a Heptaglott Lexicon, died in 1685, at Higham-Gobion, of which parish he was rector; and Dr. Zachary Grey, the author of a useful Commentary on Butler's Hudibras, was rector of Houghton-Conquest, where he died in 1766, aged seventy-eight. At Cardington, south-east of Bedford, Howard, the celebrated philanthropist, resided; and, in 1773, he served the office of high sheriff of Bedfordshire: in the parish church of Cardington is a monument recording his death at Cherson, in Crim Tartary, January 21, 1794.

BESSHIRE.

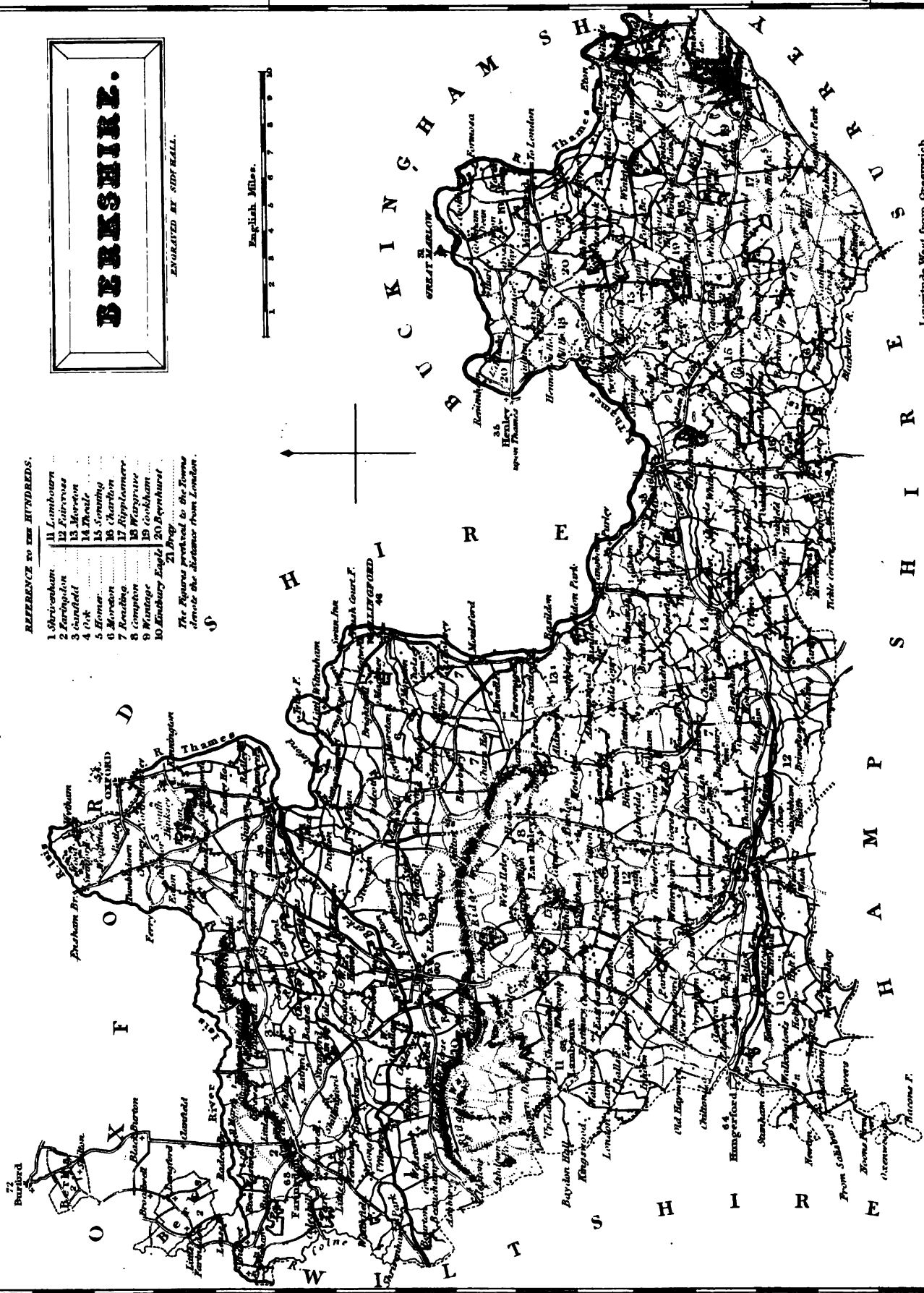
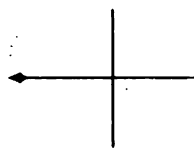
ENGRAVED BY ADP. HALL.

REFERENCE TO THE HUNDREDS.

- 1 Strivenham.
- 2 Lanchester.
- 3 Lanchester.
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- 20 Lanchester.
- 21 Lanchester.

The figures prefixed to the Towns denote the distance from London.

English Miles.



Longitude West from Greenwich.

BERKSHIRE.

Lat. between 51 deg. 20 min. and 51 deg. 47 min. N. Lon. between 29 min. and 1 deg. 37 min. W. Greatest length 48 m. Greatest breadth 29 m. Superficial extent 464,500 acres. Boundaries: N. Oxfordshire and Bucks; E. Buckingham and Surrey; S. Hampshire; W. Gloucestershire and Wiltshire. Hundreds 20. Parishes 148. Boroughs 4. Market-towns 12: Abingdon, Faringdon, Hungerford, East Ilsey, Lambourn, Maidenhead, Newbury, Reading, Wallingford, Wantage, Windsor, and Wokingham.

Diocese of Salisbury, except the parish of Chilton, in the diocese of Oxford; and that of Langford, in the diocese of Lincoln: it forms an archdeaconry, including the deaneries of Abingdon, Newbury, Reading, and Wallingford. Endowed grammar-schools, with university privileges, at Abingdon and Reading.

Oxford Circuit.—Lent assizes and Epiphany sessions held at Reading; Summer assizes and Hilary sessions at Abingdon; Mi-

chaelmas sessions at either town at the option of the magistrates, Easter sessions at Newbury. County prisons at Reading and Abingdon. Acting Magistrates 93. Members of Parliament, 3 for the county, 2 each for the boroughs of Reading and Windsor, and 1 each for the boroughs of Abingdon and Wallingford.

Polling-places for the County.—Abingdon, Reading, Newbury, Wantage, Wokingham, Maidenhead, Faringdon, and East Ilsey.

Population, &c. (in 1821) inhabited houses 24,705; families 27,700, comprising 65,546 males, and 66,431 females; total 131,977: (in 1831) total 145,289. Estimated increase of inhabitants, from 1700 to 1821, 60,000. Assessment for poor and county rates (in 1826) land 89,595*l.* 17*s.*; dwelling-houses 21,013*l.* 15*s.*; mills, factories, &c. 2446*l.* 1*s.*; manorial property 838*l.* 15*s.*; total 113,894*l.* 8*s.*: (in 1830) total 129,533.

THIS county comprises four districts, exhibiting peculiarities of soil and scenery: the Forest district, extending from the eastern border to the river Loddon; the Vale of Kennet, comprehending the southern part of Berkshire, from the Loddon to the western border; the central Chalk Hills; and the Vale of the Thames, a narrow tract bordering on the river reaching from Streatley on the east to Buscot on the west. The chief agricultural produce consists of wheat, barley, oats, beans, peas, rye, buck-wheat, vetches, rape, potatoes, and turnips; besides which are grown hops, flax, woad, dill, and lavender; and on the southern and eastern parts of the county there is much wood-land, including the greater part of the Royal Forest of Windsor. The manufactures are not very considerable, but the most important are those of paper, cotton, and silk; and Windsor and other places are particularly famous for ale. Timber, corn, and flour, are exported to London and elsewhere, by means of the Thames. The high central chalk district includes Cuckamsley Hills, and those of the White Horse, so called from the figure of a horse cut out in the chalky soil. The principal eminences besides the preceding, are Schut-chamfly Beacon, Whiteham Hill, Cumnor Hurst, near Appleton, Cooper's Hill, near Windsor, St. Leonard's Hill, and Folly Hill, near Maidenhead. The rivers in Berkshire, besides the Thames, are the Kennet, the Loddon, the Ock, the Lambourne, and the Enborne. There is a saline mineral spring at Cumnor, there are others near Windsor; and chalybeate springs at Sunning and elsewhere. Berkshire was anciently inhabited by three British tribes, the Attrebates, who occupied the greater part of the county; the Segontiaci, on the confines of Hampshire; and the Bibroci, who dwelt near the south-east border and in the hundred of Bray: under the Romans, it was included in the province called Britannia Prima; and during the Heptarchy it formed part of the kingdom of Wessex. The ancient British road, called the Ridgeway, passed over Cuckamsley Hill. On White Horse Hill are ancient camps, called Letcomb Castle and Uffington Castle; on Bagshot Heath is an entrenchment named Cæsar's Camp; and in Ashdown Park is Alfred's Castle, near which the Danes were defeated in 872. Berkshire was the scene of warlike operations in the reign of Stephen, and in that of Charles I.,—Reading having been taken by the Parliamentarians in April, 1643; battles were fought at Newbury in that and the following year; and Donnington Castle, which was besieged by the Parliamentarians, was successfully defended for the king by the governor, Colonel Boys.

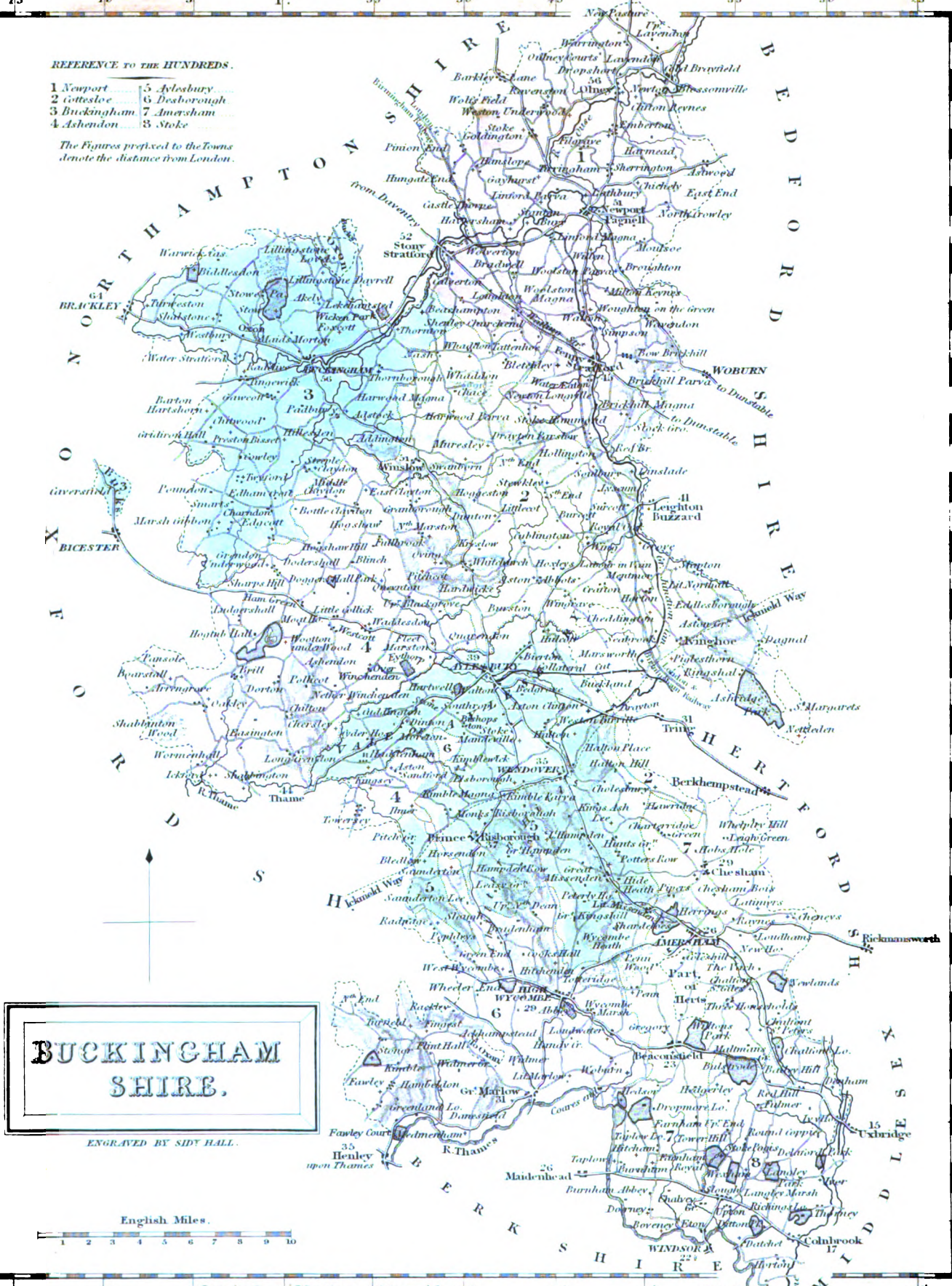
A magnificent abbey for Benedictine Monks was founded at Reading by Henry I., and there was another at Abingdon; the abbots of both which were parliamentary barons: of the extensive buildings belonging to these monasteries there are but few vestiges remaining. Hurley was the seat of another Benedictine monastery; and

there were, within the county, nine more conventual establishments, two preceptories of the Knights Hospitallers, and three Colleges, including that of St. George at Windsor. There are several interesting specimens of ancient church architecture, as the Norman doorway of the parish church of Avington, the churches of Little Coxwell and Sunning Hill; those of Great Shefford and Welford, which have round towers at the west end; the churches of Uffington, Englefield, and Faringdon, in the early Gothic style; and that of Shottesbrooke built in 1337. The ancient manor-house of Appleton, five miles south-west of Oxford, has at the principal entrance a semicircular headed doorway, with plain mouldings, supposed by Mr. Lysons to be of as early a date as the reign of Henry II. Cumnor Place, now in ruins, was one of the country seats of the abbots of Abingdon, remarkable as the alleged scene of events related in Sir Walter Scott's romance entitled "Kenilworth." Little Shefford manor-house exhibits the style of building of the reign of Henry VIII.; and Ockholt manor-house, an ancient seat of the Norreys family, affords another interesting example of ancient architecture, having been built in 1465. In this county is situated the Royal Castle of Windsor, on the summit of a hill on the western bank of the river Thames. The buildings surround two courts or wards within which are a keep or central fortress, on an artificial eminence, and St. George's Chapel, with the royal tomb-house; extending in all over more than twelve acres of ground. The Castle is surrounded by a noble terrace, faced with a solid rampart of stone, forming one of the most magnificent parades in Europe, whence appears a vast variety of beautiful scenery, including the winding course of the river Thames through the adjacent valley, amidst woods, meadows, villages, and mansions, which adorn its banks. The edifice was chiefly erected in the reign of Edward III., under the superintendence of William of Wykeham Bishop of Winchester; and St. George's Chapel, which had been founded by Henry I., was rebuilt by order of Edward IV., under the direction of Sir Reginald Bray, who is usually regarded as the architect of Henry the Seventh's Chapel at Westminster. Windsor Castle, though no longer of importance as a military fortress, remains a peculiar object of national interest as a specimen of ancient castellated architecture. This county contains the noblemen's and gentlemen's seats of Ashdown Park, Benham Place, and Hampstead Marshall, belonging to Earl Craven; Bassildon Park, to Sir Francis Sykes, Bart.; Aldermaston House, to W. Congreve, Esq.; Easthampstead Park, to the Marquis of Downshire; South-hill Park, to the Earl of Limerick; Billinge-bear Park, to Lord Braybrooke; Pusey House, to the Hon. Philip Pusey; Calcot House, to Mrs. Beville; White Knights, near Reading; Frogmore, to the Princess Augusta; Selwood Park, to M. Forbes, Esq.; Witham, to the Earl of Abingdon; Coleshill, to the Earl of Radnor; Buscot Park, to Pryse Pryse, Esq.; Holme Park, Sunning, to Richard Palmer, Esq.; Padworth House, to T. Bacon, Esq.; Bisham Abbey, to George Vansittart, Esq.; Englefield House, to R. P. Benyon de Beauvoir, Esq.; and Barton Court, to Charles Dundas, Esq. Shaw House, near Newbury, is remarkable as having been the head-quarters of Charles I., just before the last battle of Newbury. Among the distinguished persons connected with this county were, Alfred the Great, King of England, who was born at Wantage; Geoffrey Chaucer, called the father of English poetry, who spent the latter part of his life at Donnington Castle, but died in London, in 1400; St. Edmund, Archbishop of Canterbury in the reign of Henry III., who was a native of Abingdon; Thomas Hearne, a most industrious antiquary, born at White Waltham, in 1678; Archbishop Laud, who was born at Reading, in 1573; Sir John Barnard, an eminent patriot, who was also a native of Reading; Sir Samuel Morland, distinguished for his mechanical genius, and who invented or improved the speaking trumpet, in the latter part of the seventeenth century; Dr. John Fell, Bishop of Oxford, a learned critic and antiquary, born at Longworth, in 1625; Dr. William Lloyd, Bishop of Worcester, an eminent divine and historian, who was a native of Tilehurst, and d'ed in 1717; Dr. Samuel Chandler, a learned dissenting divine and theological writer, who was born at Hungerford, in 1693, and died in 1766; Alexander Pope, the celebrated poet, who was a native of London, but passed the early part of his life at Binfield, in Windsor Forest, the delightful scenery of which he made the subject of one of his first poetical productions; Edward Moore, an ingenious poet and tragedian, who was a native of Abingdon, where he died in 1757; Dr. Joseph Butler, Bishop of Durham, the author of a "Treatise on the Analogy of Natural and Revealed Religion," who was born at Wantage, and died in 1752; and Isaac Kimber, also a native of Wantage, and author of a popular Abridgment of English History, who died in 1755.

REFERENCE TO THE HUNDREDS.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1 Newport | 5 Aylesbury |
| 2 Gt. Gt. Gt. | 6 Desborough |
| 3 Buckingham | 7 Amersham |
| 4 Ashendon | 8 Stoke |

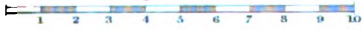
The Figures prefixed to the Towns denote the distance from London.



BUCKINGHAM
SHIRE.

ENGRAVED BY SIDY HALL.

English Miles.



BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Lat. between 51 deg. 29 min. and 52 deg. 12 min. N. Lon. between 30 min. and 1 deg. 8 min. W. Greatest length 45 m. Greatest breadth 23 m. Superficial extent 473,600 acres Boundaries: N. Northamptonshire; E. Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, and Middlesex; S. Berks; W. Oxfordshire. Hundreds 8. Parishes 202. Boroughs 4. Market-towns 16: Amersham, Aylesbury, Beaconsfield, Buckingham, Chesham, Ivinghoe, Great Marlow, Newport Pagnell, Olney, Princes Risborough, Fenny Stratford, Stony Stratford, Wendover, Winslow, High Wycombe, and Colnbrooke, which last is partly in Middlesex.

Archdeaconry of Buckingham and diocese of Lincoln. Endowed grammar-schools, with university privileges, at Eton and Amersham.

Oxford Circuit.—Assizes (Summer) held at Buckingham; Lent

assizes and general quarter-sessions held at Aylesbury, where are the county prisons. Acting magistrates 130. Divisional or petty sessions 10 stations. Members of Parliament 3 for the county, and 2 each for the boroughs of Aylesbury, Buckingham, Marlow, and Wycombe.

Polling-places for the County.—Aylesbury, Buckingham, Newport Pagnell, and Beaconsfield.

Population, &c. (in 1821) inhabited houses 24,876; families 28,867; comprising 64,867 males, and 69,201 females; total 134,068: (in 1831) total 146,529. Estimated increase of inhabitants from 1700 to 1821, 56,300. Assessment for poor and county rates (in 1826) land 123,470*l.*; dwelling-houses 17,495*l.* 9*s.*; mills, factories, &c. 2702*l.* 7*s.*; manorial profits, &c. 247*l.* 17*s.*; total 143,915*l.* 13*s.*, (in 1830) total 156,483*l.*

THE general appearance of this county is much diversified, the southern parts chiefly consisting of those chalky heights called the Chiltern Hills; through the centre of the county extends the fertile Vale of Aylesbury, and the more northern parts consist of gentle sand-hills, with a considerable proportion of pasture and meadow land, and some under the plough. The productions of the dairy, especially butter, form a considerable article of commerce, and a great number of calves are fatted for the London market. The chief crops consist of wheat, barley, beans, peas, clover, and turnips. In the southern part of the county are extensive woods of beech, and on the Chiltern Hills is a tract of land covered with box-trees, apparently indigenous. The most important manufactures are those of paper and lace, especially the latter; and a considerable trade is likewise carried on in grain, timber, malt, &c., conveyed to the metropolis and elsewhere, by the Grand Junction Canal, passing through the county. The principal eminences in this county are Bow Brickhill, eastward of Fenny Stratford; Wendover Down, above Buckingham; and Muzzle Hill, near Brill; besides which Cliefden, Taplow, Princes Risborough, and Great Marlow, may be mentioned as affording extensive prospects. Besides the river Thames, which skirts the southern border of the county, it is watered by the Ouse, the Thame, the Ouzel, which divides it from Bedfordshire, and the Colne, which separates it from Middlesex.

Buckinghamshire was anciently inhabited by the Cassii, or Catieuchani; under the Romans it belonged to the province of Flavia Caesariensis; during the Saxon Heptarchy it formed a part of the kingdom of Mercia; and it was subsequently included within the jurisdiction of Danelagh, or the Danish Pale. This county was the seat of hostilities in the reign of King John; and again in that of Charles I.; Buckingham having been in 1644, the head-quarters of the Royalists, who had garrisons at Borstall House and other places. The county

was crossed by the Roman roads called Ikniel Street and Watling Street, on the latter of which was situated the station of Magiovinium, supposed to have been at Old Fields, south of Fenny Stratford. There are circular intrenched camps, probably of British origin, at West Wycombe, Danesfield on the banks of the Thames, Cholesbury, and other places; and near Medmenham are the remains of a quadrangular camp. In a meadow adjacent to High Wycombe, a tessellated pavement was discovered in 1722; and coins of the Emperors Antoninus Pius, and Marcus Aurelius, have been found near that place, which was probably the site of a Roman villa. An ancient mound, or embankment, called Grimes-Dyke extends from east to west through a part of the county. The parish church of Stewkley is an interesting specimen of Norman architecture, and the churches of Upton, Horton, Caversfield, Water Stratford, and Dinton, exhibit a similar style of building. Chetwode Priory Church, erected in 1244, displays the early Gothic style; and Hillesdon Church affords an example of the later Gothic, with windows containing abundance of stained glass. At Medmenham was a priory of Cistercian monks, of which there are some small remains; Notley Abbey, on the north bank of the river Thame, has been occupied as a farm-house; Burnham Abbey, north-west of Slough, a convent of nuns of the order of St. Augustin, is also converted into a farm-house; and there are a few remains of the College of Bonhommes at Ashridge, north-west of Chesham. Hanslope Castle, situated in the parish of Castlethorpe, where vestiges of it still exist, was held by the barons, in their insurrection against King John in 1216, and being taken by his general, Foulque de Brent, it was subsequently destroyed. At Lavendon, north-east of Olney, are earthworks indicating the site of an ancient castle; and at Whitchurch, north of Aylesbury, are similar vestiges remaining. Borstall House, on the western border of the county, near Brill, occupied by a royal garrison in the civil war under Charles I., has been demolished, but the tower, or gate-house, remains a fine specimen of the castellated architecture of the fourteenth century. Near the southern angle of the county, on the north bank of the Thames, stands Eton, noted for its school, or college, founded by Henry VI.

Among the noblemen's and gentlemen's seats in this county, the most important are the magnificent mansion and gardens of Stowe, and Wooton, the seats of the Duke of Buckingham; Shardeloes, near Amersham, belonging to T. T. Drake, Esq.; Bulstrode Park, to the Duke of Somerset; Hall-barn, to H. E. Waller, Esq., a descendant of Waller the poet; Hedsor Lodge, north of Maidenhead, to Lord Boston; Hampden House, near Princes Risborough, formerly the seat of the great patriot John Hampden, now belonging to the Earl of Buckinghamshire; Ditten Park, near Colnbrooke, to Lord Montagu; Dropmore, to Lord Grenville; Wycombe Abbey, to Lord Carrington; Latimers, near Chesham, to Lord G. A. H. Cavendish; Stoke Park, north of Slough, to J. Penn, Esq.; Langley Park, to Sir R. B. Harvey, Bart.; Wycombe Park, to Sir John Dashwood King, Bart.; and Wilton Park, to J. Dupre, Esq. Eminent men.—Edmund Waller, the celebrated poet, was born in 1605, at Coleshill, in the parish of Amersham, where he long resided, and dying there in 1687, he was interred at Beaconsfield; Milton took up his abode at Chalfont St. Giles's, during the plague in 1665, and there he completed his "Paradise Lost;" Burke, the statesman, died in 1797, at his seat at Gregories, in the parish of Beaconsfield; Gray, the poet, was interred in the churchyard of Stoke-Poges; Bow Brickhill was the residence of the Rev. James Bentham, author of the "History of Ely," who was rector of the parish; and Cowper, the poet, composed many of his finest works at Olney: Sir Kenelm Digby, a learned but eccentric philosopher, was born at Gothurst, or Gaythurst, near Newport Pagnell, and died in 1665; William Oughtred, an eminent mathematician, who was a native of this county, died in 1660; Dr. Richard Cox, Bishop of Ely, one of the compilers of the Liturgy in the reign of Edward VI., was born in 1499, at Whaddon, near Fenny Stratford; Dr. George Bate, physician to Charles I., and author of a "History of the Civil War," was born at Maids-morton, near Buckingham, in 1608; the celebrated Bishop Atterbury was born at Milton Keynes, south of Newport Pagnell, and died an exile in France, in 1732; and Dr. George Shaw, a distinguished naturalist, who died in 1813, was a native of Bierton, near Aylesbury. At Slough, between Colnbrooke and Maidenhead, the celebrated astronomer Sir William Herschel, spent the latter part of his life, and died there in 1822.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Lat. between 52 deg. 2 min. and 52 deg. 45 min. N. Lon. between 30 min. E. and 15 min. W. Greatest length 50 m. Greatest breadth 26 m. Superficial extent 439,040 acres. Boundaries: N. Lincolnshire; E. Norfolk and Suffolk; S. Essex and Herts; W. Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire, and Northamptonshire. Hundreds 17. Parishes 163. City 1: Ely. Borough 1. Market-towns 9: Caxton, Linton, March, Soham, Thorney, Whittlesey, and Wisbeach, with Newmarket, partly in Suffolk, and Royston, partly in Hertfordshire.

Archdeaconry of Cambridge and diocese of Ely, except 15 parishes, which are in the archdeaconry of Sudbury, and the diocese of Norwich; and the parish of Iselham, in the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Rochester. Endowed grammar-schools, with university privileges, at Cambridge and Wisbeach.

Norfolk Circuit.—Assizes and quarter-sessions held at Cam-

bridge, where is the county goal. Acting magistrates 83. The Isle of Ely is under the distinct jurisdiction of the Bishop of Ely; Lent assizes, and Lent and Michaelmas sessions held at Ely; Summer assizes, and Epiphany and Hilary sessions at Wisbeach: prisons at both places. Members of Parliament, 3 for the county, 2 for the borough of Cambridge, and 2 for the university.

Polling-places for the County—Cambridge, Newmarket, and Royston: for the Isle of Ely—Ely, Wisbeach, and Whittlesey.

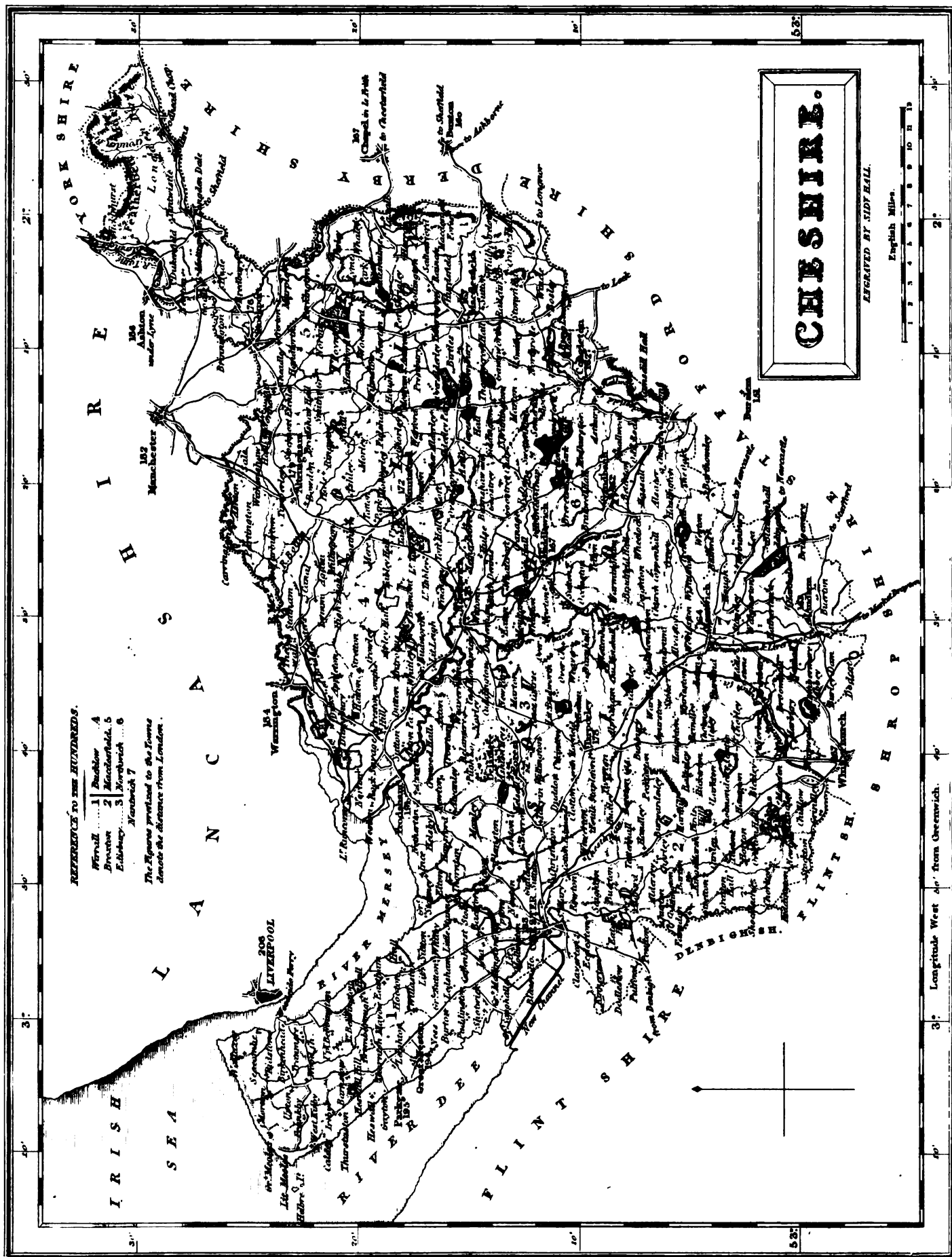
Population, &c. (in 1821) inhabited houses 20,869; families 25,603, comprising 60,301 males, and 61,608 females; total 121,909: (in 1831) total 143,955. Estimated increase of inhabitants from 1700 to 1821, 52,400. Assessment for poor and county rates (in 1826) land 85,612*l.* 7*s.*; dwelling-houses 14,427*l.*; mills, factories, &c. 10,491*l.* 2*s.*; manorial profits, &c. 143*l.* 7*s.*; total 101,231*l.* 16*s.*: (in 1830) total 115,163*l.*

THE surface of the county presents much diversity of soil and surface, including a considerable proportion of fen land; but the higher ground affords chiefly chalk, gravel, loam, and clay. Though great labour and expense have been employed in draining, yet a large extent of the fens still continues waste. This tract of country stretches southward from the Ouse to the vicinity of Cambridge. The air and water here are unwholesome, the former being contaminated by exhalations from the surface of the numerous ponds and marshes. Since the formation of the Bedford Level, and the embankments subsequently made, some of the low land has been rendered fit for tillage; and abundant crops of oats are raised here. In the western portion of this district are many fertile meadows. The south-eastern part of the county, watered by the Cam, is extremely pleasant and generally healthy: it contains numerous dairy-farms, noted for the produce of fine butter and cheese; and many calves are reared for the supply of the meat-markets of the metropolis. Among the products of the soil, besides grain, may be specified hemp, flax, and saffron. The rivers abound with fish, and the fens with wild fowl, which are taken in decoys, and sent for sale to London. Almost the only manufactures are white bricks and coarse pottery; and the commerce chiefly arises from the produce and consumption of the county. There are no mountains, nor any eminences of importance, except the Gogmagog Hills, between Cambridge and Newmarket. These hills are crowned by a triple intrenchment, with two ditches, forming an irregular circle, supposed to have been a camp constructed by the ancient Britons. Within the area are the seat and pleasure-grounds of Lord Francis Godolphin Osborne. Cambridge Castle Hill, Newmarket Heath, and Trinity High Walk, are places deserving of notice on account of the fine prospects which they afford. Cambridgeshire is watered by the rivers Neve, Ouse, and Cam, and their numerous tributary streams.

Before the Roman invasion of Britain this county formed a part of the territories of the Iceni, who were sub-

dued in the reign of the Emperor Claudius; it was afterwards included in the Roman province, called Flavia Cæsariensis; and, during the Heptarchy, it belonged to the kingdom of East Anglia. At Cambridge, on the north bank of the river Cam, was probably situated one of the colonial towns or stations of the Romans, called, by Antoninus and Richard of Cirencester, Camboricum, whence are traces of an ancient road to the next station, Durolipons, or Godmanchester, in Huntingdonshire. Through a part of this county, near Newmarket, extends the moated rampart called the Devil's Dyke, constructed in the sixth or seventh century by the East Anglians, as the boundary line between their territories and those of the Mercians, and which, passing over an unenclosed heath, is still very entire. In 870 East Anglia was devastated by the Danes, great numbers of whom subsequently settled in this part of the country; and Alfred the Great having ceded the whole province to Guthrum the Dane, it formed a part of the territory called Dane-lagh. After the accession of William, Duke of Normandy, to the throne of England, a considerable body of the Anglo-Saxons held out against the Conqueror, and retreating to the Isle of Ely, under the command of Hereward, a brave Saxon thane, they maintained their independence till 1074. This county contains some interesting specimens of ancient ecclesiastical architecture: as the cathedral of Ely, which affords examples of almost every variety of the pointed style; Bartlow Church, founded in 1020; Iselham parish Church, an Anglo-Norman structure; St. Sepulchre's Church at Cambridge, the plan of which is circular, in imitation of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, built by the Knights Templars in the reign of Henry I.; the Church of St. Mary, at Whittlesey, a handsome structure, with a lofty tower and spire; and Landwade parish Church, erected in the reign of Henry VI. There were more than thirty conventual establishments in the county before the Reformation, and among them that of Thorney, one of the mitred abbeys, of which a part of the church and some other remains of the monastic buildings are still existing. At Cambridge, the county-town, is one of our national universities, the foundation of which has been attributed by some to Sigebert, King of East Anglia, in the seventh century; and by others to Edward the Elder; but its origin may with greater probability be referred to the beginning of the twelfth century, when scholastic lectures were commenced at this place by the monks of Croyland Abbey; and the earliest charter granted to the university was by Henry III. in 1231. There are thirteen colleges, the oldest of which is that of Peterhouse, founded in 1257, by Hugh de Balsham, Bishop of Ely; and the most recent is Downing College, founded in pursuance of the will of Sir George Downing, who died in 1749, and the building was opened for the reception of students in 1821. The chapel of King's College, the erection of which was commenced in the reign of Henry VI., and completed in that of Henry VII., is one of the noblest examples of the later pointed style of architecture in the kingdom. The principal noblemen's and gentlemen's seats in this county are Wimpole Hall, belonging to the Earl of Hardwicke; Bourne House, to Earl De la Warre; Chippenham Park, to John Thorpe, Esq.; Cheveley Park, to the Duke of Rutland; Madingley Park, to Sir St. Vincent Cotton, Bart.; Brabraham Hall, to Henry J. Adeane, Esq.; and Trumpington Hall, to F. C. J. Pemberton, Esq.

Among the more distinguished natives of Cambridgeshire may be mentioned Matthew Paris, the most eminent English historian of the thirteenth century, who is said to have been born in the parish of Caxton; John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, an eminent patron and cultivator of literature in the fifteenth century, who was born at Eversden; Jeremiah Collier, a learned nonjuror, who was born at Stow Qui, and died in 1726; Archbishop Tenison, born at Cottenham, who died in 1715; Orlando Gibbons, an eminent musician and composer, born at Cambridge, died in 1625; Richard Cumberland, the author of several popular dramas, also born at Cambridge; Christopher Anstey, author of the "Bath Guide," and other amusing satirical pieces, who was born at Trumpington, and died in 1805; Dr. Jeremy Taylor, Bishop of Down and Connor, celebrated as a divine and theological writer in the reign of Charles II.; James Bentham, author of the "History and Antiquities of Ely," who was a native of that city, and died in 1794; and the Rev. William Cole, an industrious antiquary, the friend and correspondent of Horace Walpole, Earl of Orford.



CHESHIRE.

Lat. between 52 deg. 55 min. and 53 deg. 33 min. N. Lon. between 1 deg. 50 min. and 3 deg. 30 min. W. Greatest length 58 m. Greatest breadth 30 m. Superficial extent 676,600 acres. Boundaries: N. estuary of the Mersey, Lancashire and Yorkshire; E. Derbyshire and Staffordshire; S. Shropshire and Flintshire; W. Denbighshire, Flintshire, and the estuary of the Dee. Hundreds 7. Parishes 87. City 1: Chester. Boroughs 2. Market-towns 13: Altrincham, Congleton, Frodsham, Knutsford, Macclesfield, Malpas, Middlewich, Nantwich, Northwich, Runcorn, Sandbach, Stockport, and Tarporley.

Archdeaconry and diocese of Chester, including the deaneries of Chester, Frodsham, Macclesfield, Malpas, Nantwich, Middlewich, and Wirral. Endowed grammar-school, with university privileges, at Chester.

Circuit of North Wales.—Assizes and Epiphany and Easter quarter-sessions held at Chester; Hilary and Michaelmas quarter-

sessions at Knutsford. County gaol at Chester; and house of correction at Knutsford. Acting magistrates 69. Members of Parliament, 2 for the northern division of the county, 2 for the southern division, 2 each for the boroughs of Macclesfield and Stockport, and 2 for the city and county of the city of Chester.

Polling-places for the northern division of the county—Knutsford, Stockport, Macclesfield, and Runcorn; for the southern division—Chester, Nantwich, Northwich, Sandbach, and Birkenhead.

Population, &c. (in 1821) inhabited houses 47,094; families 52,024, comprising 132,952 males, and 137,146 females; total 270,098: (in 1831) total 334,410. Estimated increase of inhabitants from 1700 to 1821, 168,500. Assessment for poor and county rates (in 1826) land 88,606*l.* 3*s.*; dwelling-houses 20,592*l.* 1*s.*; mills, factories, &c. 5314*l.* 19*s.*; manorial profits, &c. 1752*l.* 1*s.*; total 116,265*l.* 4*s.*: (in 1830) total 144,102*l.*

THE surface of this county is generally level, and the land being rich it has attained the appellation of the 'Vale Royal of England.' But on its eastern border is a range of hills connected with those of Yorkshire and Derbyshire, and there is a remarkable detached eminence at Alderley Edge, in the hundred of Macclesfield. There are also some heights on the borders of Shropshire, and in a few other parts: as Delamere Forest, north-east of Chester; Heswell Hill, north of Park Gate, on the river Dee; Bellefield Hill; Disley Hill, on the eastern border of the county, on the road to Buxton; and Mow Copt, or Mole Cop, on the confines of Staffordshire, near Congleton, which appears to be the highest ground in the county, being nearly 1100 feet above the level of the sea. The summits of Beeston and Halton Castles are also of considerable height: the former situated on the bank of a small stream called Beeston Brook, here crossed by the Chester Canal, affords a fine view over the Vale of Chester and the estuary of the river Dee; and the latter, on an eminence near Runcorn, overlooks the course of the Mersey, and the borders of Lancashire from Warrington to the sea. Coal is found in abundance in the north-eastern district; there are lead-works at Alderley Edge, where also cobalt has been discovered, and copper has been found at Mottram and elsewhere. The staple products of Cheshire are salt and cheese. The principal salt-pits are at Wheelock, Lawton, Roughwood in Leftwich, Middlewich, Anderton, Betchton near Northwich, Nantwich, and Frodsham. The districts most noted for cheese are, the vicinity of Nantwich, the parish of Over, the borders of the river Weaver, and several farms near Congleton and Middlewich; and the annual produce has been stated at about 11,500 tons. Potatoes are cultivated extensively in this county, which also produces corn and timber. The chief rivers are the Dee, the Mersey, the Weaver, the Bollin, the Dane, the Wheelock, the Peover, and the Tame, and there are numerous streams of less importance. Cheshire likewise contains several fine lakes and meres, as Combermere, which gives name to Combermere Abbey; Barmere, in the parish of Malpas; a mere in the parish of Rosthern; Comberbachmere; Oakhangermere; Pickmere; and two lakes in front of Cholmondeley Castle, called Chapelmere and Mossmere. At Buglawton, near Congleton, is a

mineral spring, impregnated with sulphur, Epsom salt, and calcareous earth; and at Kelsall, north-west of Tarporley, is a chalybeate spring.

Before the conquest of Britain by the Romans, this part of the island was inhabited by the Carnabii, and it was afterwards a part of the province of Flavia Cæsariensis. The Watling Street, and the Via Devana passed through this county, in which was the Roman station of Deva, or Chester, which still retains considerable traces of its ancient state. In this city have been found many remains of ancient buildings, hypocausts, inscribed and sculptured altars, and other Roman antiquities. Kinderton, in the parish of Middlewich, is supposed to have been the site of the station called, by Antoninus, Condate; and traces of the intrenchment by which it was probably defended, are still visible, skirting the sides of a square about ten acres in extent, called Harbourfield. Cheshire was not completely subdued by the Saxons till the reign of Egbert, and it was subsequently overrun by the Danes. In the reign of William the Conqueror, it was constituted an earldom, with peculiar privileges as a county-palatine, and hence the administration of justice has always been under a separate jurisdiction from that of the neighbouring parts of England. Cheshire was the scene of various military operations in the reign of Charles I., among which may be mentioned the capture of the royal garrison of Chester, commanded by Lord Byron, in February, 1646; and in August, 1659, the Royalists, under Sir G. Booth, were defeated by General Lambert, at Winnington Bridge, near Northwich.

Among the ancient castles in this county may be noticed those of Chester, now the county hall and prison; Beeston and Halton, in ruins; besides others at Runcorn, Malpas, and elsewhere, of which there are no traces remaining. The principal monastic buildings in the county were the Abbey of Vale Royal, on the banks of the Weaver, eastward of Delamere Forest, founded by Edward I.; St. Werburgh's Abbey at Chester; besides which there were several others. The most considerable remains of Anglo-Norman architecture in Cheshire are parts of St. John's Church, without the walls of Chester, formerly collegiate: as fine examples of the Gothic style may be mentioned Chester Cathedral, the parish church of Nantwich, and that of Mottram. Among the principal noblemen's and gentlemen's seats are Eaton Hall, south of Chester, belonging to the Marquis of Westminster; Tatton Park, north of Knutsford, to Wilbraham Egerton, Esq.; Lyme Park, near Disley, to Thomas Legh, Esq.; Tabley House, to Lord De Tabley; Crewe Hall, to Lord Crewe; Doddington Hall, to Lieutenant-General Sir J. Delves Broughton, Bart.; Cholmondeley Castle, to the Marquis of Cholmondeley; Oulton Park, to Sir John Grey Egerton, Bart.; Rode Hall, to R. Wilbraham, Esq.; Capesthorpe Hall, to D. Davenport, Esq.; Astle Park, to Colonel Parker; Over Peover Park, to Sir H. M. Mainwaring, Bart.; Combermere Abbey, eastward of Malpas, to Lord Combermere; and Brereton Hall, near Sandbach. Among the eminent natives of Cheshire may be mentioned, John Speed, the historian and antiquary, who was born at Farndon, and died in 1629; Sir Peter Leycester, Bart., of Tabley, who published "Historical Antiquities," and made valuable collections of materials for the "History of Cheshire," in the latter part of the seventeenth century; Edmund Bonner, Bishop of London, the grand persecutor of the Protestants in the reign of Queen Mary, said to have been the natural son of Sir John Savage, K. G., who was killed at the siege of Boulogne in 1492; Holinshed, the historian, who lived in the reign of Elizabeth, was probably a native of Cophurst, in the parish of Prestbury, where his family was settled at that period; John Bradshaw, president of the court of justice which condemned Charles I., was born in 1602, at Marple, in the parish of Stockport; Dr. Thomas Wilson, Bishop of Sodor and Man, distinguished for his piety and learning, was a native of Burton, westward of Chester; John Whitehurst, a most ingenious mechanic and writer on Geology, who was born at Congleton, in 1713, and died in 1788; the Rev. Theophilus Lindsey, a noted Unitarian divine, who was born at Middlewich, in 1723, and died in 1808; and the Rev. Reginald Heber, who was born at Malpas, in 1783, and died, Bishop of Calcutta, in 1826. Ranulph Higden, a monk of St. Werburgh's Abbey, at Chester, in the fourteenth century, was the author of a curious "Chronicle of English History," and of "Mysteries, or Sacred Dramas;" Matthew Henry, the author of a voluminous "Commentary on the Bible," and other works, who was born at Broadoak, Flintshire, and died in 1714, was long settled as a dissenting minister at Chester.

CORNWALL.

ENGRAVED BY SID. P. HALL.

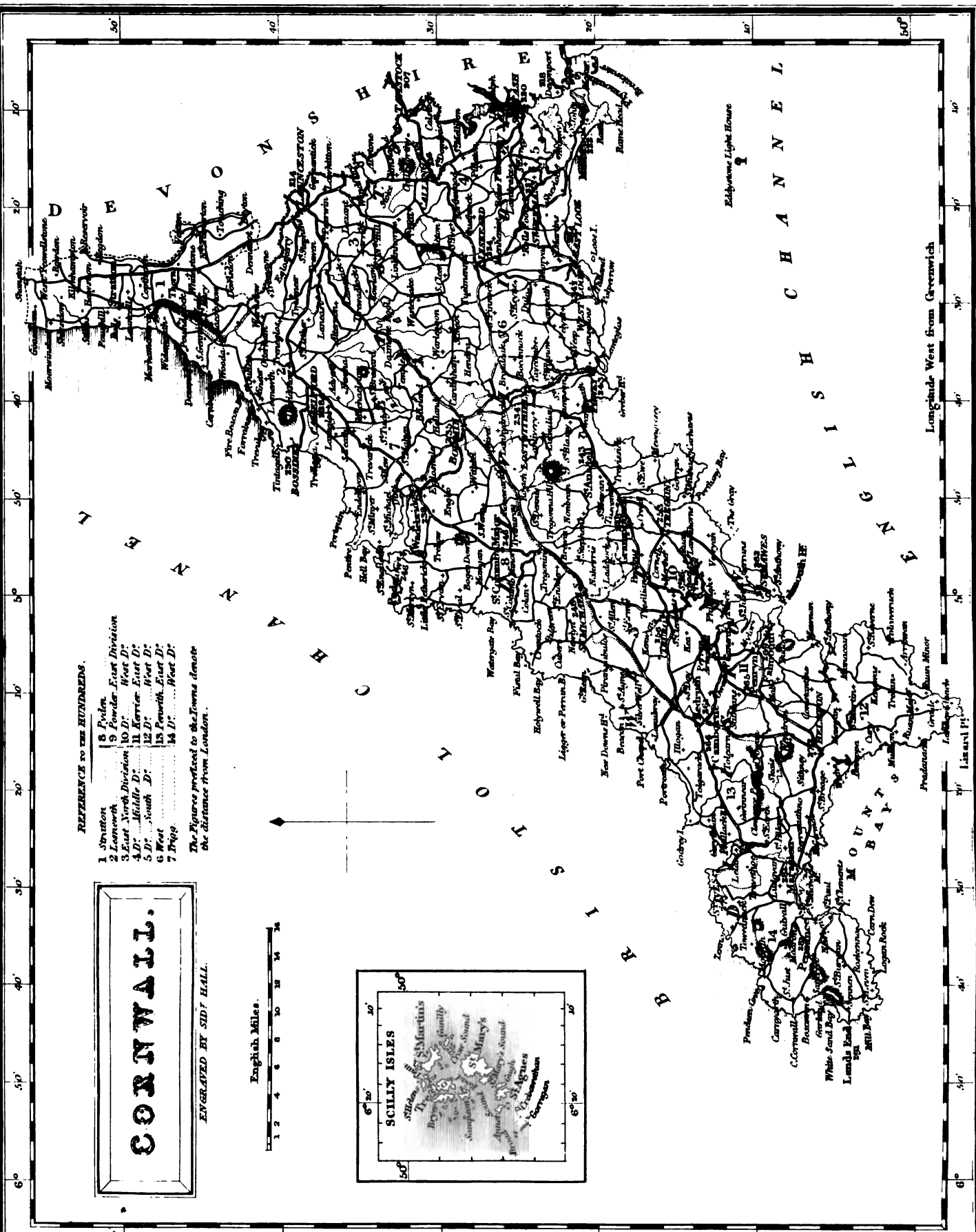
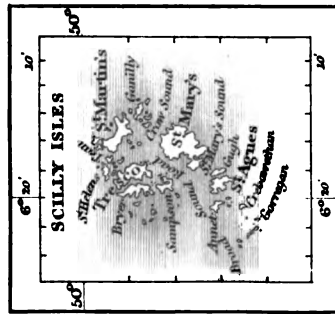
English Miles.



REFERENCE TO THE HUNDREDS.

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|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1 Stratton | 8 Foden |
| 2 Lannow | 9 Powder East Division |
| 3 East North Division | 10 D. West D. |
| 4 D. Middle D. | 11 Harrier East D. |
| 5 D. South D. | 12 D. West D. |
| 6 West | 13 Penwith East D. |
| 7 Trigg | 14 D. West D. |

The Figures prefixed to the Towns denote the distance from London.



CORNWALL.

Lat. between 49 deg. 58 min. and 50 deg. 56 min. N. Lon. between 4 deg. and 5 deg. 30 min. W. Greatest length 78½ m. Greatest breadth 43 m. Superficial extent 758,484 acres. Boundaries: N. Bristol Channel; E. Devonshire; S. and W. English Channel. Hundreds 9. Parishes 203. Boroughs 8. Market-towns 32: St. Agnes, St. Austell, Bodmin, Boscastle, Bossiney, Callington, Camborne, Camelford, St. Columb, St. Day, Falmouth, Fowey, Grampound, Helston, St. Ives, Launceston, Liskeard, Lostwithiel, Marazion, East and West Looe, Mevagissey, St. Mawes, Padstow, Penryn, Penzance, Polperro, Redruth, Saltash, Stratton, Tregony, Truro, and Wadebridge.

Archdeaconry of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter. Endowed grammar-school, with university privileges, at Truro.

Western Circuit.—Assizes in spring held at Launceston, and in summer at Bodmin; quarter-sessions at Bodmin Michaelmas; at Truro, Lent; and at Lostwithiel, Epiphany and Hilary. County

prisons at Launceston and Bodmin. Acting magistrates 99. Members of Parliament, 2 for the eastern division of the county, 2 for the western division, 2 each for the boroughs of Bodmin, Truro, and the conjoint borough of Penryn and Falmouth, and 1 each for the boroughs of Launceston, Liskeard, Helston, and St. Ives.

Polling-places for the eastern division of the County—Bodmin, Launceston, Liskeard, Stratton, and St. Austell; for the western division—Truro, Penzance, Helston, and Redruth.

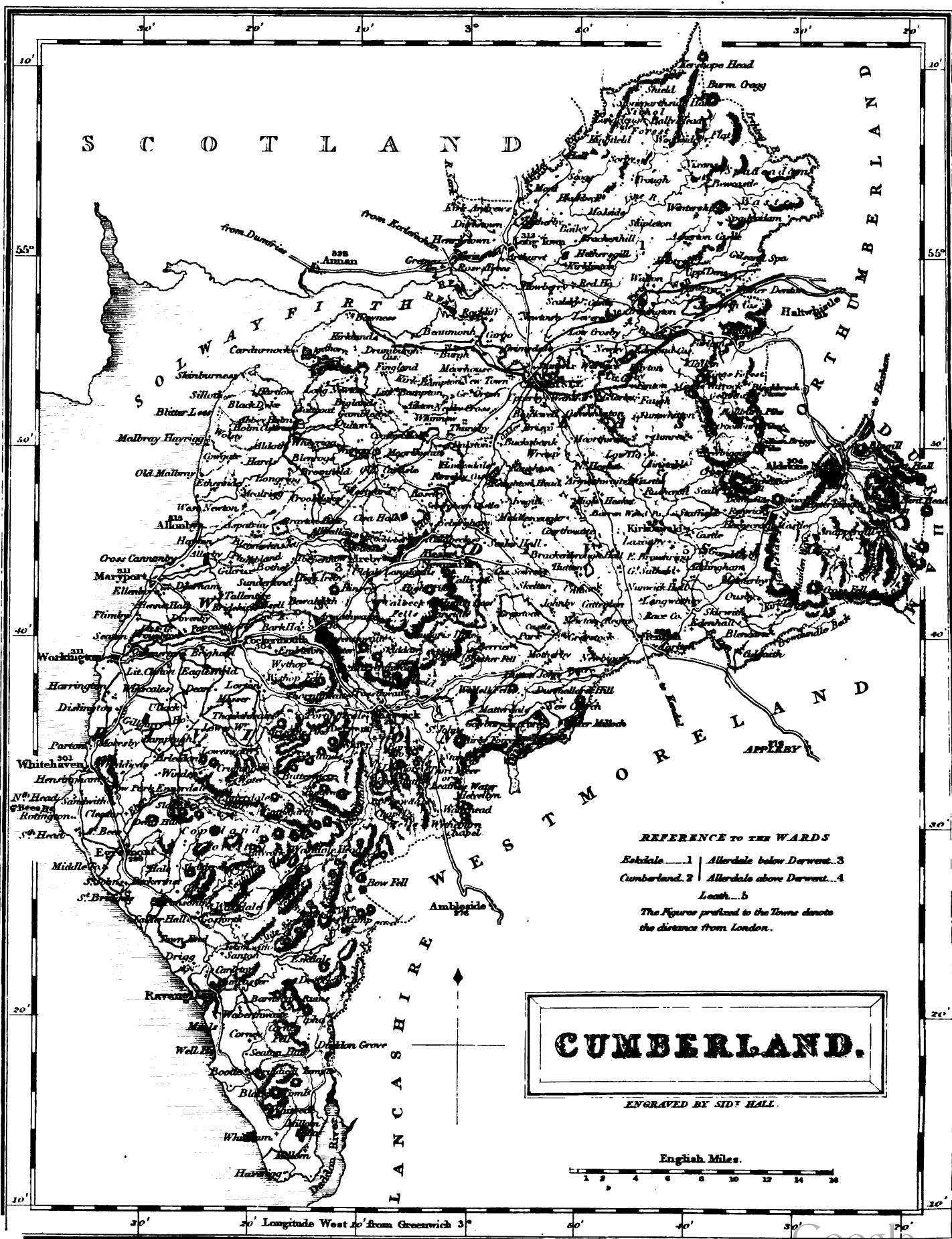
Population, &c. (in 1821) inhabited houses 43,873; families 51,202; comprising 124,817 males, and 132,630 females; total 257,447: (in 1831) total 302,440. Estimated increase of inhabitants, from 1700 to 1821, 156,800. Assessment for poor and county rates (in 1826) land 85,979*l.* 8*s.*; dwelling-houses 14,016*l.* 10*s.*; mills, factories, &c. 1,857*l.* 13*s.*; manorial profits, &c. 7408*l.* 9*s.*: total 109,262*l.*: (in 1840) total 121,202*l.*

THE name of this county may with probability be derived from the ancient British term Kernou, or Kerniw, a horn in allusion to its figure, which forms an irregular triangle, bifurcated, or horned at its apex. The climate is extremely damp from its vicinity to the sea; but the atmosphere is temperate, and the inhabitants are generally long lived. The general aspect of the country is dreary, a ridge of bare rugged hills and barren moors, extending through the centre from east to west. The sub-soil generally consists of slate-rock, but at the Land's end it is composed of granite, and elsewhere of serpentine, greenstone, or trap. This district is distinguished for its valuable mineral product—tin; besides which, here are found copper, lead, silver, gold, cobalt, bismuth, arsenic, and antimony, with other metallic substances of less importance. Soap-rock, and china-stone, for fine pottery, white topaz, or crystal, and asbestos, are also among the subterranean productions of Cornwall. The neighbouring seas afford abundance and variety of fish, and the pilchards taken off the coast, form an important article of commerce. Agriculture is here regarded as a pursuit of secondary consideration, but large crops of barley are produced on the banks of the Camel and in its vicinity, and potatoes are raised in great abundance on some lands. The principal hills are Brownwilly, 1368 feet above the level of the sea; Carraton Hill, Kill Hill, Henborough Down, and Codenborough, more than 1000 feet above the sea; and Bindown, Bodmin Down, Karnbonellis, Karnminnis, Pertinney, and St. Stephens, which are of somewhat inferior elevation. The chief rivers are the Tamar, which divides Cornwall from Devonshire; the Lynher; the Fowey; the Camel; the Fal; the Heyl in Kirrier; and the Heyl in Penwith. There are in this county several chalybeate springs, the most remarkable of which is that of Colurian, in the parish of Ludgivan. Cornwall was anciently inhabited by three British tribes: the Cimbri, the Carnabii, and the Danmonii; and, under the Romans it formed a part of the province named Britannia Prima.

The Romans had a station on the river Fowey, called Voluba, and another on the Fal, called Cenia, but the sites of these places are somewhat uncertain. The Ridgeway, a branch of the Ikniel Street, passed through the county to Halangium (Carnbré) near the western extremity. This county still contains numerous monuments of its ancient inhabitants, the Danmonian Britons, consisting of stone circles, cromlechs, cairns, Logan, or rocking stones, and Tolmen, or basin stones; especially in the neighbourhood of Carnbré, where, in 1749, was discovered a quantity of gold coins, which appeared to have been struck by some of the British princes of Cornwall. Tumuli, or barrows, enclosing urns, weapons, particularly celts or spear-heads, and personal ornaments, have been found in several places. Roman coins and other vestiges of the Roman conquerors of Britain have been discovered chiefly in the western part of the county. Cornwall was held by the Britons during the Saxon Heptarchy, and though repeatedly invaded, it was not subdued by the Saxons till the reign of Athelstan, in the early part of the tenth century. The inhabitants long preserved traces of their British descent, particularly in their language, which was a dialect resembling the Welsh, and which continued to be generally spoken till the sixteenth century, when it was superseded by the English. Edward III., in 1337, created his son, the Black Prince, Duke of Cornwall, and the title has subsequently been borne by the eldest sons of the Kings of England, in whom the immediate government of the county is vested; and the duke has the appointment of sheriffs and under officers, and in his name the duchy courts are held, and the local government is carried on.

Among the ancient castles of this county may be mentioned those of Launceston, Restormel, Trematon, Pendennis, St. Mawes, Carnbré, Tintagel, or Bossiney, and Botreaux, or Boss Castle. This county was the site of military occurrences in the reign of Henry VII., Perkin Warbeck having landed here to invade the kingdom in 1497; and two formidable insurrections against the government having taken place. In the civil war under Charles I. a battle was fought at Stratton, in 1643, in which the Royalists were victorious. In 1644 the troops of the Earl of Essex were obliged to surrender to those of the king at Lostwithiel; and at Truro the western army of Charles I., under Lord Hopton, was captured by General Fairfax. There were in this county, before the Reformation, about twenty conventual establishments, of which there are at present but few remains, except the church belonging to the priory of St. Germans, which was at an early period the see of a bishop. Kilkhampton parish Church is deserving of notice on account of its curious Norman doorway; and the churches of Morwinstow and other parishes, afford examples of the same style of building. The church of St. Austell, with its handsome tower, displays the decorated Gothic style; and Launceston Church is a richly ornamented structure of later Gothic architecture.

Among the noblemen's and gentlemen's seats in Cornwall may be mentioned, Godolphin Park, the seat of the Duke of Leeds; Trebursey House, belonging to F. Granville, Esq.; Carclew, to Sir C. Lemon, Bart.; Tre-
gothnan House, to the Earl of Falmouth; Werrington House, near Launceston, to the Duke of Northumberland; Tehidy Park, to Lord De Dunstanville; Clowance, to Sir John St. Aubin, Bart.; Port Elliot, to the Earl of St. Germans; Boconnoc, near Lostwithiel, to Lord Grenville; Place House, near Fowey, to J. T. Austen, Esq.; and Menabilly, about two miles from that town, to W. Rashleigh, Esq., who possesses a valuable collection of the mineral products of Cornwall. Distinguished natives of Cornwall: Degory Wheare, the first Camden professor of history at Oxford, was a native of Jacobstow; Dr. Humphrey Prideaux, author of the "History of the Jews, and neighbouring Nations," was born at Padstow, and died in 1724; Dr. John Mayow, distinguished for his discoveries in chemistry, who was a native of Bray, in Morval, died in 1679; Dr. Richard Lower, a learned physician, who was born in the parish of St. Tudy, and died in 1691; the Rev. Jonathan Toup, the learned annotator on Suidas, and editor of Longinus, born in 1713, at St. Ives; Dr. William Borlase, an eminent antiquary, born at Pendeen, in the parish of St. Just, who died August 31, 1772; Dr. William Pryce, a mineralogist and antiquary, who was a physician at Redruth, and died about 1799; Sir Humphry Davy, who was born at Penzance, and died at Lausanne, in Switzerland, in 1829; and Charles Incledon, the famous vocalist who was born at St. Keverne, southward of Falmouth, and died in 1826.



CUMBERLAND.

Lat. between 54 deg. 11 min. and 55 deg. 11 min. N. Lon. between 2 deg. 15 min. and 3 deg. 30 min. W. Greatest length 76 m. Greatest breadth 38 m. Superficial extent 945,920 acres. Boundaries: N. Solway Firth, and Scotland; E. Northumberland and Durham; S. Lancashire and Westmorland; W. the Irish Sea. Wards 5. Parishes 104. City 1: Carlisle. Boroughs 2. Market-towns 15: Alstone, Brampton, Cockermouth, Egremont, Hesket-Newmarket, Ireby, Keswick, Kirk-Oswald, Longtown, Maryport, Penrith, Ravenglass, Whitehaven, Wigton, and Workington.

Archdeaconry and diocese of Carlisle; except the ward of Allerdale above Derwent, which is in the archdeaconry of Richmond, and diocese of Chester. Endowed grammar-schools, with university privileges, at Carlisle, St. Bees, and Penrith. Northern Circuit.—Assizes, and Lent and Hilary sessions are held at Carlisle,

where are the county prisons; Epiphany sessions held at Cockermouth; and Michaelmas sessions at Penrith. Acting magistrates 55. Members of Parliament, 2 for the eastern division of the county, 2 for the western division, 2 for the city of Carlisle, 2 for the borough of Cockermouth, and 1 for the borough of Whitehaven.

Polling-places for the eastern division of the County—Carlisle, Brampton, Wigton, Penrith, and Alstone; for the western division—Cockermouth, Aspatria, Keswick, Bootle, and Egremont.

Population, &c. (in 1821) inhabited houses 27,246; families 31,804, comprising 75,600 males, and 80,524 females; total 156,124: (in 1831) total 169,681. Estimated increase of inhabitants from 1700 to 1821, 97,000. Assessment for poor and county rates (in 1826) land 40,764*l.* 14*s.*; dwelling-houses 12,378*l.* 4*s.*; mills, factories, &c. 713*l.* 18*s.*; manorial profits, &c. 1129*l.* 9*s.*; total 54,986*l.* 5*s.*: (in 1830) total 58,856*l.*

THE climate of Cumberland is reckoned very healthy, and there is a great variety of soil and surface in different parts. There are two distinct ranges of lofty mountains, one towards the north-east, to which belongs the ridge called Cross Fell, 2901 feet above the sea; and the other extending from the centre towards the south-western angle of the county. The highest central peak is Skiddaw, 3022 feet above the level of the sea; and between these heights are numerous hills intersected by valleys, watered by several rivers and lakes. Among the principal eminences, besides those already mentioned, are Sea Fell, the high point of which is 3166 feet above the sea, and the low point 3092 feet; Helvellyn 3055 feet; Bow Fell 2911 feet; Pillar 2893 feet; Saddleback 2787 feet; Grasmere Fell 2756 feet; High Pike 2101 feet; and Black Comb 1919 feet. The principal mineral products of this county are lead, iron, zinc, cobalt, antimony, manganese, and plumbago; and copper and silver, were formerly procured in considerable quantities. The coal-mines of Cumberland are also a profitable source of commerce. The mountainous districts called the Fells, are generally rocky and barren on the surface, but the lower eminences are covered with herbage, furnishing pasture for sheep, and the low grounds are well watered and fertile. Barley, oats, peas, potatoes, and turnips, are the most common articles of agricultural produce. Wheat is chiefly raised in the north-west part of the county. Among the principal rivers are the Eden, the Derwent, the Eamont, the Duddon, the Greeta, the Cocker, the Calder, the Esk, the Liddel, and the Irthing. The largest of the lakes are the Ulleswater, partly in Westmorland, the Derwentwater, the Bassenthwaitewater, the Overwater, the Loweswater, the Crummockwater, the Buttermere, the Wastwater, the Ennerdalewater, and the Devockwater; and there are also several smaller lakes, provincially termed tarns. At Gilsland is a mineral spring, impregnated with sulphur; and there is another at Biglands, in the parish of Aikton. At Borrowdale, three miles from Keswick, and at Stanger, two miles north of Lorton, are saline mineral springs; and Drig Well, a mile from Ravenglass, is a chalybeate spa. Before the conquest of Britain by the Romans, this part of the island, according to Richard of Cirencester, was inhabited by

the Sistuntii; under the Roman government it belonged to the province of Maxima Cæsariensis; and subsequently it was included in the kingdom of Strath Clyde, or Cumbria, which appears to have been the hereditary domain of the famous King Arthur. It was at length conquered by the Anglo-Saxons of Northumbria, and in the tenth century it was transferred to the Kings of Scotland, but it was finally surrendered by treaty to Henry III., since whose reign it has formed a part of England: and from its situation it has become exposed to the frequent inroads of the Scots, and been the principal scene of border warfare. The preservation of peace and the punishment of marauders, were intrusted to the Lord Warden of the Northern Marches, an officer possessing ample jurisdiction and high responsibility, but whose office has fallen into disuse, in consequence of the union of England and Scotland, in the reign of James I. Cumberland was the seat of warfare in the reign of Charles I., when Carlisle was garrisoned for the king, and was not surrendered till after the battle of Naseby, in 1645; it was subsequently again in possession of the Royalists, but was surrendered to Cromwell in October, 1648. Some trifling military actions took place here when the kingdom was invaded by the adherents of the house of Stuart, in 1715, and again in 1745. There are in this county stone circles, and other ancient monuments, supposed to be of British origin, as the circular monument near Penrith, consisting of a number of upright stones, popularly called Long Meg and her Daughters; and on the bank of the river Eamont southward of that town, is an intrenchment styled King Arthur's Round Table. Through this county from the border of Northumberland to the Firth of Solway, extended the rampart called the Picts' Wall, built by order of the Roman Emperor Severus, about 208, of which the traces are still perceptible. In this county was the Roman station of Lugubalia, Carlisle, and there was another called Vorreda, at Plumpton Wall.

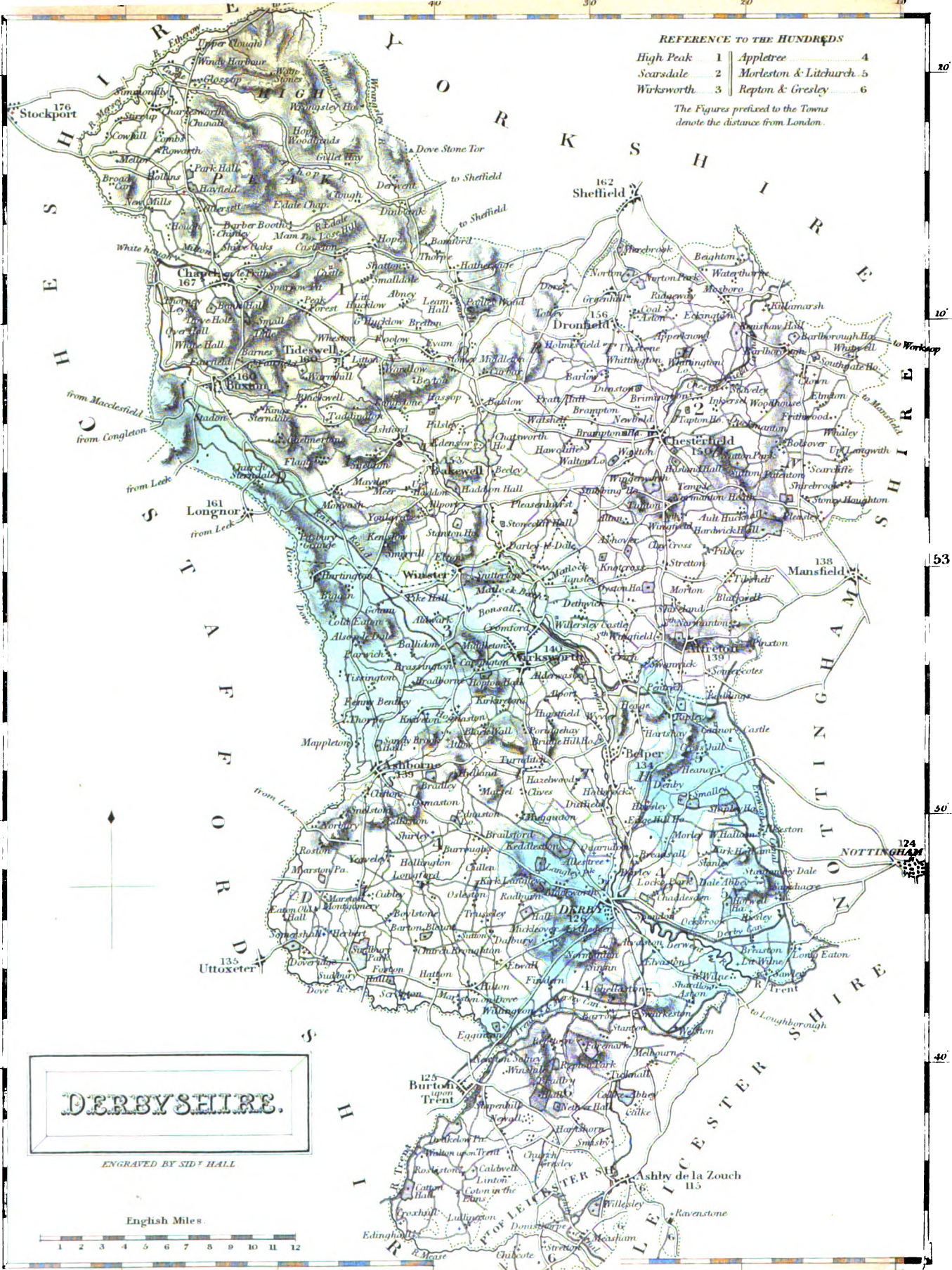
Among the baronial castles in this county may be mentioned, that of Carlisle, built by William Rufus; Egremont Castle; Naworth Castle; Cockermouth Castle; Millom Castle; Rose Castle; Greystock Castle; Dacre Castle; Bew Castle; and Scaleby Castle; besides which there are some others. There were conventual establishments at Carlisle, St. Bees, Wetherall, Armathwaite, Seton, Lanercost, Calder, and Holme Cultram. It is a circumstance worthy of notice that some of the parish churches on the border are so constructed as to have served for fortresses in case of an invasion. The principal noblemen's and gentlemen's seats in this county are those of Netherby, belonging to Sir James R. G. Graham, Bart.; Greystock Castle, to H. Howard, Esq.; Gowbarrow Park, to the Duke of Norfolk; Whitehaven Castle, to the Earl of Lonsdale; Brayton Hall, to Wilfred Lawson, Esq.; Muncaster Castle, to Lord Muncaster; Workington Hall, to the Curwen family; Ponsonby Hall, to G. Edward Stanley, Esq.; Eden Hall, to Sir Philip Musgrave, Bart.; Corby Castle, to Henry Howard, Esq.; besides Rose Castle, already mentioned, the seat of the Bishop of Carlisle.

Among the distinguished persons who were natives of this county may be specified, John Skelton, poet laureate in the reign of Henry VIII.; Dr. John Hudson, a learned critic, the editor of "Josephus," "Thucydides," &c., born in 1662, at Wythorpe, eastward of Cockermouth; Dr. William Nicolson, author of the "English, Scottish, and Irish Historical Libraries," who was born at Orton, and died Archbishop of Cashel, in Ireland, in 1727; Jeremiah Seed, an eminent divine and theological writer, was a native of Great Clifton, eastward of Workington, and died in 1747; George Graham, celebrated for his skill as a mathematical instrument maker, was born at Kirk Linton, east of Longtown, in 1675, and died in 1751; Thomas Tickell, one of the contributors to the Spectator, who was born at Bridekirk, in 1686, and died in 1746; Dr. William Woodville, an eminent physician, who was born at Cockermouth, and died in 1805; the Rev. W. Gilpin, author of several works on picturesque scenery, who was born at Scaleby Castle, and died at Boldre, in Hampshire, of which parish he was vicar, in 1804; his brother, Sawrey Gilpin, R. A., an eminent painter, who died in 1807; Captain Joseph Huddart, F. R. S., distinguished as a naval engineer and hydrographer, was born in 1741, at Allonby, and died in 1816; and Wilson Lowry, F. R. S., a celebrated engraver, was born at Whitehaven, in 1762, and died in 1824.

REFERENCE TO THE HUNDREDS

High Peak	1	Appletree	4
Scarsdale	2	Morleston & Litchurch	5
Wirksworth	3	Repton & Gresley	6

The Figures prefixed to the Towns denote the distance from London.



DERBYSHIRE.

ENGRAVED BY SIDY HALL

English Miles

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

DERBYSHIRE.

Lat. between 52 deg. 42 min. and 53 deg. 31 min. N. Lon. between 1 deg. and 2 deg. 3 min. W. Greatest length 56 m. Greatest breadth 33 m. Superficial extent 656,640 acres. Boundaries: N. Yorkshire; E. Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire; S. Leicestershire and Warwickshire; W. Staffordshire and Cheshire. Hundreds 6. Parishes 137. Borough 1. Market-towns 11: Alfreton, Ashbourn, Bakewell, Belper, Buxton, Chapel-en-le Frith, Chesterfield, Cromford, Derby, Tideswell, and Wirksworth.

Diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; archdeaconry of Derby, including the deaneries of Ashbourn, Castilar, Chesterfield, Derby, High Peak, and Repton. Endowed grammar-schools, with university privileges, at Derby, Repton, and Chesterfield.

Midland Circuit.—Assizes, and Epiphany, Lent and Michaelmas sessions held at Derby, where is the county gaol; Hilary sessions

held at Chesterfield. Acting magistrates 54. Members of Parliament, 2 for the northern division of the county, 2 for the southern division, and 2 for the borough of Derby.

Polling-places for the northern division of the County—Bakewell, Chesterfield, Chapel-en-le Frith, Alfreton, and Glossop; for the southern division—Derby, Ashbourn, Wirksworth, Melbourn, and Belper.

Population, &c. (in 1821) inhabited houses 40,054; families 42,404, comprising 105,873 males, and 107,460 females; total 213,333: (in 1831) total 237,170. Assessment for poor and county rates (in 1826) land 71,375*l.* 11*s.*; dwelling-houses 12,735*l.* 6*s.*; mills, factories, &c. 2128*l.* 1*s.*; manorial profits, &c. 1454*l.* 11*s.*; total 87,693*l.* 9*s.*: (in 1830) total 108,303*l.*

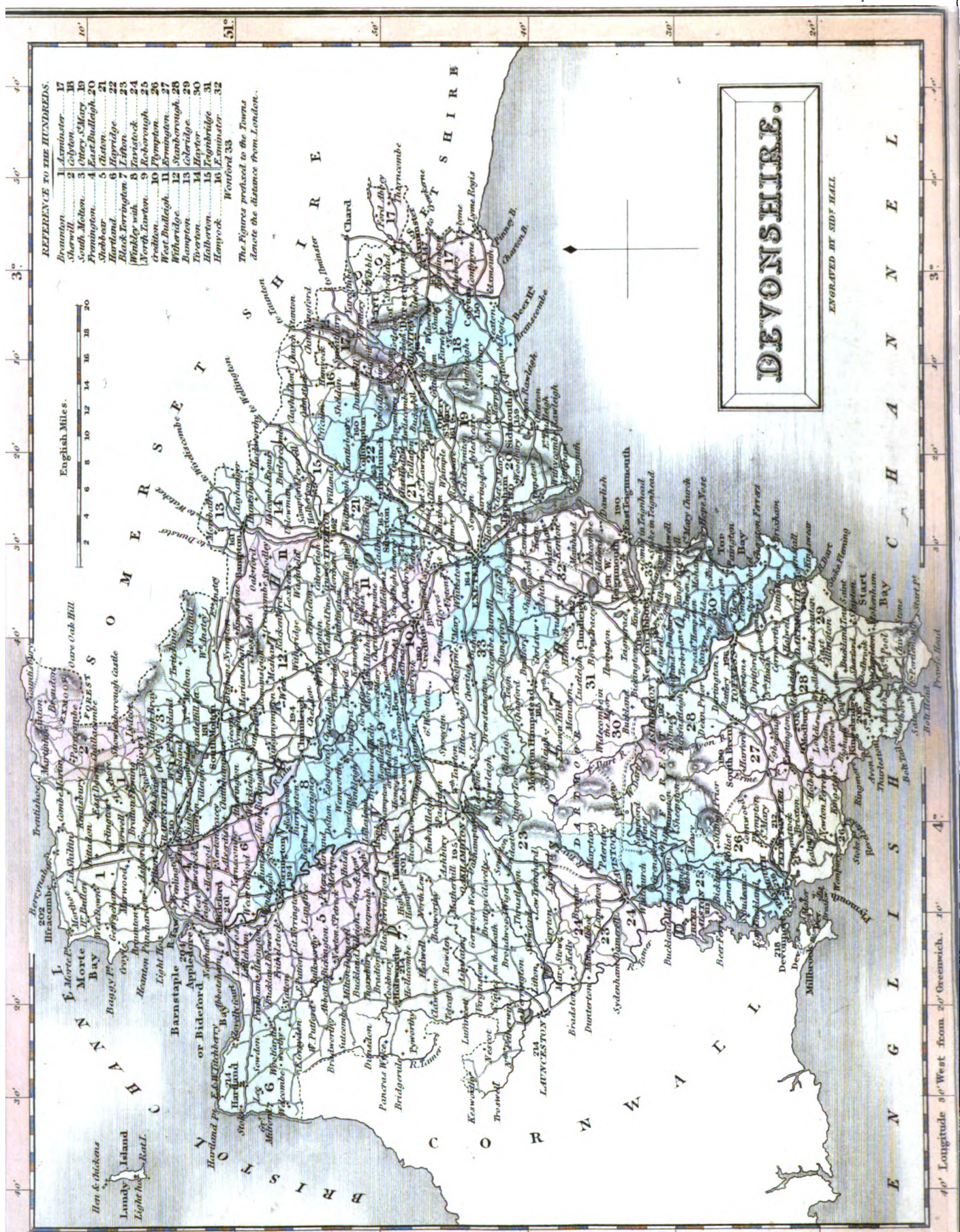
THIS county is divided from north to south into two districts by the river Derwent, but it may be more correctly distinguished as consisting of a mountainous tract on the north, and a comparatively level region on the south. In the northern part, or district of the Peak, the climate is bleak and changeable, and the surface of the country rocky and uneven. Here are found the loftiest eminences in the midland parts of England, particularly those of Axe-edge, south-west of Buxton, 1756 feet above the sea; Kinderscout and Holme-moss, near the north-west border, the latter 1859 feet above the level of the sea; Hathersedge, near the northern border, between Sheffield and Tideswell; and Lords Seat, near Castleton. Matlock, on the banks of the Derwent; Dove Dale, three miles north of Ashbourn; Monsal Dale, north-west of Bakewell; Eyam, or Middleton Dale, east of Tideswell; Upper Dove Dale, five miles north of Ashbourn; Donnington Cliff, on the Trent, south-east of Derby; Chee Tor, on the Wye, near Buxton; and Windley Hill, between Derby and Wirksworth,—are places noted for the beautiful scenery and extensive prospects they afford. Here are several remarkable caves as Bagshaw's Cavern, south-west of Bradwell; Elden Hole, north of Peak Forest; Golconda, near Hopton; Poole's Hole, south-west of Buxton; and Peak's Hole, near Castleton. In these mountainous regions are mines of lead, iron, copper, antimony, calamine, fluor-spar, gypsum, marble, limestone, and coal. The southern part of the county is pleasant and healthy, the climate is temperate, and the soil rich and fertile, producing plentiful crops of wheat and barley, as well as other kinds of grain. On the banks of the Dove, towards the western border of the county, are rich dairy-farms, furnishing great quantities of cheese for the London market. The extensive culture of camomile may be mentioned as somewhat peculiar to this county. The chief manufactures are those of cotton stockings, silk, woollen cloth, linen, tanned leather, and iron, besides pottery, porcelain, and ornamental articles from the Derbyshire spar. This county is likewise noted

for ale, particularly the rich luscious variety of that liquor called Burton ale. The principal rivers are the Trent, the Derwent, the Dove, the Wye, the Erwash, and the Rother. There are mineral springs of a sulphureous quality at Kedleston, Shattlewood, and Cawley, near Dronfield; chalybeate springs at Quarndon, two miles from Derby, Westwood, near Tandersley, Buxton, and Tibshelf, four miles north-east of Alfreton; and tepid springs at Matlock, Buxton, and Bakewell.

Derbyshire was probably inhabited before the Roman conquest by the Cassii; after that event it was included in the province of Flavia Cæsariensis; and during the Saxon Heptarchy it formed a part of the kingdom of Mercia. Among the existing relics of former ages, there are in this county stone circles, Logan, or rocking-stones, and barrows, probably of British origin. The Roman road called Rykniel Street, passed through Derbyshire, and there was, probably, a Roman station at Tapton Hill, and perhaps some others. Coins, inscribed blocks of lead, and other Roman antiquities, have been found here. Among the baronial castles of which there are remains, may be mentioned those of Codnor, Peak Castle, Horseley, and Melbourn. The principal monastic relics are those of Dale Abbey, Beauchief Abbey, Repton Priory, and Yeveley, which was a preceptory of the Knights Hospitallers. The parish churches of Repton and Melbourn, and the desecrated church of Steetley, in the parish of Whitwell, exhibit interesting specimens of Norman architecture.

The noblemen's and gentlemen's seats in this county chiefly deserving of notice are, Chatsworth and Hardwick Hall, belonging to the Duke of Devonshire; Kedleston, to Lord Scarsdale; Haddon Hall, to the Duke of Rutland; Willersley Castle, to Richard Arkwright, Esq.; Sudbury Hall, to Lord Vernon; Bretby Park, to the Earl of Chesterfield; Wingerworth Hall, to Sir Henry Hunloke, Bart.; Caulk Abbey, near Ashby-de-la-Zouch, to Sir George Crewe, Bart.; Drakelow, south of Burton-upon-Trent, to Sir Roger Gresley, Bart.; and Willesley Hall, in a detached part of the county, south-west of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, to Sir Charles Hastings, Bart. Among the eminent natives of Derbyshire may be noticed, Sir Hugh Willoughby, born at Risley, eastward of Derby, a famous navigator, who, together with his crew, perished off the coast of Lapland in an attempt to discover a north-west passage to China, in 1554; Sir Anthony Fitzherbert, a judge, distinguished as a writer on law and husbandry, who was a native of Norbury, south-west of Ashbourn, and died in 1538; Jedidiah Buxton, a peasant, born in 1705, at Elmton, eastward of Chesterfield, noted as a self-taught arithmetician; John Flamsteed, astronomer royal, born at Denby, eastward of Belper, who died in 1719; James Brindley, the celebrated engineer, who was born at Tunsted, and died in 1772; Samuel Richardson, the novelist, born at Derby in 1689, and died in 1761; Joseph Wright, an eminent painter, who died in 1797, was also born at Derby; as likewise was William Hutton, the author of several works relative to English history and antiquities, who died at Birmingham in 1815, aged 92; Dr. John Woodward, author of the "Natural History of the Earth," born in 1665, died in 1728; Anna Seward, an ingenious poetess, who was born at Eyam, in 1747, and died at Lichfield in 1809; Dr. Thomas Denman, an eminent physician, who was born at Bakewell, and died in London in 1815; and Dr. Thomas Fanshaw Middleton, the first Bishop of Calcutta, in the East Indies, where he died in 1822, was a native of Kedleston.

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- REFERENCE TO THE HUNDREDS.
- | | |
|--------------|----|
| 1. Axminster | 17 |
| 2. Bampton | 18 |
| 3. Bideford | 19 |
| 4. Brixton | 20 |
| 5. Chagford | 21 |
| 6. Chagford | 22 |
| 7. Chagford | 23 |
| 8. Chagford | 24 |
| 9. Chagford | 25 |
| 10. Chagford | 26 |
| 11. Chagford | 27 |
| 12. Chagford | 28 |
| 13. Chagford | 29 |
| 14. Chagford | 30 |
| 15. Chagford | 31 |
| 16. Chagford | 32 |

The Figures prefixed to the Towns denote the distance from London.

DEVONSHIRE.

ENGRAVED BY SIDY HALL

DEVONSHIRE.

Lat. between 50 deg. 13 min. and 51 deg. 15 min. N. Lon. between 3 deg. and 4 deg. 36 min. W. Greatest length 71 m. Greatest breadth 64 m. Superficial extent 1,519,360 acres. Boundaries: N. the Bristol Channel; E. Somersetshire and Dorsetshire; S. the English Channel; W. Cornwall. Hundreds 33. Parishes 466. City 1: Exeter. Boroughs 9. Market-towns 34: Ashburton, Axminster, Barnstaple, Bampton, Bideford, Brixham, Chudleigh, Chumleigh, Collumpton, Colyton, Crediton, Dartmouth, Devonport, Hatherleigh, Holsworthy, Honiton, Ilfracombe, Kingsbridge, Modbury, South Molton, Moreton Hampstead, Newton Abbot, Oakhampton, Ottery St. Mary, Plymouth, Plympton, Sidmouth, Stonehouse, Tavistock, Teignmouth, Tiverton, Topsham, Torrington, and Totness.

Diocese of Exeter; archdeaconry of Barnstaple, including the deaneries of Barnstaple, Chumleigh, Hertland, Shirwell, South Molton, and Torrington; archdeaconry of Exeter, including the deaneries of Aylesbeare, Cadbury, Exeter, Dunkswell, Dunsford, Honiton, Kenne, Plymtree, and Tiverton; archdeaconry of Totness, including the deaneries of Holsworthy, Ipplepen, Moreton, Oakhampton, Plympton, Tamerton, Tavistock, Totness, and

Woodleigh. Endowed grammar-schools, with university privileges, at Exeter, Crediton, Kingsbridge, Ottery St. Mary, Tavistock, Tiverton, Ashburton, and Chudleigh.

Western Circuit.—Assizes and quarter-sessions for the county held at Exeter, where is the county gaol. Acting magistrates 167. Members of Parliament, 2 for the northern division of the county, 2 for the southern division, 2 for the city of Exeter, 2 each for the boroughs of Barnstaple, Tiverton, Devonport, Honiton, Plymouth, Tavistock, and Totness, and 1 each for the boroughs of Ashburton and Dartmouth.

Polling-places for the northern division of the County—South Molton, Collumpton, Barnstaple, Torrington, Holsworthy, and Crediton; for the southern division—Exeter, Honiton, Newton-Abbot, Kingsbridge, Plymouth, Tavistock, and Oakhampton.

Population, &c. (in 1821) inhabited houses 71,486; families 90,714; comprising 208,229 males, and 230,811 females; total 439,040; (in 1831) total 494,168. Assessment for poor and county rates (in 1826) land 180,872*l.* 18*s.*; dwelling-houses 47,898*l.* 3*s.*; mills, factories, &c. 3925*l.* 5*s.*; manorial profits 3396*l.* 8*s.*; total 236,092*l.* 14*s.*: (in 1830) total 250,713*l.*

THIS county displays great variety of soil and surface, as might be expected from its vast extent: from the eastern border where it joins Dorsetshire, and along the southern coast, the country is extremely pleasant and fertile, and the climate is so mild, that myrtles grow and flourish in open ground. Between Exeter and the border of Cornwall, lies the wide barren tract, called the Forest of Dartmoor, consisting of naked rushy marshes, and bleak rocky hills, which only serve for the pasturage of sheep, but this tract has been improved by draining and cultivation. The north-eastern part of the county, adjoining Exmoor, in Somersetshire, is in general dry and heathy, and here are mines of copper, lead, and other minerals. Wheat, barley, beans, and peas, are the most usual productions of the arable land; flax is likewise cultivated, but only sparingly. Devonshire is famous for the produce of the dairy, particularly butter, and what is called clouted, or Devonshire cream, much of which is sent for sale to London. Cider must also be mentioned as a staple product of this county, but the quality is inferior in flavour, if not in strength, to that of Herefordshire. Besides moorstone, or granite, the mountainous parts of Devonshire afford the ores of lead, iron, tin, and manganese; and silver, gold, copper, and other metals, have been found, but in small quantities. Tin was anciently abundant, but the trade in that metal is now almost exclusively confined to Cornwall. The woollen manufacture was formerly carried on very extensively in the southern parts of Devonshire, but the trade has declined, and disappeared from some places, yet coarse woollen goods are still manufactured to a considerable extent; and Axminster is famous for its carpet manufactory. The most remarkable heights in Devonshire are Butterton Hill, 1203 feet above the level of the sea; Cawsand Beacon, 1792 feet; Furland, near Dartmouth; Little Haldon, between Kenne and Exminster; and Rippin Tor, on Dartmoor, 1549 feet above the sea.

The principal rivers are the Torridge, the Oke, and the Taw, which fall into the Bristol Channel, and the Exe, the Teign, the Dart, and the Tamar, which enter the English Channel. Besides these may be mentioned the Axe, the Otter, the Avon, the Ernie, the Yealme, the Plym, and the Tavy. Before the Roman conquest, this part of the island was inhabited by the Damnonii, a powerful tribe of Britons, who carried on commercial inter-

course with the Phoenicians, the Carthaginians, and the Gauls; and under the Romans it was included in the province called *Britannia Prima*. Among the British antiquities in Devonshire are, a circular enclosure of stone, called *Grimspound*, in the parish of *Manaton*, and there are others in various parts of *Dartmoor* and elsewhere. At *Drewsteignton* is a large cromlech, and there are in many places barrows and intrenchments, probably of British origin. Through this county passed the Roman *Ikniel Street*, on which were the stations of *Isca Damnoniorum*, and probably some others. This district was added to the kingdom of *Wessex*, by conquest, after 614; in the ninth and tenth centuries, it was invaded by the Danes; after the Norman conquest, William I. besieged and took *Exeter*, which was again the scene of hostilities in the following reign. During the civil war under Charles I., several military transactions occurred in Devonshire, the inhabitants of which were in general devoted to the royal cause. The latest event of national importance connected with this county was the landing of the Prince of Orange, at *Torbay*, November 4, 1688, previously to the revolution, which placed him on the throne of Great Britain. There were anciently castles at *Exeter*, *Oakhampton*, *Berry Pomeroy*, *Torrington*, and *Dartmouth*, and there are still some remains of those fortresses. Previously to the Reformation, there were about thirty monastic establishments, and a preceptory of the *Knights Templars*, among which the ruins of *Tavistock Abbey* are the most considerable; there are also some remains of *Buckfastleigh Abbey*, and others.

The noblemen's and gentlemen's seats in this county deserving of notice are, *Haldon House*, belonging to *Sir Lawrence Palk, Bart.*; *Ugbrook Park*, to *Lord Clifford*; *Holne Park* and *Tawstock Court*, to *Sir Bouchier Wrey, Bart.*; *Dartington House*, to *Mr. Champernoune*; *Bickham*, to *Sir William Elford, Bart.*; *Powderham Castle*, to *Lord Courtenay*; *Tor Abbey*, to *George Cary, Esq.*; *Sharpham*, to *J. B. Bastard, Esq.*; *Castle Hill*, near *South Molton*, to *Earl Fortescu*; and *Creedy House*, *Crediton*, to the late *Sir Humphry Davy*.

Among the eminent natives of this county may be mentioned *Henry de Bracton*, a celebrated lawyer of the thirteenth century, supposed to have been born at *Bracton*, or *Bratton Clovelly*, westward of *Oakhampton*; *Sir Thomas Bodley*, founder of the *Bodleian Library*; *Sir Peter* (afterwards *Lord*) *King*, who was lord chancellor, and died in 1734; *Dr. James Foster*, a learned dissenting divine, who died in 1753; *Simon Ockley*, a skilful orientalist, who died in 1720; *Eustace Budgell*, one of the writers in the "*Spectator*," who died in 1737; *Thomas Yalden*, a poet of some note, who died in 1736; *William Jackson*, an ingenious writer and musical composer, who was born in 1730, and died in 1803; and the celebrated painter, *Sir Joshua Reynolds*, all natives of *Exeter*; *John Jewel*, Bishop of *Salisbury* in the sixteenth century; *Richard Hooker*, author of the "*Ecclesiastical Polity*," who was born at *Heavitree*, near *Exeter*, in 1553, and died in 1600; the famous *Sir Francis Drake*, who was born near *Tavistock*; *Monk*, Duke of *Albemarle*, the restorer of *Charles II.*, who was born at *Potheridge*, near *Torrington*; *John Churchill*, Duke of *Marlborough*, who was born at *Ashe*, eastward of *Oakhampton*; *Sir Thomas Lyttleton*, judge of the *Common Pleas* in the reign of *Edward IV.*; *Sir John Fortescu*, chief justice of the *King's Bench* under the reign of *Henry VI.*; *Sir Walter Raleigh*, who was born at *Budleigh*, and was executed for alleged treason, October 29, 1618; *Dr. Benjamin Kennicott*, the learned editor of the "*Hebrew Bib'e*," who was born at *Totness* in 1718, and died in 1783; *Edward Lye*, a distinguished Saxon scholar, also born at *Totness*, who died in 1767; *John Gay*, the poet, who was born near *Barnstaple*, and died in 1732; *Newcommen*, the inventor of the steam-engine about the end of the seventeenth century, was a locksmith at *Dartmouth*, and probably a native of that place; *Dr. Matthew Tindal*, a noted sceptical writer, who was born at *Beer Ferris*, and died in 1733; the learned antiquary, *Jacob Bryant*, who was born at *Plymouth*, and died in 1804; *Mrs. Hannah Cowley*, an ingenious dramatist, who was born at *Tiverton*, where she died in 1809; *Sir George Baker*, an eminent physician, born at *Modbury*, who died in 1809; *Dr. Wolcot*, celebrated as a burlesque poet, under the name of *Peter Pindar*, who died in 1819; *William Gifford*, distinguished as a critic and satirist, who was born at *Ashburton*, and died December 31, 1826; *Sir John Carr*, Knight, author of "*The Stranger in France*," and other popular books of *Travels*; and *Major Rennell*, distinguished for his elucidations of *Ancient Geography*, who was born at *Chudleigh* in 1742, and died in 1830.

REFERENCE TO THE HUNDREDS AND LIBERTIES.

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| Goonsa Diach. | 1 | Loders & Botheringtons | 30 | Bradbury | 39 |
| Purpurne | 2 | Boortons | 31 | Cyphrean | 40 |
| Burhamore | 3 | Buckland Norton | 32 | Graingerne | 41 |
| Dorlish | 4 | Garne Tescote & Melbury | 33 | Brookton | 42 |
| Gore Gable | 5 | Whiteway | 34 | Winton | 43 |
| Bere Regis | 6 | Alton Barrow | 35 | Winton & Winton | 44 |
| Hundred Burrow | 7 | St. George | 36 | St. George | 45 |
| Rowbarrow | 8 | St. Nicholas | 37 | Winton & St. Giles | 46 |
| Rowbarrow | 9 | St. Nicholas | 38 | Winton & St. Giles | 47 |
| Rowbarrow | 10 | St. George | 39 | Winton & St. Giles | 48 |
| Rowbarrow | 11 | St. George | 40 | Winton & St. Giles | 49 |
| Rowbarrow | 12 | St. George | 41 | Winton & St. Giles | 50 |
| Rowbarrow | 13 | St. George | 42 | Winton & St. Giles | 51 |
| Rowbarrow | 14 | St. George | 43 | Winton & St. Giles | 52 |
| Rowbarrow | 15 | St. George | 44 | Winton & St. Giles | 53 |
| Rowbarrow | 16 | St. George | 45 | Winton & St. Giles | 54 |
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| Rowbarrow | 18 | St. George | 47 | Winton & St. Giles | 56 |
| Rowbarrow | 19 | St. George | 48 | Winton & St. Giles | 57 |
| Rowbarrow | 20 | St. George | 49 | Winton & St. Giles | 58 |
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| Rowbarrow | 22 | St. George | 51 | Winton & St. Giles | 60 |
| Rowbarrow | 23 | St. George | 52 | Winton & St. Giles | 61 |
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| Rowbarrow | 26 | St. George | 55 | Winton & St. Giles | 64 |
| Rowbarrow | 27 | St. George | 56 | Winton & St. Giles | 65 |
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| Rowbarrow | 42 | St. George | 71 | Winton & St. Giles | 80 |
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| Rowbarrow | 49 | St. George | 78 | Winton & St. Giles | 87 |
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| Rowbarrow | 53 | St. George | 82 | Winton & St. Giles | 91 |
| Rowbarrow | 54 | St. George | 83 | Winton & St. Giles | 92 |
| Rowbarrow | 55 | St. George | 84 | Winton & St. Giles | 93 |
| Rowbarrow | 56 | St. George | 85 | Winton & St. Giles | 94 |
| Rowbarrow | 57 | St. George | 86 | Winton & St. Giles | 95 |
| Rowbarrow | 58 | St. George | 87 | Winton & St. Giles | 96 |
| Rowbarrow | 59 | St. George | 88 | Winton & St. Giles | 97 |
| Rowbarrow | 60 | St. George | 89 | Winton & St. Giles | 98 |
| Rowbarrow | 61 | St. George | 90 | Winton & St. Giles | 99 |
| Rowbarrow | 62 | St. George | 91 | Winton & St. Giles | 100 |

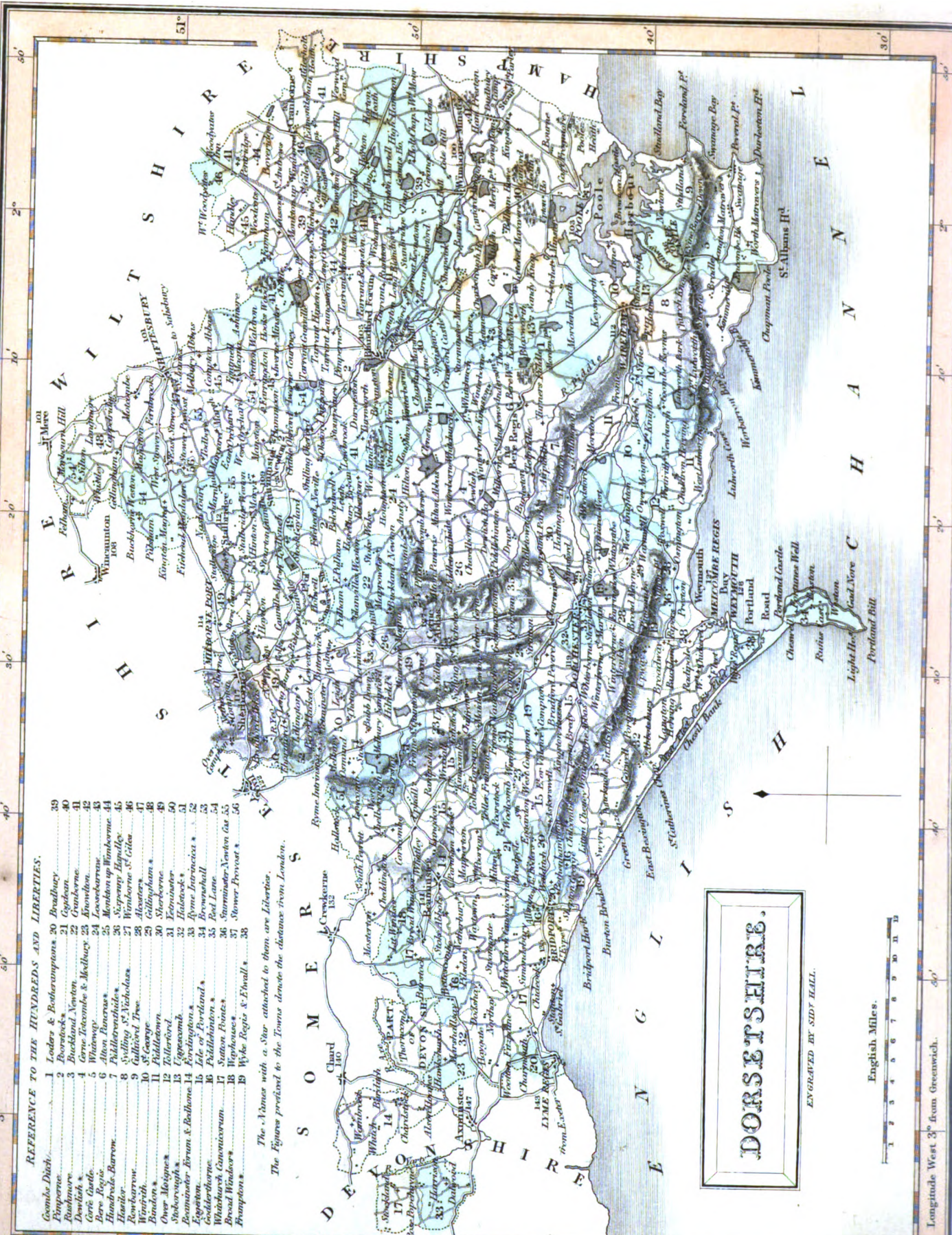
The Asterisks with a Star attached to them are Liberties.
The Figures prefixed to the Towns denote the distance from London.

DORSETSHIRE.

ENGRAVED BY SIDY HALL.

English Miles.

Longitude West 3° from Greenwich.



DORSETSHIRE.

Lat. between 50 deg. 31 min. and 51 deg. 5 min. N. Lon. between 1 deg. 47 min. and 3 deg. 8 min. W. Greatest length 56 m. Greatest breadth 35 m. Superficial extent 775,000 acres. Boundaries: N. Somersetshire and Wiltshire; E. Hampshire; S. English Channel; W. Devonshire. Hundreds 34, besides 22 liberties. Parishes 258. Boroughs 8. Market-towns 15: Beaminster, Blandford, Bridport, Cerne Abbas, Dorchester, Lyme Regis, Melcombe Regis, Poole, Shaftesbury, Sherborne, Stalbridge, Sturminster Newton, Wareham, Weymouth, and Wimborne.

Archdeaconry of Dorset and diocese of Bristol. Endowed grammar-schools, with university privileges, at Dorchester, Sherborne, and Wimborne Minster.

Western Circuit.—Assizes held at Dorchester, where is the county gaol; quarter-sessions held at Blandford, Epiphany; at Sherborne, Lent; at Shaftesbury, Hilary; and at Bridport, Mi-

chaelmas. Acting magistrates 63. Members of Parliament, 3 for the county, 2 each for the boroughs of Bridport, Dorchester, Poole, and the conjoint borough of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, and 1 each for the boroughs of Lyme Regis, Shaftesbury, and Wareham.

Polling-places for the County—Dorchester, Wimborne, Wareham, Beaminster, Sherborne, Shaftesbury, Blandford, and Cheshilton.

Population, &c. (in 1821) inhabited houses 23,926; families 30,312; comprising 68,954 males, and 75,565 females; total 144,499: (in 1831) total 159,252. Estimated increase of inhabitants, from 1700 to 1821, 57,400. Assessment for poor and county rates (in 1826) land 74,811*l.* 8*s.*; dwelling-houses 17,169*l.* 12*s.*; mills, factories, &c. 750*l.* 2*s.*; manorial profits, &c. 914*l.* 6*s.*; total 93,645*l.* 8*s.*: (in 1830) total 104,822*l.*

FROM the mild temperature of its atmosphere and fertility of its soil, this county has been called the garden of England. Its general appearance is uneven, and in some parts very hilly; but its most striking features are the wide open downs, on which are fed numerous flocks of sheep. These downs form the western extremity of the great range of chalk-hills, which stretches across the island. The chief products of Dorset are corn, especially barley, flax, hemp, timber, cattle, sheep, and wool. The district called the Isle of Purbeck contains numerous quarries of excellent building stone, and the Isle of Portland is noted for the abundance which it furnishes of a similar material. The principal manufactures of this county are those of flax and hemp, chiefly in the neighbourhood of Bridport; and silk-spinning, weaving coarse woollen cloths, making sail-cloth, ropes, and other articles for the fisheries, are among the branches of industry here prosecuted. Dorsetshire has long been noted for its ale. The most remarkable hills are those of Pilsdon and Lewesdon, in the western part of the county; Eggerdon, near Winterborne Abbas; and St. Alban's, or St. Aldelm's Head, on the coast south of Corfe Castle; Bull Barrow Beacon, Dumpdon Hill, Nine Barrow Down, and Wingreen Hill. Chideock Hill, near Charmouth; Corfe Castle; Mambury, near Dorchester; Lullworth, and Shaftesbury, are places affording varied and extensive prospects. The principal rivers are the Frome, the Stour, the Piddle, the Ivel, and the Hooke or Owke. At Nottingham, near Weymouth, is a sulphureous mineral spring, the waters of which contain a considerable proportion of alkaline salt; and there are others of a similar nature at Sherford, Morden, and Sherborne, a saline spring at Chilcombe; and petrifying springs at Sherborne, and at Bothenwood, near Wimborne.

Among the natural curiosities of this county may be mentioned the Chesil Bank, or isthmus, which joins the Isle of Portland to the other part of the county, and which consists of a ridge of sand and gravel, seventeen miles

in length, said to be the longest in Europe, except that of Memel in Polish Prussia; and on the sea-side, near Lyme Regis, were discovered a few years ago curious fossil bones of extinct species of animals, supposed to have been gigantic creatures of the lizard kind, and to which geologists have given the names of *Ichthyosaurus*, and *Plesiosaurus*. Specimens of these antediluvian relics are preserved in the British Museum.

The earliest known inhabitants of this county were called by the Romans, *Durotriges*, which probably signifies dwellers by the water, or inhabitants of the sea-coast. Under the Roman government, Dorsetshire was included in the province called *Britannia Prima*; it was intersected by the *Ikniel Street*, and contained the stations of *Vindogladia*, supposed by some to have been at Gussage St. Michael, and by others at Wimborne Minster; *Durnovaria*, Dorchester, and perhaps some others. There are in different parts of the county barrows, stone pillars, and other antique remains, supposed to have been of British origin. Near Dorchester are the interesting vestiges of a Roman amphitheatre; and in a valley, between Maiden Newton and Frampton, near the river Frome, a fine tessellated pavement was discovered, in April, 1794. During the Heptarchy this county belonged to the kingdom of Wessex; and in the beginning of the eleventh century it was devastated by the Danes, under their king Sweyn, who destroyed the towns of Dorchester, Sherborne, and Shaftesbury. Throughout the civil war, under Charles I., Lyme and Poole were garrisoned for the parliament, and Corfe Castle, and other fortresses for the king; and the siege of Corfe, with its defence by Lady Bankes, the wife of Sir John Bankes, chief justice of the Common Pleas, was one of the most memorable events in the history of that period. In 1685 the Duke of Monmouth landed at Lyme, on his ill-concerted expedition for the invasion of the kingdom; and which terminated in his capture in the parish of Horton in this county, after his defeat at Sedgemoor. Within this county were several baronial castles, of which there are still some remains, as those of Corfe, Brownsea, Portland, and Sherborne. Among the conventual establishments in Dorsetshire may be mentioned the nunnery of Shaftesbury, founded in the eighth century; that of Wimborne, which was destroyed by the Danes in the tenth century, and refounded as a convent of secular canons; the Benedictine abbey of Sherborne; Cerne Abbey, Milton Abbey, Cranborne Benedictine abbey, and those of Abbotsbury and Bindon, which were the most important; and of most of them there are some remains.

The principal noblemen's and gentlemen's seats in this county are Milton Abbey, belonging to Lady Caroline Damer; Brianston House, to E. Berkeley Portman, Esq.; Wimborne St. Giles, to the Earl of Shaftesbury; Eastbury Park, to the Duke of Buckingham; Lullworth Castle, to Cardinal Weld; Kingston House, to W. Morton Pitt, Esq.; Kingston Hall, near Wimborne, to Henry Bankes, Esq.; Encombe House, to the Earl of Eldon; Stalbridge Park, to the Marquis of Anglesey; Parnham House, to Sir William Oglander, Bart.; and Melbury House, to the Earl of Ilchester. Among the most distinguished natives of this county may be mentioned the first Earl of Shaftesbury, born at Wimborne St. Giles, who died in 1683; the celebrated physician, Dr. Sydenham, born at Winford Eagle, who died in 1689; Thomas Creech, poet, translator of Lucretius, born near Sherborne, who put an end to his own life in 1701; Bishop Stillingfleet, a native of Cranborne, who died in 1699; the learned Archbishop Wake, who was born at Blandford, and died in 1737; Captain Coram, who distinguished himself by promoting the establishment of the Foundling Hospital, who was a native of Lyme, and died in 1751; Browne Willis, the antiquary, born at Blandford St. Mary, who died in 1760; the Rev. James Granger, author of the "Biographical History of England," who was born at Shaftesbury, and died in 1776; the Rev. Christopher Pitt, translator of Virgil, who was born at Blandford, and died in 1748; and Sir James Thornhill, the painter, who was born in 1676, and died in 1732.

REFERENCE TO THE WARDS
 Darlington 1 | Easington 3
 Quaker 2 | Stockton 4
 The figures prefixed to the Towns
 denote the distance from London.

For the detached parts of Durham, see Northumberland.

DURHAM.

ENGRAVED BY SIDNEY HALL.

English Miles.



Longitude West from Greenwich

20

40

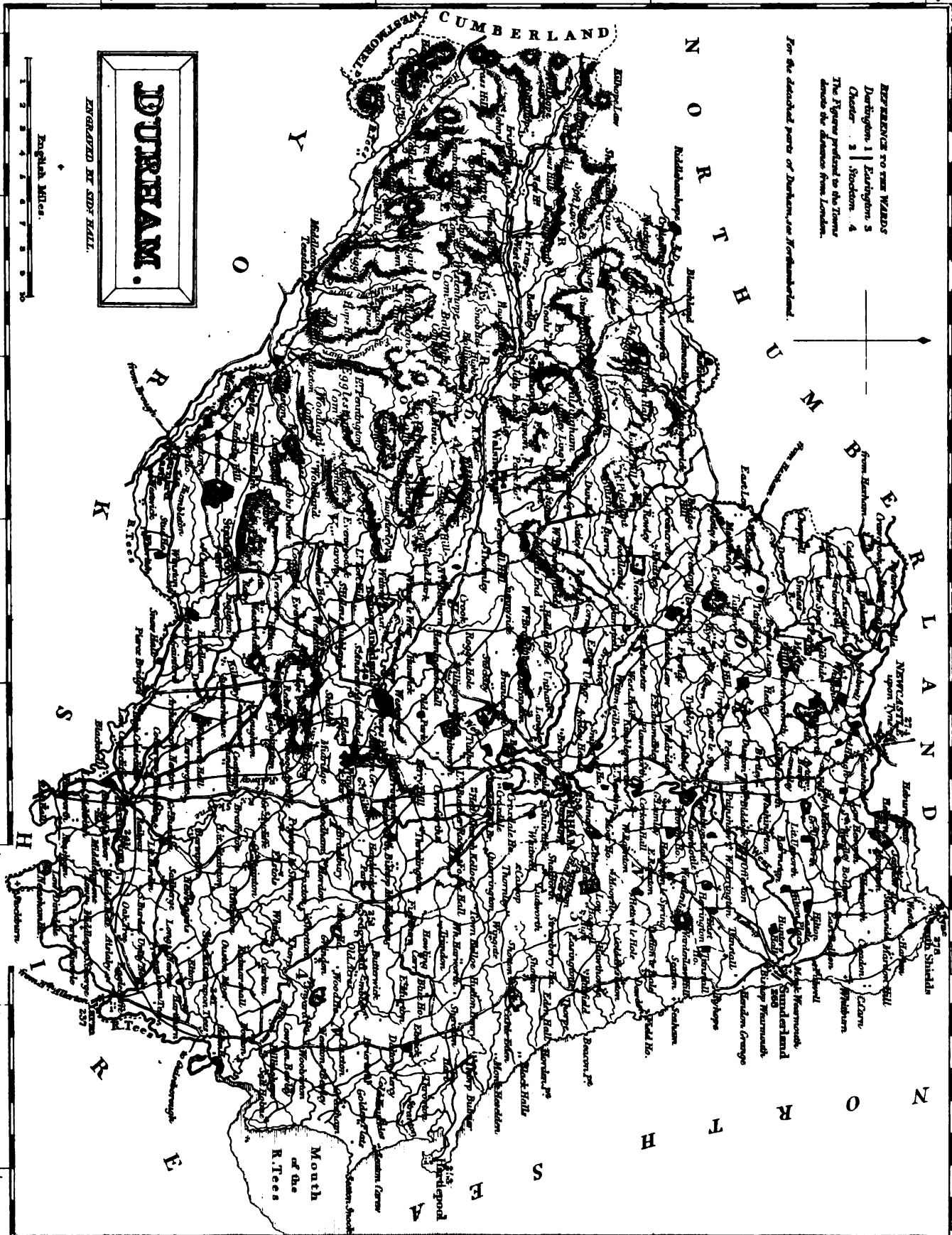
60

80

100

120

London, Published by Chapman and Hall, N° 92, Strand.



D U R H A M.

Lat. between 54 deg. 37 min. and 55 deg. 1 min. N. Lon. between 1 deg. 10 min. and 2 deg. 17 min. W. Greatest length 45 m. Greatest breadth 36 m. Superficial extent 610,000 acres. Boundaries: N. Northumberland; E. German Ocean; S. Yorkshire; W. Westmorland and Cumberland. Wards 4. Parishes 75. City 1: Durham. Boroughs 3. Market-towns 12: Bishop Auckland, Barnard Castle, Darlington, Gateshead, Hartlepool, Sedgefield, South Shields, Stanhope, Staindrop, Stockton-upon-Tees, Sunderland, and Wolsingham.

Archdeaconry and diocese of Durham, including the deaneries of Chester-le-Street, Darlington, Easington, and Stockton. Endowed grammar-school, with university privileges, at Durham.

Northern Circuit.—Assizes and quarter-sessions held at Durham, where are the county prisons. Acting magistrates 74. Members of Parliament, 2 for the northern division of the county,

2 for the southern division, 2 for the city of Durham, 2 for the borough of Sunderland, and 1 each for the boroughs of Gateshead and South Shields.

Polling-places for the northern division of the County—Durham, Sunderland, Lanchester, Wickham, Chester-le-Street, and South Shields; for the southern division—Darlington, Stockton, Bishop Auckland, Stanhope, Middleton Teesdale, Barnard Castle, and Sedgefield.

Population, &c. (in 1821) inhabited houses 32,793; families 45,940; comprising 99,100 males, and 108,373 females; total 207,673: (in 1831) total 253,827. Estimated increase of inhabitants, from 1700 to 1821, 116,000. Assessment for poor and county rates (in 1826) land 63,296*l.* 11*s.*; dwelling-houses 16,667*l.* 13*s.*; mills, factories, &c. 3624*l.*; manorial profits, &c. 11,442*l.* 6*s.*; total 95,030*l.* 10*s.*: in (1830) total 100,646*l.*

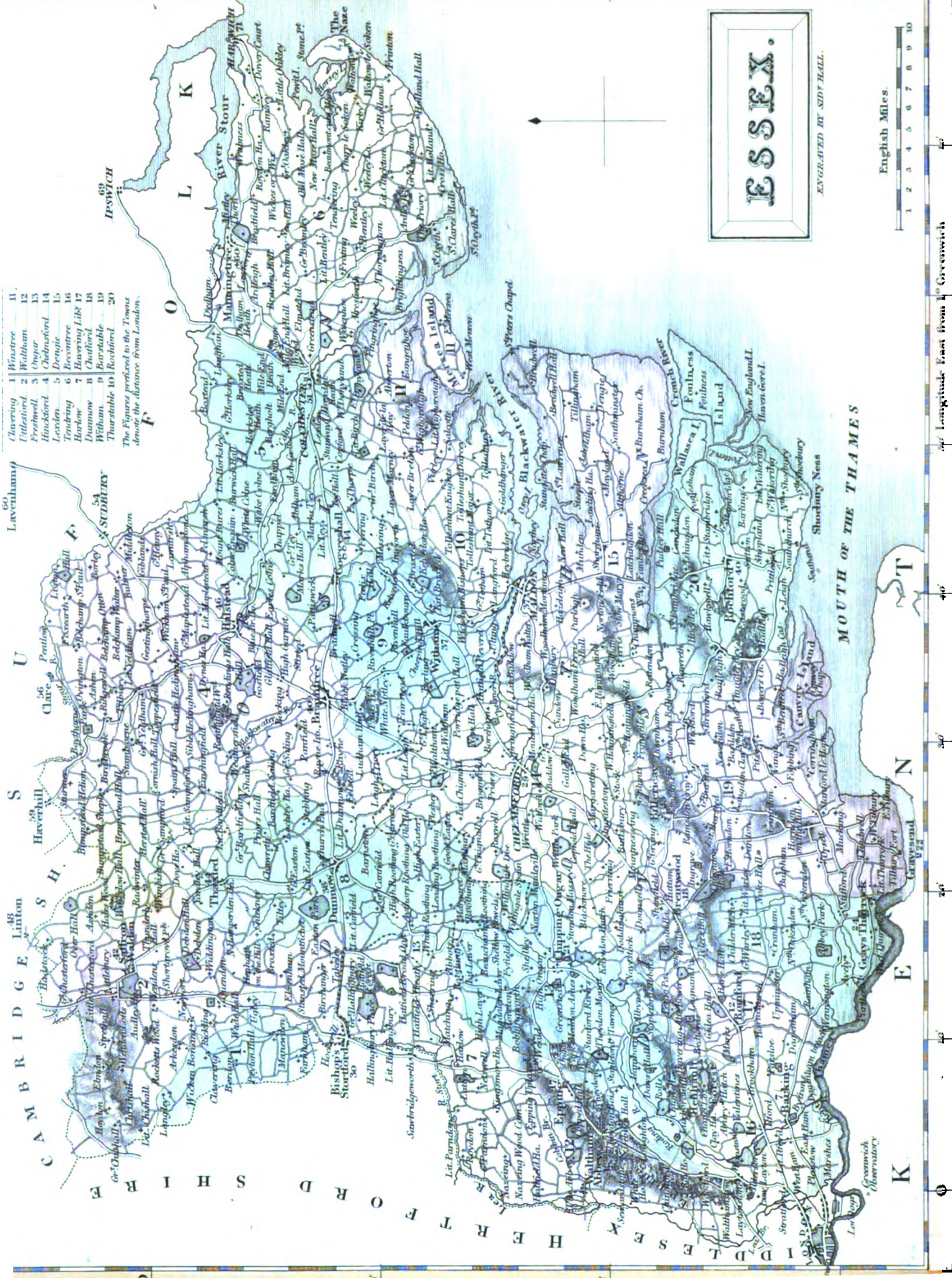
THE general aspect of this county is irregular and mountainous, especially towards the north-western angle, which is crossed by a ridge of hills, termed the English Apennines. This tract is, however, enriched by mines of lead and iron, and it extends throughout the northern part of the county, till it unites with the great coal-fields, between the rivers Tyne and Wear. Coal is likewise found on the southern side; and the eastern and central parts of the county are in general fertile and pleasant, varied with hill and dale, arable land, and pasturage; it abounds in cattle, numbers of which are sent to the more southern counties. In the eastern and central districts are grown wheat, barley, oats, and peas, but the crops are rather uncertain. The manufactures are numerous and important, including iron-works; manufactures of steel, for sword-blades; potteries, glass-works, copperas, coal-tar, and salt works; brick, lime, and tile kilns; and linen, woollen, and cotton manufactures; and in connexion with the commerce of the county, may also be mentioned the quarries of marble, for chimney pieces, gritstone, limestone, and firestone. The most remarkable heights in this county are Collier Law, 1678 feet above the level of the sea; and Kilhope Law, on the confines of Westmorland, 2196 feet; Pontop Pike, Brandon Mount, and Wordeslow Hill, which are of much inferior elevation to the former. The banks of the Wear, near Durham; Butterby Hill, south of that city; Teesdale Force, Winston-on-the-Tees, and Muggleswick Park, north-west of Lanchester, near the Derwent, are places deserving notice on account of the extensive prospects they afford. The principal rivers are the Derwent, the Wear, and the Tees, with their various branches. There are mineral springs at Durham, Hartlepool, Dinsdale, Croft, Butterby, and Chester-le-Street; and at Berkeley, in the parish of Chester-le-Street, is a brine spring, from which salt is made. Besides the main portion of the county extending from the Tyne to the Tees, there are detached parts of considerable importance, namely,

Norhamshire and Islandshire, the former divided from Scotland by the river Tweed, and from Northumberland by the Till, and the latter including Holy Island and the Farne Islands; Bedlingtonshire, a district surrounded by Northumberland, between the rivers Blyth and Wansbeck; and the territory of Craike, included in the wapentake of Bulmer in Yorkshire.

This county anciently made a part of the territories of the Brigantes; under the Roman government, it was included in the province of Maxima Cæsariensis; and after the invasion of the country, by the Anglo-Saxons, it formed a part of the kingdom of Bernicia, and subsequently of that of Northumbria. In the reign of Alfred the Great, this county was called Deorham, or Forest-land, whence its modern appellation. It suffered severely in the ninth century, from the ravages of the Danes, great numbers of whom afterwards settled here. At an early period, Durham was subjected to the jurisdiction of the bishop, who possessed peculiar authority as a feudal lord, and whose rights were fully recognised in the reign of William the Conqueror. This county was dreadfully devastated under the government of that prince, and by his direction, in revenge of the opposition of the people to his officers; and so severe were the calamities inflicted on the inhabitants, that the country almost became a desert, and remained in that state for a considerable period. In October, 1346, a battle was fought at Nevil's Cross, in which an English army, under Philippa, the queen of Edward III., defeated, and took prisoner, David Bruce, King of Scotland. Through this county passed the Roman Watling Street, Ryknield Street, and Ermyrn Street; and here were the stations of Vinovium, Binchester; Epiacum, Lanchester; Vindomora, Ebchester; and perhaps some others.

Among the ancient castles, the most remarkable are those of Brancepeth, Durham, Norham, and Barnard Castle; and the finest specimens of old castellated mansions are those of Auckland, Lumley, Raby, and Hilton. Previous to the Reformation, there were in this county six monasteries, of which the most important were those of Jarrow, Wearmouth, Lindisfarne, and Finchale; besides which may be mentioned, St. Edmund's Hospital, at Gateshead. The cathedral church of Durham, the erection of which was commenced in the latter part of the eleventh century, affords noble specimens of Norman architecture; but the Chapel of the Nine Altars, and some other portions of this edifice, exhibit the early Gothic style. The churches of Bishop Wearmouth, Brancepeth, Chester-le-Street, Darlington, and Hartlepool, also deserve notice, as handsome Gothic structures.

The principal noblemen's and gentlemen's seats are Raby Castle, belonging to the Marquis of Cleveland; Auckland Castle, to the Bishop of Durham; Streatlam Castle, to the Countess of Strathmore; Lambton Castle, to Lord Durham; Axwell Park, to Sir Thomas Clavering, Bart.; Ravensworth Castle, to Lord Ravensworth; Hilton Castle, to Thomas Wade, Esq.; Lumley Castle, to the Earl of Scarborough; Wynyard Park, and Seaham, to the Marquis of Londonderry. Eminent natives of this county: the venerable Bede, who was born at Wearmouth, in 673, and died in 735 at the monastery of Jarrow; William Emerson, a distinguished mathematician, who was born at Hurworth, and died in 1782; the Rev. William Romaine, a learned divine, born at Hartlepool, who died in 1795; Joseph Ritson, a distinguished antiquary, who was born at Stockton-upon-Tees, and died in 1803; Colonel John Lilburne, a fanatical politician, who distinguished himself during the civil war in the reign of Charles I., was born at Durham in 1618, and died in 1657; Dr. Richard Grey, author of the "*Memoria Technica*," and other works, was born at Durham, in 1693, and died in 1771; and William Eden, Lord Auckland, a statesman and diplomatist, who died in 1814, was also a native of that city.



Clavering	1	Winthorpe	11
Uttlesford	2	Waltham	12
Frinton	3	Ching	13
Chelmsford	4	Chelmsford	14
Leaven	5	Deane	15
Harlow	6	Deane	16
Harlow	7	Chelmsford	17
Harlow	8	Chelmsford	18
Harlow	9	Chelmsford	19
Harlow	10	Chelmsford	20

The Figures prefixed to the Towns denoting the distance from London.

ESSEX.

ENGRAVED BY SIDNEY HALL.

English Miles.



Longitude East from 10° Greenwich

40°

30°

20°

10°

0°

10°

London, Published by Chapman and Hall, 37, Strand.

ESSEX.

Lat. between 51 deg. 27 min. and 52 deg. 7 min. N. Lon. between 1 deg. 14 min. E. and 3 min. W. Greatest length 60 m. Greatest breadth 48 m. Superficial extent 980,480 acres. Boundaries: N. Cambridgeshire and Suffolk; E. German Ocean; S. the Estuary of the Thames; W. Middlesex and Herts. Hundreds 14, besides 5 half-hundreds, and the liberty of Havering. Parishes 405. Boroughs 3. Market-towns 20: Barking, Billericay, Braintree, Chelmsford, Coggeshall, Colchester, Dunmow, Epping, Grays Thurrock, Halstead, Harwich, Maldon, Manningtree, Chipping Ongar, Rochford, Romford, Thaxted, Saffron Walden, Waltham Abbey, and Witham.

Diocese of London; archdeaconries of Essex, containing the deaneries of Barstable, Barking, Chafford, Chelmsford, Dengie, Ongar, and Rochford; and of Colchester containing the deaneries of Colchester, Lexden, Newport, Sampford, Tendring, and Witham. Endowed grammar-schools, with university privileges, at Chelmsford, Brentwood, Maldon, and Colchester.

Home Circuit.—Assizes and quarter-sessions held at Chelmsford, where are 2 county prisons; and there is a new county gaol at Springfield in its vicinity. Acting magistrates 188. Members of Parliament, 2 for the northern division of the county, 2 for the southern division, and 2 each for the boroughs of Colchester, Harwich, and Maldon.

Polling-places for the northern division of the County—Braintree, Colchester, Saffron Walden, and Thorpe; for the southern division—Chelmsford, Billericay, Romford, Epping, Rochford, and Maldon.

Population, &c. (in 1821) inhabited houses 49,978; families 59,629; comprising 144,909 males, and 144,515 females; total 289,424: (in 1831) total 317,233. Estimated increase of inhabitants from 1700 to 1821, 136,100. Assessment for poor and county rates (in 1826) land 243,111*l.* 17*s.*; dwelling-houses 42,761*l.* 5*s.*; mills, factories, &c. 6828*l.* 11*s.*; manorial profits 1368*l.* 17*s.*; total 294,070*l.* 10*s.*: (in 1830) total 320,541*l.*

THIS county forms the southern part of an extensive tract of low land, between the Lincolnshire Wash and the estuary of the Thames. Its eastern border, which is washed by the German Ocean, has several considerable openings, where rivers enter the sea, but there is no port of importance, except that of Harwich. Though there are no rocky ridges, and the eminences are but inconsiderable, yet the land in general is dry and arable, and rich in the various products of agriculture. The south-western part of the county is chiefly occupied by Epping Forest and its appendages, famous for the produce of butter, sold in the metropolis under the name of Epping butter. The northern part of the coast, between the rivers Stour and Colne, is elevated and healthy, the middle of the county contains much fine corn-land, and is sprinkled with woods; towards the coast the surface gradually declines into marshy grounds, broken by arms of the sea into islands, subject to frequent inundation. The fine pasturage furnished by these tracts, usually called the Hundreds of Essex, scarcely compensates for the unhealthy climate, the deadly effects of which are of almost proverbial notoriety. The chief products of husbandry are wheat, and all other kinds of grain; beans, peas, rape, mustard-seed, tares, hops, coriander and caraway seeds; besides garden plants and roots, the latter chiefly in the neighbourhood of the metropolis. In most parts of Essex numbers of calves are reared for the London markets. On the coast are considerable oyster-fisheries, and at Foulness Island are salt-water stews for different kinds of sea fish. The principal manufactures are those of baize, serge, and other kinds of woollen cloth, formerly very considerable, but now declining, and in some places become extinct.

Among the most remarkable heights in this county are Highbeeche; Langdon Hill, near Horndon; Bartlow Hills; and Mount Bures, near Earl's Colne; but the firstmentioned, which is the loftiest, is only 750 feet above the level of the sea. The chief rivers, besides the Stour, which borders the county on the north, are the Colne, pass-

ing by Colchester; the Blackwater, which enters an arm of the sea at Maldon; the Chelmer, passing by Chelmsford, which unites with the preceding; the Crouch, which forms at its estuary, Foulness, and other islands; and the Roddon, or Roding, which enters the Thames below Barking: the Lea divides this county from Hertfordshire and Middlesex. At Tilbury is a chalybeate mineral spring, the water of which is impregnated with carbonic acid; at Upminster, near Brentwood, is a sulphureous mineral spring; and at Witham and other places, are chalybeate spas.

Essex was anciently inhabited by the Trinobantes; and under the Romans it formed a part of the province called Flavia Cæsariensis; and here were the stations of Camalodunum, Colchester, or, according to some, Maldon; Canonium, probably eastward of Kelvedon; Cæsaromagus, near Chelmsford; Durolitum, or Durositum, near Rumford, and probably some others. Considerable remains of Roman antiquities, as coins, sepulchral urns, and tessellated pavements, have been found at Colchester, and similar relics at Layton, Wanstead, Tolleshunt Knights, Harwich, and other places. Essex in the sixth century, formed the principal part of the kingdom of the East Saxons, and in the ninth century it was overrun by the Danes. This county was the seat of the insurrection under Jack Straw, in the reign of Richard II.; and in the civil war under Charles I. occurred the memorable siege of Colchester, after the capture of which by Sir Thomas Fairfax, the Royalist officers, Sir Charles Lucas and Sir George Lisle, suffered military execution.

There were, within this county formerly, twelve baronial castles, of which there are no considerable remains, excepting of that of Colchester, the walls of the keep of which are almost entire. Before the Reformation, Essex contained no less than forty-seven religious houses, including two mitred abbeys. The principal relics of these establishments are, a part of the churches of Waltham Abbey; St. Botolph's Priory, at Colchester; St. Osyth's Abbey; and the Priory of Dunmow; which last was noted for the custom of delivering a fitch of bacon to married couples claiming it, who could swear that they had not repented of the union, or had any dispute during a year and a day after marriage. The parish church of Greenstead is a very ancient edifice, curiously constructed of timber; the church of Little Maplestead is remarkable for its semicircular chancel; and those of Saffron Walden, Coggeshall and Chelmsford, are handsome structures in the decorated Gothic style of architecture.

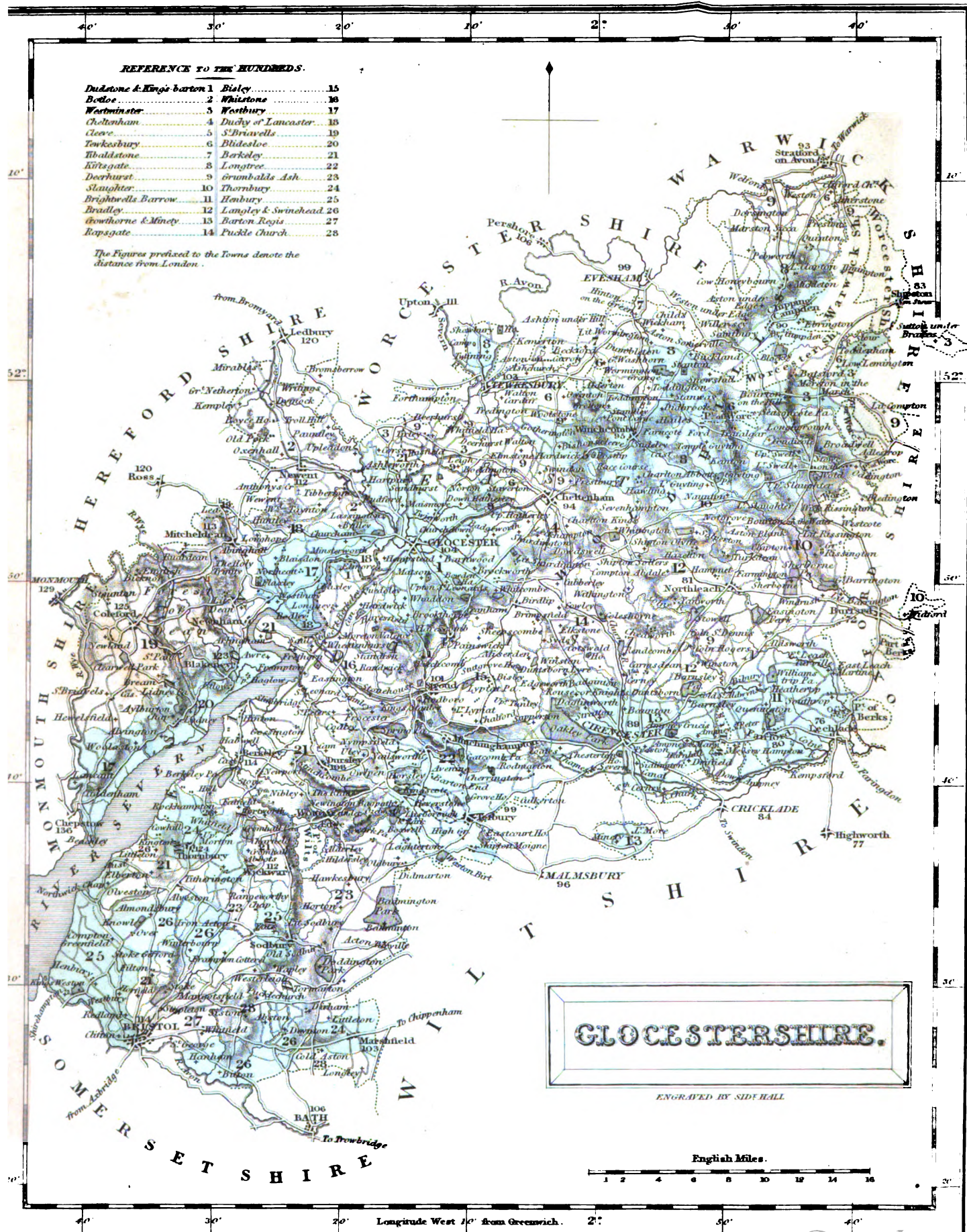
Among the noblemen's and gentlemen's seats in this county may be mentioned that of Hearts, near Woodford, belonging to William Mellish, Esq.; Copped Hall, near Epping, to Henry J. Conyers, Esq.; Valentines, near Ilford, to Charles Welstead, Esq.; Hare Hall, near Rumford, to Benjamin Severn, Esq.; Gidea Hall, to Alexander Black, Esq.; Braxted Lodge, to Peter Du Cane, Esq.; Gosfield Hall, to — Barnard, Esq.; Audley House, near Saffron Walden, to Lord Braybrooke; Thorndon Hall, near Brentwood, to Lord Petre; Bell House, South Ockendon, to Sir T. Barrett Lennard; Eastbury House, near Barking; Boreham House, to Sir John Tyrrel, Bart.; Belmont Castle, near Grays Thurrock, to Richard Webb, Esq.; Upminster Hall, to Edward Bramfield, Esq.; Felix Hall, to C. C. Western, Esq.; St. Osyth's Priory, to F. Nassau, Esq.

Eminent natives.—Sir Thomas Smith, secretary of state in the reigns of Edward VI. and Elizabeth, who was born at Walden; Dr. William Gilbert, a physician, who was the earliest English writer on magnetism, was born at Colchester in 1540, and died in 1603; Samuel Purchas, compiler of a collection of pilgrimages, or travels, who was born at Thaxted, and died in 1628; John Thurloe, secretary of state to Oliver Cromwell and his son, who published a voluminous collection of State Papers; John Ray, a distinguished British naturalist, who was born at Black Notley, died in 1705; Joseph Strutt, a learned English antiquary, who was born at Springfield, and died in 1802; Joseph Mede, the author of a learned "Commentary on the Apocalypse, who was a native of Berdon, south-west of Saffron Walden, and died in 1638; Sir Thomas Roe, a distinguished traveller and diplomatist, in the reign of James I., was born at Low Layton, and died in 1644; Dr. William Bedell, Bishop of Killmore, in Ireland, who translated the Old Testament into Irish, was born at Black Notley, and died in 1642. George Gascoigne, a distinguished poet, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was a native of Walthamstow; Francis Quarles, the author of "Emblems," and other poetical productions, was born at Romford, and died in 1644; Sir John Suckling, an ingenious poet and dramatist, was born in 1613, at Witham, and died at Paris in 1641.

REFERENCE TO THE HUNDREDS.

Dudstone & Kings Barton	1	Bisley	15
Bede	2	Whitstone	16
Wardminster	3	Westbury	17
Cheltenham	4	Duchy of Lancaster	18
Cleeve	5	S. Briavels	19
Tewkesbury	6	Blidesloe	20
Tibaldstone	7	Berkeley	21
Kilgate	8	Longtree	22
Deerhurst	9	Orumbalds Ash	23
Slaughter	10	Thornbury	24
Brightwells Barrow	11	Henbury	25
Bradley	12	Langley & Swinehead	26
Crowthorne & Miney	13	Barton Regis	27
Rapsgate	14	Puckle Church	28

The Figures prefixed to the Towns denote the distance from London.



GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

ENGRAVED BY SIDY HALL

English Miles.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Lat. between 51 deg. 24 min. and 52 deg. 12 min. N. Lon. between 1 deg. 31 min. and 2 deg. 37 min. W. Greatest length 70 m. Greatest breadth 40 m. Superficial extent 1,100,000, acres. Boundaries: N. Herefordshire, Worcestershire, and Warwickshire; E. Warwickshire and Oxfordshire; S. Wilts and Somerset; W. the Severn and Monmouthshire. Hundreds 28. Parishes 327. City 1: Gloucester (besides Bristol partly in this county. See *Somersetshire*). Boroughs 4. Market-towns 24: Berkeley, Campden, Cheltenham, Colford, Dursley, Fairford, Lechlade, Marshfield, Micheldean, Minchinhampton, Moreton Henmarsh, Newent, Newnham, Northleach, Painswick, Sodbury, Stow-on-the-Wold, Stroudwater, Tetbury, Thornbury, Wickwar, Winchcombe, and Wotton-under-Edge.

Archdeaconry and diocese of Gloucester, except Bristol and the Hundred of Barton Regis, in the diocese of Bristol; and the parishes of Icomb and Cow Honeybourne, in the diocese of Worcester. Endowed grammar-schools, with university privileges, at Gloucester, Campden, Cheltenham, Northleach, and Wotton-under-Edge.

Oxford Circuit.—Assizes and quarter-sessions, at Gloucester; divisional or petty sessions, 18 stations. Acting magistrates 179. Members of Parliament, 2 for the eastern division of the county, 2 for the western division, 2 each for the boroughs of Cirencester, Stroud, and Tewkesbury, and 1 for the borough of Cheltenham.

Polling-places for the eastern division of the County—Gloucester, Stroud, Tewkesbury, Cirencester, Campden, Northleach, and Cheltenham; for the western division, Wotton-under-Edge, Newent, Newnham, Colford, Sodbury, Thornbury, and Dursley.

Population, &c. (in 1821) inhabited houses 60,881; families 72,156, comprising 160,451 males, and 175,392 females; total 335,843: (in 1831) total 386,904. Estimated increase of inhabitants, from 1700 to 1821, 187,400. Assessment for poor and county rates (in 1826) land 100,117*l.* 1*s.*; dwelling-houses 49,016*l.* 12*s.*; mills, factories, &c. 4961*l.* 14*s.*; manorial profits, &c. 1455*l.* 16*s.*; total 155,551*l.* 3*s.*: (in 1830) total 201,402*l.*

THIS county exhibits a great variety of soil, and its surface is diversified by hills, valleys, and level districts of considerable extent. It consists of two unequal portions, divided by the river Severn, which crosses the county from the north-east to the south-west. The eastern district, extending from the border of Worcestershire, on the north, to that of Wiltshire on the south, is a bleak mountainous tract, called Coteswold, which affords pasture for sheep, one variety of which animal derives from these heights the appellation of the Coteswold breed. The next district is the Vale of the Severn, the northern part of which is called the Vale of Gloucester, and the southern the Vale of Berkeley. This part of the county is famous for its dairy produce, and especially cheese, made here in large quantities, and of excellent quality. Westward of the Severn is situated that portion of Gloucestershire styled the Forest of Dean, formerly well stocked with timber, and still containing considerable tracts of woodland. In this district are coal and iron mines; and here are furnaces for smelting iron ore. Among the products of the soil may be mentioned wheat, barley, oats, peas, beans, vetches, and turnips. The Vale of Gloucester was anciently noted for its vineyards; and it appears that wine of excellent quality was made here in abundance in the twelfth century. Many towns and villages in this district share largely in the woollen manufacture, which has been most extensively carried on in those valleys, called the Bottoms, between the towns of Painswick, on the north, and Wickwar on the south. The most remarkable eminences in this county are Cleve Cloud, Leckhampton Hill, and Church Down, near Cheltenham; Robin Hood's Hill, near Gloucester; Long Down, and Pike Down, near Dursley; Sponebed Hill, near Painswick; and St. Vincent's Rocks, at Clifton; besides which may be mentioned Rodborough Hill, near Stroud, overlooking the Vale of Gloucester, and the Forest of Dean; Frocester Hill, south-west of Stanley, on the road from Bath to Gloucester; Stinchcombe Hill, near Dursley; Symmondshall Down, near Wotton-under-Edge; Birdlip Hill, between Gloucester and Cirencester; Barrow Hill, near the Severn, north of Berkeley; May Hill, between Gloucester and Ross; and Broadway Hill, on the confines of Worcestershire, near Campden. The principal rivers, besides the Thames, which has its source in this county, and the Severn, which runs through it, are the Frome or Stroud Water, the Chilt, the Churn, the Lech, the Leden, the Coln, and the Windrush; a part of its southern border is washed by

the Lower Avon, and its western border by the Wye; and the confluence of the Warwickshire Avon with the Severn takes place within its limits at Tewkesbury. The saline mineral springs of Chefttenham are among the most noted in the kingdom; and some of a similar kind were discovered at Gloucester, in 1814. At Clifton, near Bristol, are hot wells, the water of which contains carbonic acid, with a small portion of earths and salts. There are also other mineral springs at Abenhall, in the Forest of Dean; Ashchurch, near Tewkesbury; Dumbleton, near Winchcombe; at Barrow and Maredon, in the parish of Bodington; and at Easington, near Dursley. At St. Vincent's Rocks, near Bristol, are found beautiful crystals of quartz or siliceous earth.

This part of the island, before the conquest of Britain by the Romans, was inhabited by the Dobuni, or Boduni; and it subsequently was included in the province called Flavia Cæsariensis. This county was intersected by the ancient roads, called Ryknield Street, Akeman Street, the Foss Road, and Via Julia. Here were the important stations of Glevum, a colony, Gloucester; and Corinum, or Durocornovium, Cirencester; and Roman pavements have been discovered at Woodchester, reckoned the finest in the kingdom; Great Whitcombe, Cromhall, and other places, as well as at Gloucester and Cirencester. Battles appear to have been fought at Dirham, between the Britons and Saxons, in 577; at Kempsford, between the Mercians and West Saxons, in 800; at Danes' Bottom, near Minchinhampton, where Alfred defeated the Danes in 878; at Cambridge, near Berkeley, between the Danes and Saxons, in the reign of Edward the Elder; and in the Isle of Alney, the alleged scene of single combat between Edmund Ironside and Canute the Dane. At Tewkesbury the Lancastrians were finally vanquished by Edward IV., in 1471; Bristol, Gloucester, Cirencester, Lidney, and other places, were besieged during the civil war under Charles I.; and at Cirencester, in 1688, a skirmish took place between the partizans of James II. and those of the Prince of Orange, said to have been the only occasion where bloodshed occurred during the revolutionary contest in South Britain.

Among the baronial castles in this county may be mentioned those of Beverstone, Thornbury, and Sudeley, in ruins; Berkeley, the seat of Lord Segrave; and St. Briavel's, in the Forest of Dean, now used as a prison. The monastic remains in this county comprise the abbey church of St. Peter, at Gloucester, now the cathedral; that of Tewkesbury, used as a parish church; that of Cirencester, also a parish church; the priories of Lanthony, Leonard Stanley, and Standish; Flaxley Abbey, and Hales Abbey; Quenington, a preceptory of the Knights Hospitallers; and the alien priories of Beckford, Deerhurst, Newent, and Brimsfield, of some of which the ruins are remaining.

Noblemen's and gentlemen's seats: Badmington Park and Stoke Gifford, belonging to the Duke of Beaufort; Oakley Wood, to Earl Bathurst; Spring Park and Tortworth, to Lord Ducie; Sherborne or Dutton Park, to Lord Sherborne; Rendcomb and Highnam, to Sir B. W. Guise, Bart.; Dodington Park, to Sir C. B. Codrington, Bart.; Whitcombe Park, to Sir W. Hicks, Bart.; Matson, to Mrs. Niblett; Lidney Park, to the late Honourable C. Bathurst; Flaxley Abbey, to Sir T. Crawley Boevey, Bart. Eminent persons: Robert of Gloucester, a poetical chronicler of the twelfth century; Alexander Neckam, abbot of Cirencester, died 1217; Alexander de Hales, called the Irrefragable Doctor, died 1245; Richard of Cirencester, author of "A Description of Britain," who was a monk of Westminster, in the fourteenth century; Edward Fox, Bishop of Hereford, born at Dursley, died 1538; William Cartwright, poet, born at Northway, near Tewkesbury, died 1643; John Biddle, a noted Unitarian divine, born at Wotton-under-Edge, died 1662; Sir Matthew Hale, born at Alderley, died 1676; John Oldham, poet, born at Shipton Moyne, died 1679; Sir Robert Atkyns, a learned judge, born at Saperton, died 1709; Sir R. Atkyns, jun., author of the "History of Gloucestershire," died 1712; Thomas Coxeter, antiquary, born at Lechlade, died 1747; George Ballard, biographical writer, born at Campden, died 1755; Dr. James Bradley, astronomer royal, born at Sherborne, died 1762; John Canton, natural philosopher, born at Stroud, died 1772; George Whitefield, born at Gloucester, died 1770; Richard Graves, author of the "Spiritual Quixote," born at Mickleton, died 1804; Samuel Lysons, antiquary and topographer, born at Rodmarton, died 1819; Dr. Edward Jenner, who introduced the practice of vaccination for the prevention of the smallpox, a native of Berkeley, died in 1823.

HAMPSHIRE, OR SOUTHAMPTON.

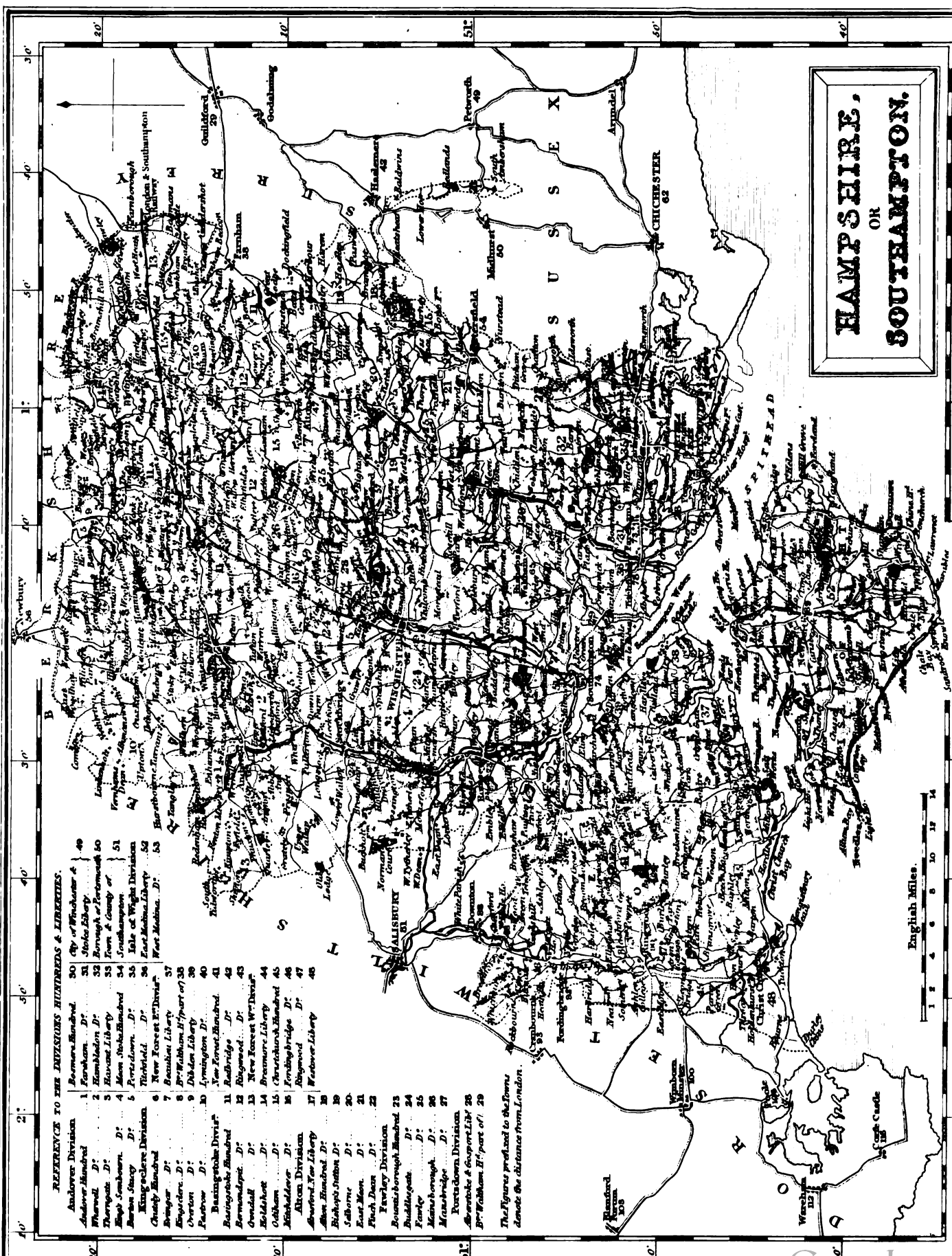
REFERENCE TO THE DIVISIONS HUNDREDS & LIBERTIES.

Andover Division	1	Barnes Hundred	30	City of Winchester & 40
Andover Hundred	2	Farnham D.	31	Stoke Liberty
Alton D.	3	Hambledon D.	32	Borough of Portsmouth 50
Alton Hundred	4	Haslemere D.	33	Isle of Wight 51
Alton D.	5	Haslemere Hundred	34	Southampton
Alton D.	6	Haslemere D.	35	Isle of Wight Division
Alton D.	7	Haslemere D.	36	East Medina Liberty 52
Alton D.	8	Haslemere D.	37	West Medina D. 53
Alton D.	9	Haslemere D.	38	Haslemere D.
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Alton D.	71	Haslemere D.	100	Haslemere D.

The figures prefixed to the towns denote the distance from London.

English Miles.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

Longitude West from Greenwich.



HAMPSHIRE.

Lat. between 50 deg. 35 min. and 51 deg. 22 min. N. Lon. between 43 min. and 1 deg. 53 min. W. Greatest length 55 m. Greatest Breadth 40 m. Superficial extent 1,041,920 acres. Boundaries: N. Berkshire; E. Surrey and Sussex; S. English Channel; W. Wiltshire and Dorsetshire. Divisions 9, including 39 hundreds and 11 liberties, besides the town and county of Southampton, and the borough of Portsmouth. Parishes 305. City 1: Winchester. Boroughs 6. Market-towns 19: Alresford, Alton, Andover, Basingstoke, Christchurch, Fareham, Fordingbridge, Gosport, Havant, Lymington, Odiham, Petersfield, Portsmouth, Ringwood, Romsey, Southampton, Stockbridge, Bishop's Waltham, and Whitchurch.

Diocese of Winchester; archdeaconry of Winchester, containing the deaneries of Alresford, Alton, Andover, Basingstoke, Droxford, Fordingbridge, Sombourne, Southampton, and Winchester. Endowed grammar-schools, with university privileges, at Winchester and Ringwood.

Western Circuit.—Assizes and quarter-sessions held at Win-

chester, where are the county prisons. Acting magistrates 110. Members of Parliament, 2 for the northern division of the county, and 2 for the southern division, 2 for the city of Winchester, 2 each for the boroughs of Andover, Lymington, Portsmouth, and Southampton, and 1 each for the boroughs of Christchurch and Petersfield.

Polling-places for the northern division of the County—Winchester, Alton, Andover, Basingstoke, Kingsclere, Odiham, Petersfield, and Bishop's Waltham; for the southern division—Southampton, Fareham, Lymington, Portsmouth, Ringwood, and Romsey.

Population, &c. (in 1821) inhabited houses 49,516; families 57,942, comprising 138,373 males, and 144,925 females: total 283,298: (in 1831) total 314,313. Estimated increase of inhabitants, from 1700 to 1821, 170,300. Assessments for poor and county rates (in 1826) land 165,601*l.* 12*s.*; dwelling-houses 46,174*l.*; mills, factories, &c. 3374*l.* 10*s.*; manorial profits, &c. 665*l.* 13*s.*; total 215,815*l.* 15*s.*: (in 1830) total 239,123*l.*

THIS county is reckoned one of the most pleasant and fertile in the kingdom, its surface being agreeably diversified with gently-rising hills, and verdant vales, adorned with numerous seats and villages, interspersed with which are extensive woods. The principal part of the county is enclosed, though there are still wide tracts of open heath and waste land on the western border, and especially in the vicinity of Christchurch. There are different kinds of soil in various parts, but that with a calcareous basis chiefly predominates; and a ridge of chalk-hills may be traced across the middle of the county from east to west. The climate is generally mild and healthy, especially on the Downs. Among the agricultural products, the most important are wheat, barley, oats, rye, peas, and trefoil; and on the confines of Surrey are considerable plantations of hops. Timber is likewise one of the staple commodities of Hampshire. Besides the New Forest in the south-western angle, this county contains the Forest of Bere, towards the south-east; and the woods or forests of Alice Holt, extending northward; and Woolmar, on the borders of Surrey and Sussex. The most remarkable eminences in this county are Butser Hill, Dean Hill, Highclere Beacon, Inkpen Beacon, on the borders of Berkshire; Mottesdon Down, Stockbridge Hill, and Portsdown Hill. The principal rivers are the Upper Avon, which crosses the county, from Wiltshire to the sea at Christchurch; the Test and the Itchin, which fall into Southampton Bay; besides which may be mentioned the Boldrewater, the Exe, the Anton, and the Hamble. On the coast are several important bays and inlets, as Portsmouth Harbour, in which is the island of Portsea; Trisanton Bay, or Southampton Water; and the bays of Lymington and Christchurch. In the northern part of the county the waters of several streams are impregnated with iron, but there are no mineral springs of importance.

Before the invasion of Britain by the Romans, this part of the island was inhabited by the Belgæ, except towards the north-west, where the country belonged to the Segontiaci; and under the Romans it was included

in the province called Britannia Prima. During the Saxon Heptarchy it formed a part of the kingdom of Wessex; and subsequently it was much exposed to the incursions of the Danes, who, in the reign of Alfred the Great, drove the Saxons from the country; but they returned after the defeat of the Danes, at Ethandun, in 878. After the conquest of England by the Normans, William I. is said to have devastated this county in order to form the New Forest; but it is most probable that he merely enlarged a forest which had previously existed. In the civil war, under Charles I., Carisbrooke Castle and other fortresses were garrisoned by the parliament. A battle was fought at Alton, in 1643, in which the Royalists were defeated by Sir William Waller; and in 1645 occurred the capture of Basing House, after it had been long and bravely defended for the king by the Marquis of Winchester. Charles I. was kept a prisoner at Carisbrooke Castle, and at Hurst Castle in this county, for some time after his escape from Hampton Court, in 1647. In Hampshire were the Roman stations of Calleva Atrebatum, Silchester; Vindomis, St. Mary Bourne, north-west of Whitchurch; Venta Belgarum, Winchester; Ad Lapidem, Stoneham; Clausentum, Bittern, near Southampton; and Portus Magnus, Portchester. In the vicinity of Silchester have been discovered coins, rings, pottery, bricks, and other remains of Roman antiquity; and a little to the north of Lymington are traces of a Roman camp, called Buckland Rings.

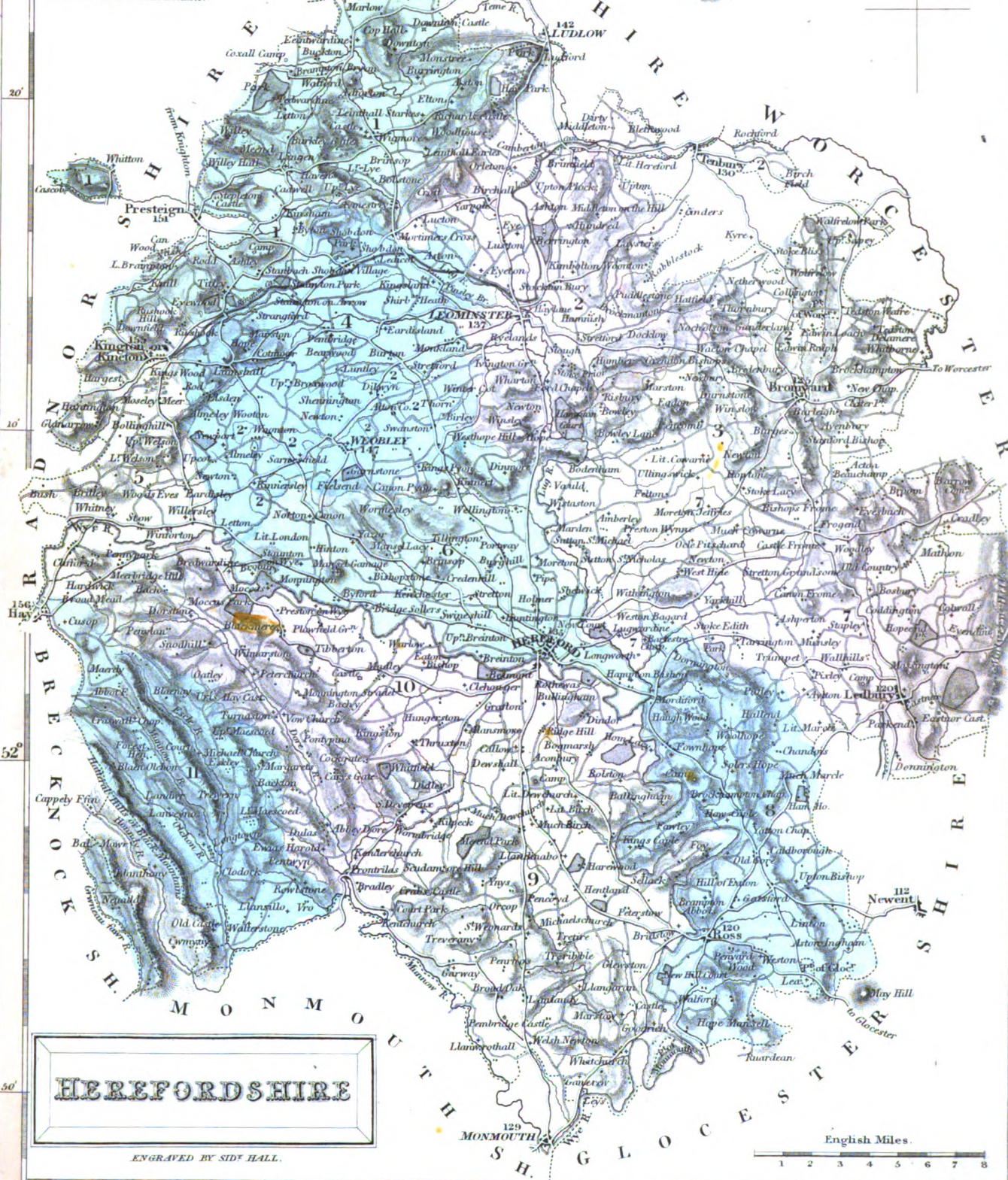
Among the ancient castles may be mentioned those of Portchester, Hurst, and Carisbrooke, which are still existing; and those of Christchurch, Warblington, and Odiham, of which there are some remains; Basing House, or Castle, already mentioned, and some others, which have been entirely destroyed. Some of the gates and other parts of the fortifications of Southampton are still remaining. Before the Reformation there were in this county more than fifteen conventual establishments; and there are still interesting remains of Hyde Abbey, near Winchester; Beaulieu Priory, on the west side, and Netl y Abbey on the east side of Southampton Water; and also of the Abbey of Quarrera, in the Isle of Wight. The Hospital of St. Cross, near Winchester, is a noble specimen of monastic architecture.

Noblemen's and gentlemen's seats: Strathfieldsay, north-east of Basingstoke, the seat of the Duke of Wellington; Wolverton Park, of Sir Peter Pole, Bart.; Dogmersfield Park, of Lady St. John Mildmay; Hurstborne Park, of the Earl of Portsmouth; Rotherfield Park, of James Scott, Esq.; Hackwood Park, of Lord Bolton; Wallhampton, of Sir H. Burrard Neale, Bart.; Grange Park, of Alexander Baring, Esq.; Beaulieu Park, of the Duchess of Buccleugh; Cam's Hall, near Fareham, of H. P. Delme, Esq.; Avington Park, of the Duke of Buckingham; Hursley Lodge (formerly the seat of Richard Cromwell) now of Sir T. Freeman Heathcote, Bart.; Ashley Lodge, of Lord King; Boldrewood Lodge, of the Dowager Marchioness of Londonderry; Cadland Park, of Andrew Drummond, Esq.; High Cliff, of H. W. Mackreth, Esq.; Red Rice Park, of the Hon. W. Noel Hill; North Stoneham Park, of John Fleming, Esq.; and Farnham Castle, of the Bishop of Winchester. Eminent persons who were natives of Hampshire: John of Basingstoke, a writer of the fifteenth century; William of Wykeham, a distinguished statesman, in the reigns of Edward III. and Richard II., who was a native of Wykeham or Wickham, between Bishop's Waltham and Fareham; William Lily, the grammarian, who was born at Odiham, and died of the plague, in London, in 1522; Thomas Sternhold, one of the authors of the common version of the Psalms, who was groom of the robes to Henry VIII. and Edward VI.; John Greaves, a learned mathematician and antiquary, who was born at Colmore, near Alton, and died in 1652; Sir William Petty, the author of a "Treatise on Political Arithmetic," born at Romsey, and died in 1687; Dr. Isaac Watts, distinguished as a poet and divine, a native of Southampton; Dr. Edward Young, the author of the "Night Thoughts," born at Upham, near Winchester; Dr. Robert Lowth, Bishop of London, a native of Winchester; Thomas Warton, poet laureate, who was born at Basingstoke in 1728, and died in 1790; Dr. Joseph Warton, author of an "Essay on the Genius and Writings of Pope," born at Dunsford in 1722, and died in 1800; Jonas Hanway, distinguished as a traveller and philanthropist, who was born at Portsmouth, and died in 1786; William Curtis, an ingenious botanist, who was born at Alton, and died at Chelsea in 1799; Charles Dibdin, noted as a lyric poet and dramatist, who was a native of Southampton, and died at Camden Town, near London, in 1814.

REFERENCE TO THE HUNDREDS

Wigmore	1	Grimsworth	6
Wolphy	2	Radlow	7
Broxash	3	Greytree	8
Stratford	4	Wormelov	9
Huntington	5	Webtree	10
Eryas Lacy	11		

The Figures prefixed to the Towns denote the distance from London.



HEREFORDSHIRE

ENGRAVED BY SIDD HALL.

English Miles.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Lat. between 51 deg. 50 min. and 52 deg. 25 min. N. Lon. between 2 deg. 15 min. and 3 deg. 5 min. W. Greatest length 38 m. Greatest breadth 35 m. Superficial extent 621,440 acres. Boundaries: N. Shropshire; E. Worcester; S. Gloucester and Monmouth; W. Brecknock and Radnor. Hundreds 11. Parishes 218. City 1: Hereford. Borough 1. Market-towns 6: Bromyard, Kington, Ledbury, Leominster, Ross, and Weobley.

Archdeaconry and diocese of Hereford (exclusive of 8 parishes in the diocese of St. David's); containing the deaneries of Clun, Froome, Hereford, Irchenfield, Leominster, Ross, Weobley, and Weston. Endowed grammar-schools, with university privileges, at Hereford, Bosbury, and Lucton.

Oxford Circuit. —Assizes and quarter-sessions held at Hereford,

where are the county prisons. Acting magistrates 136. Members of Parliament, 3 for the county, 2 for the city of Hereford, and 2 for the borough of Leominster.

Polling-places for the County—Hereford, Leominster, Bromyard, Ledbury, Ross, and Kington.

Population, &c. (in 1821) inhabited houses 20,061; families 21,917; comprising 51,552 males, and 51,691 females; total 103,243: (in 1831) total 110,976. Estimated increase of inhabitants, from 1700 to 1821, 44,400. Assessment for poor and county rates (in 1826) land 58,623*l.* 1*s.*; dwelling-houses 6735*l.* 16*s.*; mills, factories, &c. 86*l.*; manorial profits 35*l.* 4*s.* total 65,480*l.* 1*s.*: (in 1830) total 70,000*l.*

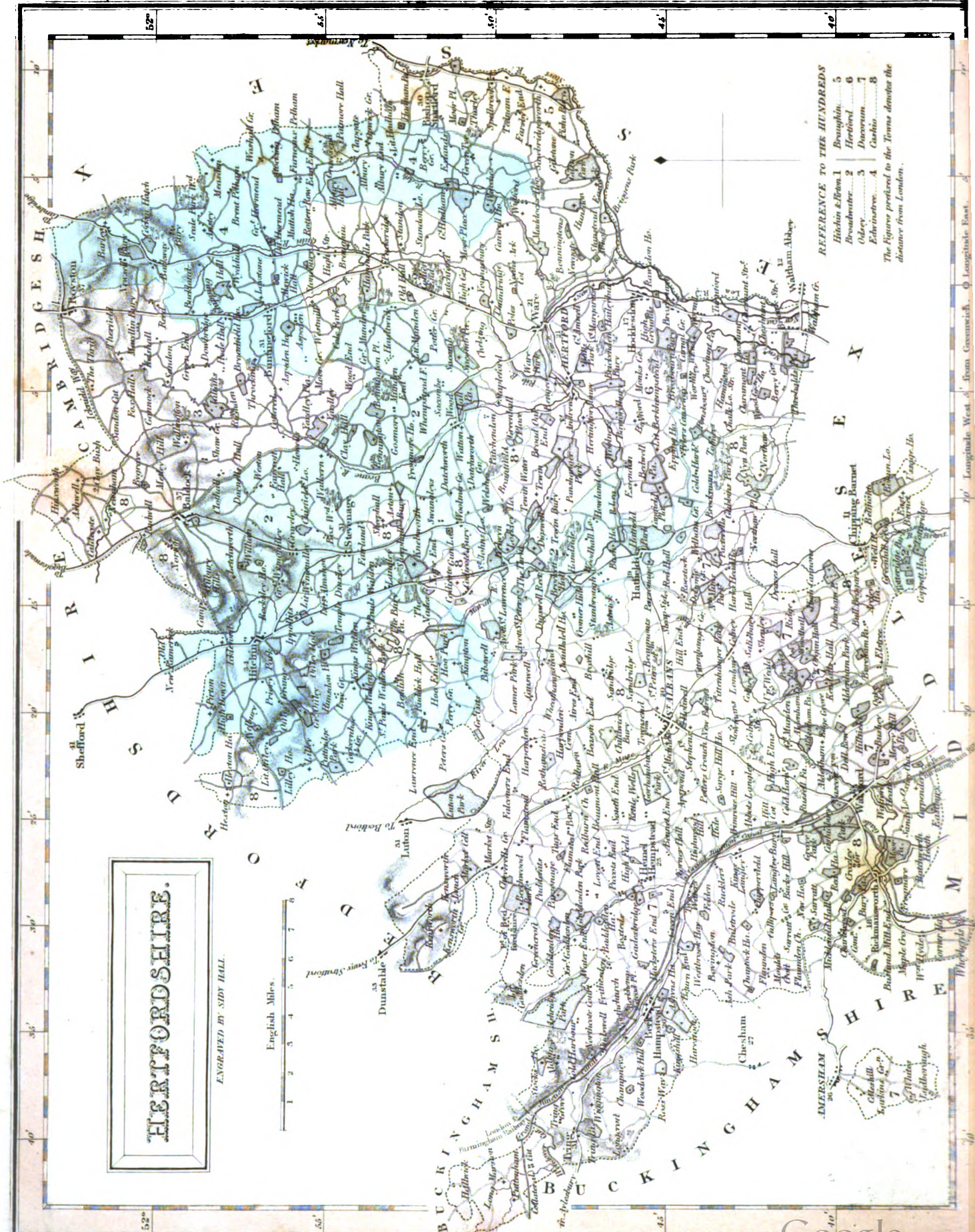
THIS is a rich and fruitful county, abounding with picturesque and romantic scenery, its surface being finely diversified by swelling heights and pleasant valleys, bearing much resemblance to the central parts of Kent. The agricultural plantations, consisting chiefly of hop-grounds and orchards, add much to the beauty of the landscape, especially during the genial season of spring. The climate is reckoned peculiarly favourable to health and longevity, but it varies considerably in different parts from the difference of altitude, the climate being mildest in the eastern district, and coldest towards the north-west. The soil generally consists of a fertile mixture of clay and marl, containing a considerable proportion of calcareous earth; and the sub-strata are chiefly composed of limestone, often beautifully veined, so as to resemble marble. Near the centre of the county, about Hereford, are deep beds of fine gravel. Fuller's earth is sometimes dug near Stoke; and red and yellow ochre and pipe-clay are found in different parts of the county. The cultivated land is said to amount to about 520,000 acres. The chief corn-crop consists of wheat, raised for home consumption, and also sent to Abergavenny, Worcester, Bristol, and elsewhere; oats are grown on the confines of Wales, and on parts of the eastern border. Barley and peas are also produced here, but the principal agricultural products of the county are hops and apples, the former of which are chiefly grown in the north-eastern districts. Plantations of fruit-trees are found in many places, consisting of various kinds of apples, yielding liquors different in strength and flavour, the most noted being the red-streak and the stire-apple. Cider is not only produced in considerable quantities, but also of unrivalled excellence, forming an important article of commerce. The sheep of this county are a peculiar small breed, with fine silky wool, resembling in texture the Spanish wool. The principal heights are those connected with the Malvern Hills, on the eastern border, or with the Hatterall Hills, on the confines of Brecknockshire; Stow Hill, 1417 feet above the level of the sea; Marcle Hill, and the Brilley Hills,

bordering on Radnorshire. Fine prospects are afforded from Hampton Court Park, Creden Hill, near Kenchester; Copley Hill, near Hom Lacy; Goodrich Castle, and in the Golden Vale, on the river Dore, in the western part of the county. The chief rivers are the Wye, which enters this county a little to the north of Hay, in Brecknockshire, and flowing eastward to Hereford, directs its winding course thence towards the south, where it skirts a portion of the border, and passes on by Monmouth to the Severn, at Chepstow; and the Munnaw, which has its source in the Hatterall Hills, and after uniting with the Dore, near Llangua, passes south-westward to its confluence with the Wye, at Monmouth. Among the other rivers may be mentioned the Lug, which falls into the Wye, at Mordeford, after its junction with the Frome; the Teme, which crosses the northern extremity of the county; the Leden, the Wadel, and the Arrow. There are some mineral springs, chiefly chalybeate, at Leominster, and in the vicinity of the Malvern Hills, but they are of little importance.

Herefordshire was part of the territory of the ancient Silures, whose king, Caractacus, is famed in history for his brave resistance to the Romans, who, however, conquered the country, A. D. 52. This county subsequently was included in the province of Britannia Secunda; and during the Saxon Heptarchy it constituted a part of the kingdom of Mercia. Being situated on the Welsh border, Herefordshire was subject to the inroads of the Welsh, and was the scene of several contests before the final subjugation of Wales by Edward I. In the civil war, under Charles I., the city of Hereford was garrisoned by his partisans, and was bravely defended by the governor, Barnabas Scudamore, against the Scots, in 1643, but it was at length taken by Sir W. Waller, in 1646. This county contains several intrenchments, supposed to have been the remains of British or Roman camps; it was intersected by the Roman Watling Street; and here are the stations of Magna, Kenchester, north-west of Hereford; Branogenium, supposed to have been at Leintwardine, on the river Tame; and Ariconium, in the parish of Weston-under-Penyard, near Ross.

Among the numerous baronial castles may be mentioned those of Wigmore, Wilton, Goodrich, Brampton Bryan, Clifford, Kilpeck, Huntington, Longtown, and Lionshall. The cathedral of Hereford, and several of the parish churches, exhibit portions of Norman architecture. There were, before the Reformation, about twenty monastic establishments, of which the principal traces remaining are those of the convent of Austin canons, at Wigmore, and those of the Cistercian abbey of Dore.

Noblemen's and gentlemen's seats: Brampton Bryan Park, belonging to the Earl of Oxford; Allensmore House, to Edmund Burnham Pateshull, Esq.; Croft Castle, to Mrs. Davies; Eywood Park, near Kington; Foxley Hall, to Uvedale Price, Esq.; Hampton Court, to John Arkwright, Esq.; Harewood, to Sir H. Hoskins, Bart.; Hom Lacy, to General Burr; Kinnersley Castle, to J. A. G. Clarke, Esq.; Moccas Court, to Sir G. Cornwall, Bart.; Pengethley, to the Rev. T. P. Symons; Shobden Court, to Wm. Hanbury, Esq.; Ludford Park, to E. Lechmere Charlton, Esq.; Eastnor Castle, eastward of Ledbury, the magnificent seat of Earl Somers; Stoke Edith Park, to E. T. Foley, Esq.; and Sufton Court, near Mordeford, to Mrs. Hereford. Among the eminent persons who were natives of this county may be enumerated, John Breton, Bishop of Hereford, in the thirteenth century, who wrote on the laws of England; Richard Hakluyt, one of the earliest English collectors of voyages, who died in 1616; Edmund Gunter, a mathematician, the inventor of the instrument called Gunter's Rule, who died in 1626; John Guillim, author of the "Display of Heraldry," who died in 1621; Eleonora Gwin, a noted actress, the mistress of Charles II., who was born at Hereford; as also were Dr. Miles Smith, Bishop of Gloucester, one of the translators of the Bible, in the reign of James I.; and the celebrated actor, David Garrick.



HERTFORDSHIRE.
ENGRAVED BY SIDNEY HALL.

English Miles.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

REFERENCE TO THE HUNDREDS

Hitchin & Hem 1	Boughton 5
Broadwater 2	Hertford 6
Older 3	Doncaster 7
Egham 4	Cashio 8

The figures prefixed to the Towns denote the distance from London.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Lat. between 51. deg. 35 min. and 52 deg. 5 min. N. Lon. between 12 min. E. and 45 min. W. Greatest length 34 m. Greatest breadth 26 m. Superficial extent 337,920 acres. Boundaries: N. Cambridgeshire and Bedfordshire; E. Essex; S. Middlesex; W. Buckinghamshire and Cambridge. Hundreds 8. Parishes 136. Boroughs 2. Market-towns 15: St. Alban's, Baldock, Berkhamstead, Chipping Barnet, Hatfield, Hemel Hempstead, Hitchin, Hoddesdon, Rickmansworth, Stevenage, Bishop's Stortford, Tring, Ware, and Watford, with Royston, partly in Cambridgeshire.

Part in the diocese of London, consisting of the deanery of Braughin, in the archdeaconry of Middlesex, and the archdeaconry and deanery of St. Alban's; and part in the diocese of Lincoln, consisting of the deaneries of Baldock, Berkhamstead, Hertford, and Hitchin, in the archdeaconry of Huntingdon. Endowed grammar-schools, with university privileges, at Buntingford, Hitchin, and Hertford.

Home Circuit.—Assizes held at Hertford, and also quarter-sessions, excepting those for the hundred of Cashio, which are held at St. Alban's. County gaol at Hertford. Acting magistrates 95. Members of Parliament, 3 for the county, and 2 each for the boroughs of St. Alban's and Hertford.

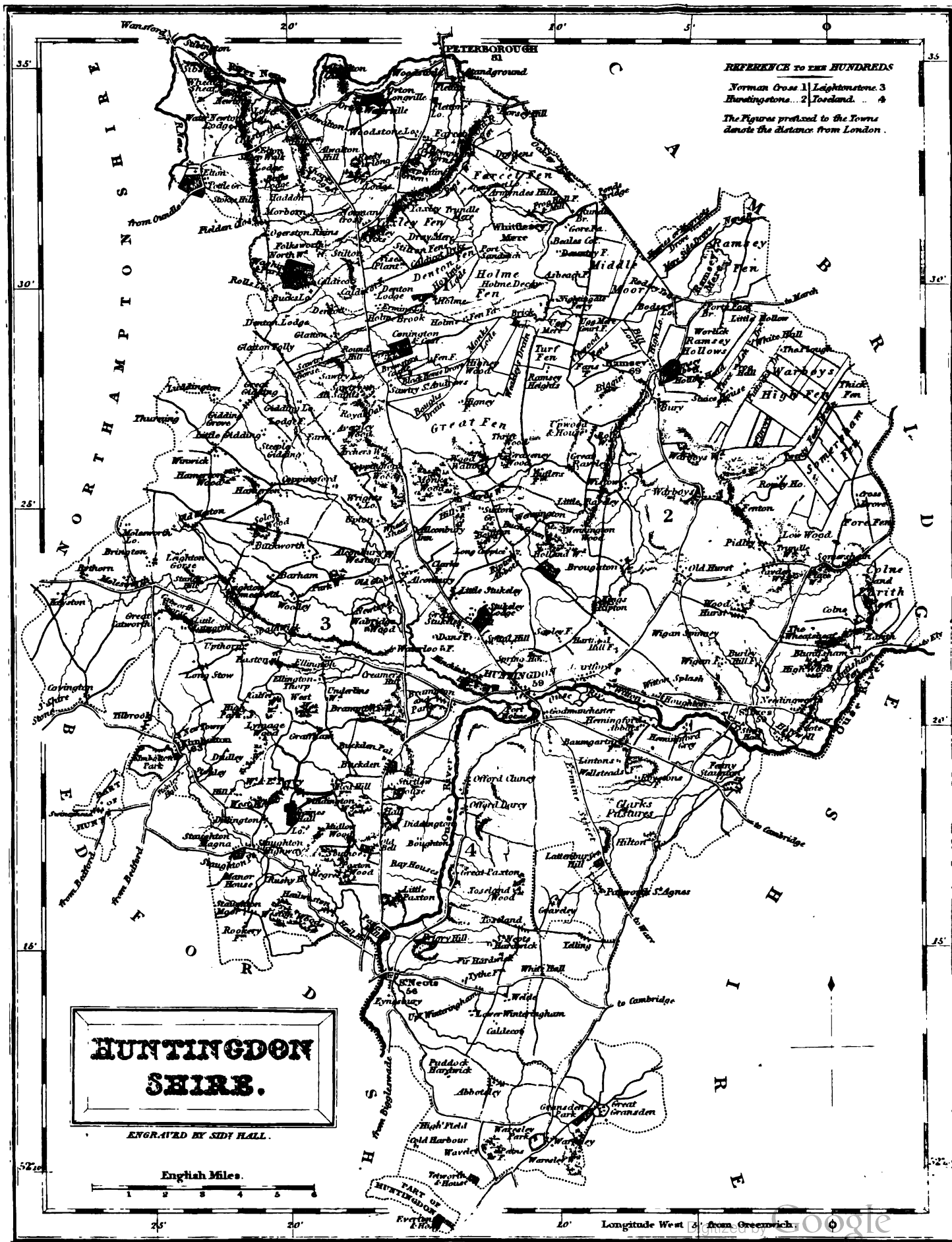
Polling-places for the County—Hertford, Stevenage, Buntingford, Bishop's Stortford, Hoddesdon, Hatfield, and Hemel Hempstead.

Population, &c. (in 1831) inhabited houses 23,178; families 26,170, comprising 64,121 males, and 65,593 females; total 129,714: (in 1831) total 143,341. Estimated increase of inhabitants from 1700 to 1831, 61,900. Assessment for poor and county rates (in 1826) land 74,926*l.* 13*s.*; dwelling-houses 23,110*l.* 8*s.*; mills, factories, &c. 2775*l.* 13*s.*; manorial profits, &c. 512*l.* 9*s.*; total 101,305*l.* 3*s.*: (in 1830) total 115,092*l.*

THE climate of this county is mild and healthy, and the general appearance of the country pleasing, displaying a variety of hill and dale, finely wooded and watered, and from these circumstances, together with its vicinity to the metropolis, it has been selected for the residence of many of the nobility and gentry. The soil is extremely various, consisting chiefly of loam and clay, with some gravel, but the northern skirt of the county is included in the great ridge of chalk-hills, which crosses this part of the kingdom. The greater part of the county is under tillage, producing wheat, barley, oats, turnips, and clover, in abundance. Hertfordshire has long been noted for fine flour, and malt is made in large quantities for the London market. The manufacture of straw plat is carried on at Stevenage, Hatfield, St. Alban's, Redbourne, Berkhamstead, Hitchin, and other places. The principal river is the Lea, which rising in Bedfordshire, passes by Hertford and Ware, from which last place it is navigable to the Thames; the other rivers are the Stort, forming part of the boundary between this county and Essex; the Colne, which rises in Middlesex, and after a winding course by Watford, and Rickmansworth, enters Buckinghamshire; the Gade, the Rib, the Bean, and the New River, which supplies a part of London with water; besides which may be mentioned the Cam, which has its source at Ashwell, north of Baldock. There are saline mineral waters of a purgative quality at Barnet, and at Northawe; and there are chalybeate and other springs at different places. The principal heights in this county are Kensworth, north-west of Market Street; Lillyhoe, westward of Hitchin; and Brockley Hill, near Stanmore, whence there is a fine prospect. Hertfordshire anciently belonged to the territories of the Cassii, who were temporarily subdued by Julius Cæsar, and finally in the reign of the Emperor Claudius. It was afterwards included in the province of Flavia Cæsariensis; and under

the Saxon Heptarchy, the eastern portion belonged to the kingdom of Essex, and the western to that of Mercia. In 896 Alfred the Great captured some of the vessels of the Danes, in the river Lea, near Ware. During the civil war under Henry VI. battles were fought at St. Alban's in 1455 and 1461, and near Barnet in 1468; and in 1471, took place the decisive battle in which the Earl of Warwick was defeated and slain by Edward IV., on Gladsmore Heath, northward of Barnet. Through this county passed the Roman roads, called Watling Street, Icknield Street, and Ermyng Street, and it probably contained the station of Sulomagus, or Sulloniacus, supposed to have been at Brockley Hill; here also was the well ascertained and important station of Verulamium, St. Alban's. At Hertford, Berkhamstead, and Bishop's Stortford, are vestiges of baronial castles; and Hatfield House, the seat of the Marquis of Salisbury, may be mentioned as a specimen of the architecture of the reign of James I., but the palace of that prince at Theobalds, near Cheshunt, has been destroyed. The village of Waltham Cross derives its name from one of the beautifully ornamented crosses, erected by Edward I. in memory of his queen. The monasteries and other conventual establishments in Hertfordshire, formerly were numerous, including the mitred Abbey of St. Alban's, of which the noble church and gatehouse are still in existence.

Noblemen's and gentlemen's seats: Ashridge Park, belonging to the Countess of Bridgewater; Bayfordbury, to Mrs. Baker; Brocket Hall, to Viscount Melbourne; Cashiobury Park, to the Earl of Essex; Gobions, to Thomas Kemble, Esq.; Colney House, to P. Haddow, Esq.; Gorbamby, to the Earl of Verulam; the Hoo, to Lord Dacre; Knebworth House, to Mrs. Bulwer Lytton; Moor Park, to Robert Williams, Esq.; Panshanger, to Earl Cowper; Porter's Park, between Radlet and Henley, to Colonel White; Stagenhoe Park, to John Carbonel, Esq.; Tewin Water, to Henry Cowper, Esq.; Tittenhanger Park, to the Earl of Hardwick; Ware Park, to Thomas Hope Byde, Esq.; Woodhall Park, near Watton, to Samuel Smith, Esq.; Brickendenbury, to William Dent, Esq.; Grove Park, to Lord Dormer. Among the distinguished persons connected with this county may be mentioned Nicholas Breakspeare, the only Englishman who ever occupied the papal chair, born at Abbot's Langley, near St. Alban's: he took the title of Adrian IV., and died in 1159; Matthew Paris, the celebrated historian of the thirteenth century; and his continuator, William Rishanger, who were both monks of St. Alban's; Sir John Mandeville, the famous traveller, who was a native of St. Alban's, and died in 1372; John Whethamstede, abbot of St. Alban's, who wrote a "History of England," and other works, was a native of Whethamstead, and died at a very advanced age, in 1464; George Ferrars, distinguished as a law writer and a poet, was born about 1510, at Flamstead, north-west of Redbourne, where he died in 1579, and was interred in the parish church; Sir Henry Chauncy, author of the "Antiquities of Hertfordshire," who was born in 1632, and died in 1700; Thomas Stanley, the learned editor of the tragedies of Æschylus, who died in 1678, said to have been born at Cumberlow Green, in the parish of Clothall, near Baldock, where his father, Sir T. Stanley, Knight, had a seat, though some represent him as having been a native of Laytonstone, in Essex; Dr. Seth Ward, Bishop of Salisbury, who was born at Buntingford, and died in 1689; Nathaniel Lee, an eminent dramatic writer, who died in 1691; Dr. Thomas Ken, Bishop of Bath and Wells, deprived at the revolution as a nonjuror, was born at Berkhamstead, and died in 1711; Cowper, the celebrated poet, was also a native of Berkhamstead; John Hoole, the translator of the works of Tasso and Ariosto, was born in 1727, at Bishop's Stortford, and died in London, in 1803; and Robert Clutterbuck, the author of an elaborate "History of Hertfordshire," in three volumes, folio, was born at Watford, in 1772, and died in 1831. John Scott, an ingenious poet, long resided at the village of Amwell, where is the head of the New River, for the supply of water to the metropolis: he died in 1783.



HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Lat. between 52 deg. 7 min. and 52 deg. 35 min. N. Lon. between 4 min. E. and 29 min. W. Greatest length 24 m. Greatest breadth 18 m. Superficial extent 220,800 acres. Boundaries: N. Northamptonshire and Cambridgeshire; E. Cambridgeshire; S. Cambridgeshire and Bedfordshire; W. Bedfordshire and Northamptonshire. Hundreds 4. Parishes 93. Borough 1. Market-towns 5: Huntingdon, Kimbolton, Ramsey, St. Ives, and St. Neot's.

Diocese of Lincoln; archdeaconry of Huntingdon, containing the deaneries of Huntingdon, St. Ives, Leightonstone, St. Neot's, and Yaxley. Endowed grammar-school, with university privileges, at Huntingdon.

Norfolk Circuit.—Assizes at quarter-sessions, held at Huntingdon, where are the county prisons. Acting magistrates 22. Members of Parliament, 2 for the county, and 2 for the borough of Huntingdon.

Polling-places for the County—Huntingdon and Stilton.

Population, &c. (in 1821) inhabited houses 8879; families 10,397; comprising 24,020 males, and 24,751 females; total 48,771: (in 1831) total 53,149. Estimated increase of inhabitants, from 1700 to 1821, 15,100. Assessment for poor and county rates (in 1826) land 38,911*l.* 1*s.*; dwelling-houses 5504*l.* 4*s.*; mills, factories, &c. 570*l.* 1*s.*; manorial profits, 96*l.* 11*s.*; total 45,082*l.* 15*s.*: (in 1830) total 50,092*l.*

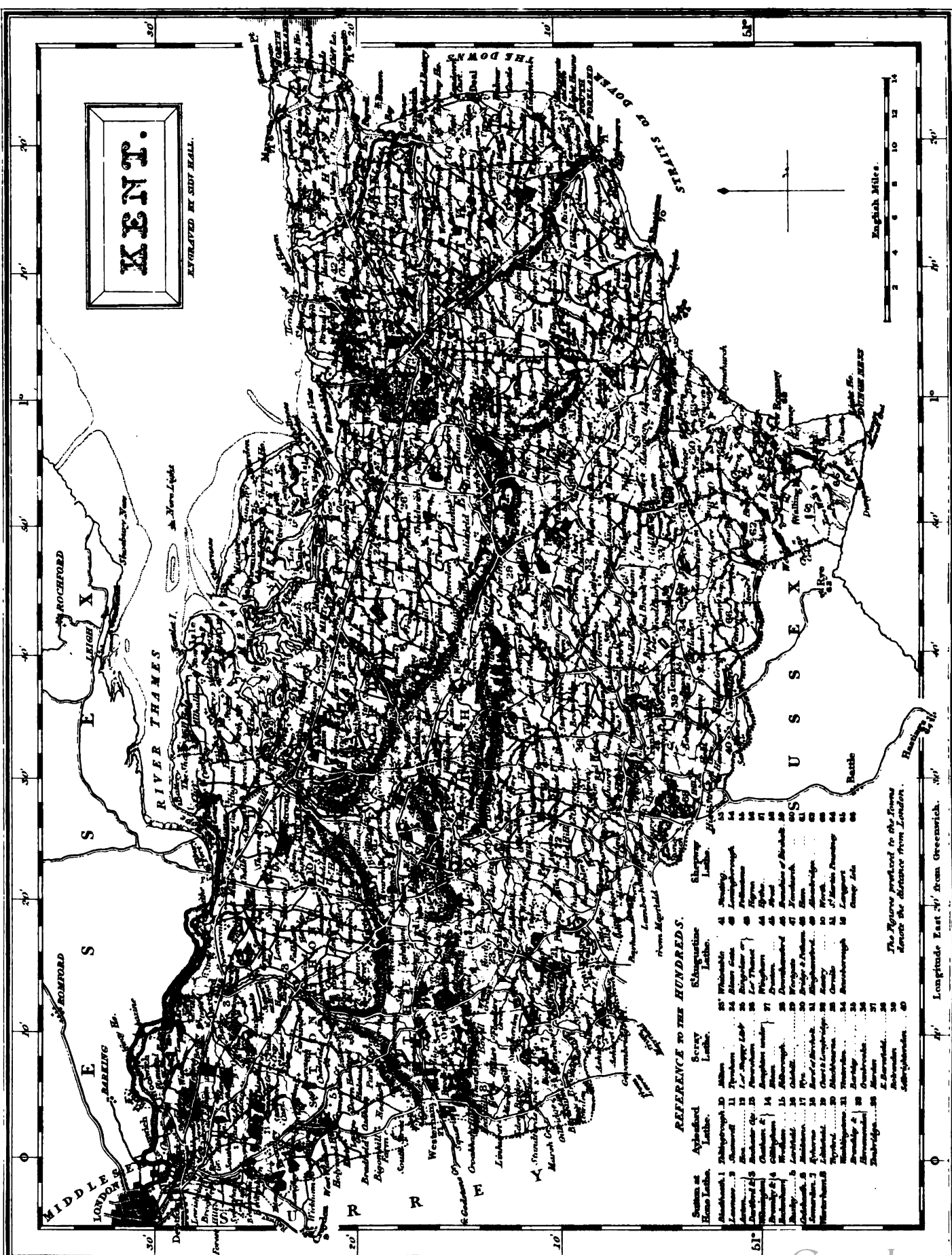
THE principal part of this county appears to have been forest land till the reign of Henry II., but it is now in general open and well cultivated. According to Sir Robert Cotton it was not disafforested till the time of Edward I., who, in the twenty-ninth year of his reign, confirmed the Great Charter and Charter of Forests, as granted by Henry III., and left no more forest land than that which was in his own demesnes. The north-eastern district consists of fens, considerable portions of which, however, are drained; and here are the lakes or meres of Whittlesey and Ramsey, with those of Crundle Mere, Brick Mere, and Ugg Mere. There are 44,000 acres of fen land, and about 5000 acres of what are called *skirty* lands, neither of which could ever have formed any part of the forest. These fens constitute nearly one-seventh part of the tract termed the Great Bedford Level, but they belong to the division named the Middle Level; about eight or ten thousand acres have been drained, and rendered productive; yet from the imperfect state of the drainage, the expense of protecting the land against the effects of inundation, amounts to almost one-third of the rents. The *skirty* lands border on the fens, and consist of a kind of moorland, furnishing rich pasturage for grazing cattle. The woodlands in this county at present are inconsiderable; and timber has become scarce, partly owing to the great demand for it in the construction of works in the progress of draining the fens. Turf is extensively used for fuel; and the common people burn stubble, bean-straw, and other refuse of farm produce. The central part of the county, through which flows the river Ouse, consists of pleasant and fertile meadows and the southern portion is of a similar character. That part of the fen land which has been drained, affords fine pasture for cattle, and produces large crops of corn; the meres also contain abundance of fish, and numbers of wild fowl are found here. Agriculture principally occupying the inhabitants, but little attention is paid to manufactures; some of the women and children only being employed in spinning wool. The only rivers of any consequence are the Ouse, already mentioned, and the Nene, which skirts the northern border. At Somersham is a mineral spring, impregnated

with iron, and said also to contain aluminous earth. The territorial government and jurisdiction of this county are subject to a peculiar arrangement, one sheriff only being appointed for Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire, who is chosen the first year from the county of Cambridge, the second year from the Isle of Ely, and the third year from the county of Huntingdon. At an early period this part of the country was probably inhabited by the Icenii, who were subdued by the Romans, in the reign of the Emperor Claudius; it was afterwards included in the province of Flavia Cæsariensis; and during the Heptarchy it belonged to the kingdom of Mercia. Through this county passed the Roman roads, called Ermyng Street, and Via Devana, at the junction of which was situated the station of Durolipons, at or near Godmanchester. The ancient embankment, called Carsdyke, supposed to have been constructed by the Romans, crosses a part of the county, from Earith, on the eastern border, to Whittlesey Dyke. There were in this county, before the Reformation, eight convents, of which the most important was the rich mitred abbey of Ramsey, the principal existing relic of which is its ruinous gatehouse. Among the parish churches, the most interesting are those of Godmanchester, All Saints at Huntingdon, St. Ives, and St. Neot's, displaying the Gothic or pointed style of architecture.

The noblemen's and gentlemen's seats in this county chiefly deserving of notice, are Kimbolton Castle, belonging to the Duke of Manchester; Buckden Palace, to the Bishop of Lincoln; Hinchinbrooke House, to the Earl of Sandwich; Connington Castle, south of Stilton; Elton Hall, south-west of Peterborough, to the Earl of Carysfort; Waresley Park, near the southern extremity of the county, to the Earl of Kilmorey; Brampton Park, near Huntingdon, to Lady Olivia Sparrow; and Wasingley Park, west of Stilton. Among the eminent natives of this county may be reckoned Henry of Huntingdon, an English chronicler of the twelfth century; Oliver Cromwell, who was born at Huntingdon, April 25, 1599; Sir Robert Bruce Cotton, founder of the Cottonian Library, who was born at Denton, and died in 1631; Samuel Pepys, Secretary to the Admiralty, whose interesting "Memoirs" and "Diary" have been recently published, was born at Brampton, westward of Huntingdon, and died in 1703; and Edward Montagu, Lord Kimbolton, afterwards Earl of Manchester, distinguished as a parliamentary leader in the civil war under Charles I., who was born at Kimbolton Castle.

KENT.

ENGRAVED BY SUTY HALL.



REFERENCE TO THE HUNDREDS.

Stations at Home Lanes.	Apulstead Lanes.	Scray Lanes.	Stamington Lanes.	Slapton Lanes.
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The figures prefixed to the names denote the distance from London.

Longitude East 30' from Greenwich.

KENT

Lat. between 50 deg. 55 min. and 51 deg. 31 min. N. Lon. between 3 min. W. and 1 deg. 22 min. E. Greatest length 58 m. Greatest breadth 36 m. Superficial extent 983,680 acres. Boundaries: N. the estuary of the Thames; E. the German Ocean; S. the English Channel; W. Surrey and Sussex. Lathes 5. Hundreds, Liberties, &c. 66. Parishes 414. Cities 2: Canterbury and Rochester. Boroughs 6. Market-towns 23: Ashford, Bromley, Chatham, Cranbrooke, Dartford, Deal, Dover, Deptford, Faversham, Folkestone, Gravesend, Greenwich, Maidstone, Margate, Milton, Queenborough, Ramsgate, Romney, Sandwich, Sheerness, Tenterden, Tunbridge, and Woolwich.

Dioceses of Canterbury and Rochester: the former constitutes an archdeaconry, containing the deaneries of Bridge, Canterbury, Charing, Dover, Elham, Lymne, Ospringe, Sandwich, Sittingbourne, Sutton, and Westbere: the latter contains the deaneries of Dartford, Malling, and Rochester, forming an archdeaconry; and the deanery of Shoreham, a peculiar of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Endowed grammar-schools, with university privileges, at Canterbury, Charing, Cranbrooke, Lewisham, Maidstone, Rochester, Sandwich, Seven Oaks, Sutton Valence, Tunbridge, and Wye.

Home Circuit.—Assises held at Maidstone, where are the county

prisons. Quarter-sessions are held originally for the division of East Kent, at Canterbury, on the Tuesday after Epiphany, and on the Tuesday after the feast of St. Thomas-à-Becket; and originally for the division of West Kent at Maidstone, on the Tuesday after Easter, and the Tuesday after Michaelmas; and by adjournment, for East Kent, at Canterbury, on the Friday next after each of those days. Acting magistrates 168. Members of Parliament, 2 for the eastern division of the county, 2 for the western division, 2 each for the cities of Canterbury and Rochester, 2 each for the boroughs of Dover, Sandwich, Chatham, Greenwich, and Maidstone, and 1 for the borough of Hythe.

Polling-places for East Kent—Canterbury, Sittingbourne, Ashford, New Romney, and Ramsgate; for West Kent—Maidstone, Bromley, Blackheath, Gravesend, Tunbridge, and Cranbrooke.

Population, &c. (in 1821) inhabited houses 70,507; families 85,939, comprising 209,833 males, and 216,183 females; total 426,016: (in 1831) total 479,155. Estimated increase of inhabitants from 1700 to 1821, 280,800. Assessment for poor and county rates (in 1826) land 253,374*l.* 14*s.*; dwelling-houses 103,583*l.* 16*s.*; mills, factories, &c. 11,660*l.* 3*s.*; manorial profits, &c. 3327*l.* 2*s.*; total 371,945*l.* 15*s.*: (in 1830) total 399,686*l.*

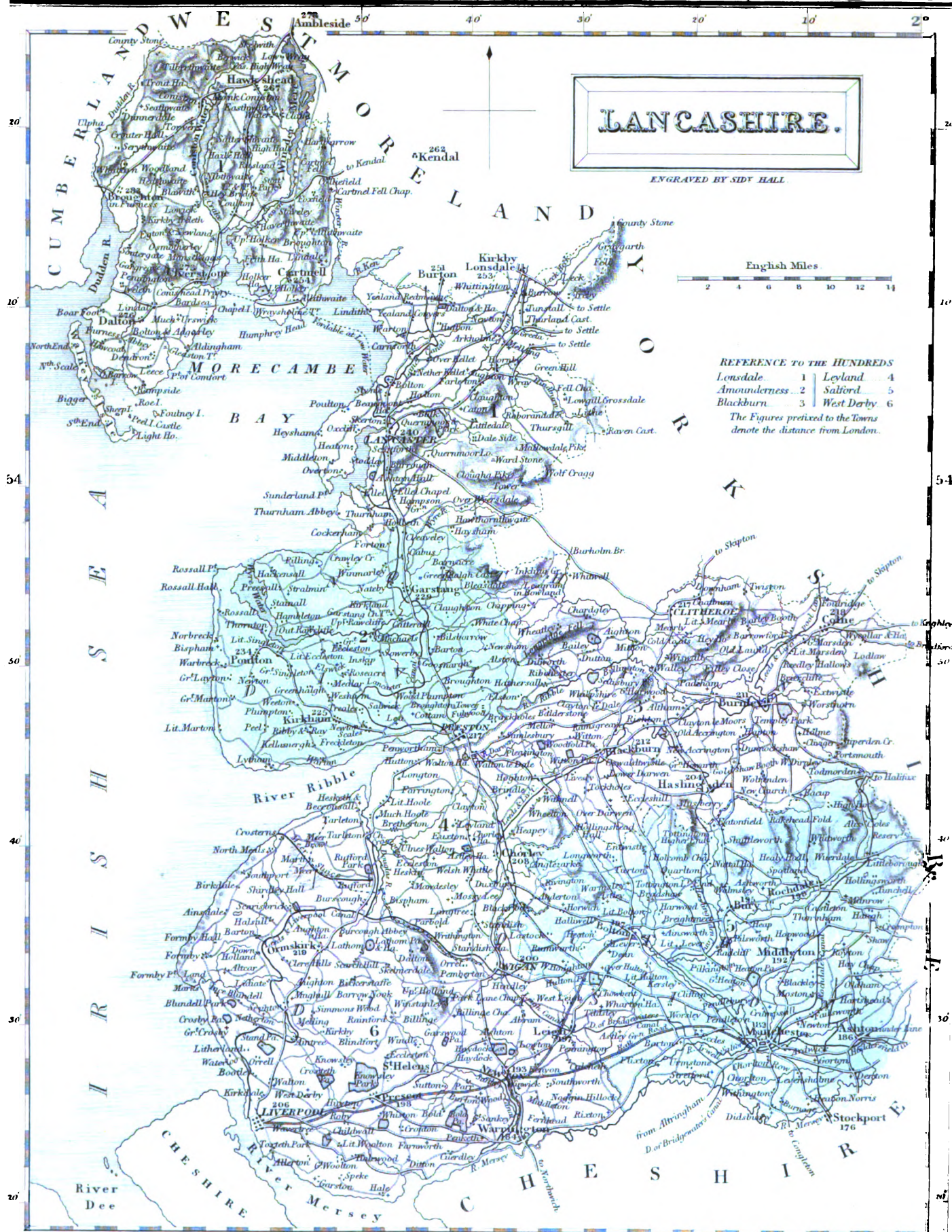
THIS county displays a greater diversity of surface and scenery than most other parts of England. The land along the banks of the Thames is low and marshy; a range of chalk-hills occupies the central and eastern parts, terminating in the white cliffs of Dover; while that portion bordering on Sussex, called the Weald of Kent, is a flat woody tract, the soil of which is a fertile clay, but the country is damp and unhealthy, especially at its south-eastern extremity, forming the tract called Romney, Walling, and Dunge Marshes. The central district is intersected by two ridges, termed the Upper and Lower Hills; the former or northern chain, is composed of chalk and limestone, in which are imbedded nodules of flint and fossilized remains of animals and vegetables. The southern chain is composed of ironstone and ragstone; and further westward, towards Surrey, the soil consists chiefly of clay and gravel. The most usual agricultural crops are those of wheat, barley, beans, peas, oats, turnips, radish-seed, canary-seed, and cole-seed; besides which potatoes, cabbages, tares, clover and other artificial grasses, are here cultivated, as also are garden seeds and culinary plants. Kent is particularly noted as a hop country, the principal plantations being in the vicinity of Canterbury and Maidstone. Near the latter town are produced large quantities of apples, cherries, filberts, and other fruit. Madder and woad for the dyers, birch twigs for making brooms, and timber for various purposes, also form important articles of commerce; and flax is likewise partially cultivated here. This county produces horses, black-cattle, sheep, swine, venison, poultry, game, rabbits, and fish, especially oysters. Some iron-mines have been worked in this county, and chalk and lime are found in abundance. The chief manufactures are those of gunpowder, and toys, or Tunbridge ware; besides which may be mentioned ship-building, at Deptford, Woolwich, Chatham, and Sheerness; paper made largely at Maidstone, silk at Canterbury; and there are salt-works at the Isle of Grain, and at Stonar, near Sandwich; and copperas-works at Deptford and Whitstable. The most remarkable heights in this county are Allington Knoll, north of Maidstone; Beachborough, near Folkestone; Boughton Hill, west of Canterbury; Boxley Hill, between Maidstone and Rochester; Goudhurst; Hollingbourne Hill, eastward of Maidstone, 616 feet high, and Paddlesworth, north-westward of Folkestone, 642 feet; other heights are Marums Court Hill, near Seven Oaks; Greenwich Hill, Shooter's Hill, and Swingfield, five miles north of Folkestone.

The principal rivers, exclusive of the Thames, are the Medway; the Greater Stour, of which the Lesser Stour

is a branch; the Rother; the Ravensbourn; and the Darent. The mineral waters of Tunbridge, resembling those of Spa, in the Netherlands, are among the most noted in the kingdom; at Sydenham, in the parish of Lewisham, are saline purgative springs; and there are chalybeate springs in different parts of the county.

This part of the island was called by the Roman writers Cantium, and its inhabitants, the Cantii, are said by Julius Cæsar to have been more civilized than any other tribes of the ancient Britons. Under the Roman government Kent was included in the province called Britannia Prima; and it was the first part of the country which was conquered by the Anglo-Saxons and Jutes, the latter of whom settled here, under their leader Hengist, who took the title of King of Kent, about 455. In the reign of Ethelbert, one of his successors, Christianity was introduced by St. Augustin, among the Saxons, in 596. Under the successors of Egbert, this county was repeatedly invaded by the Danes, who, in 1046, took and plundered the town of Sandwich. The men of Kent are said to have particularly distinguished themselves at the battle of Hastings, and afterwards to have entered into a capitulation with William the Conqueror, in virtue of which they preserved their civil rights and customs, particularly the remarkable usage called Gavelkind, by which estates are divided equally among all the sons of a deceased proprietor, or in default of sons, among the daughters. Some military transactions took place in this county in 1450, when the rebels under Cade encamped on Blackheath; and again in 1471, and 1497. Dovor Castle, at the commencement of the civil war, in 1642, was garrisoned by the Parliamentarians, and in 1648, the Royalists were defeated at Maidstone. The latest warlike event connected with this county was the attack of the Dutch, under Admiral de Ruyter, on the English fleet in the Medway, near Chatham, June 11, 1667. Roman stations existed at Durovernum, called, by Richard of Cirencester, Cantiiopolis, Canterbury; Durolevum, supposed to be Stone Chaple, in Ospringe, south-west of Faversham; Durobrivæ, Rochester; Dubris, Dover; Rhutupium, or Rhutupis Colonia, Richborough, where are the curious remains of a Roman castle; Regulbium, Reculver; Vagnaca, or Vagniacis, Barkfields in Southfleet; Noviomagus, Holwood Hill on the western border of the county; and elsewhere. The Watling Street passed through this county, along the south-eastern coast, and from Dovor to London; and the Ermyrn Street crossed the western border of the county. There is a singular stone monument, situated northward of Aylesford, called Kits-Coity-House, supposed to have been erected in honour of Catigern, a British chief, who was killed in battle against the Jutes. Among the ancient castles may be mentioned that of Dovor, still a fortress of importance; Rochester, a Norman castle in ruins; Canterbury, Chatham, Saltwood, Lynne, or Stutfall, Allington, Cooling, Hever, Leeds, Tunbridge, Queenborough, Sutton Valence, and Leybourne. Before the Reformation this county contained a great number of conventual establishments, of which the principal remains are those of St. Augustin's Abbey, Canterbury; Faversham Abbey, Boxley Abbey, Bradsole, or St. Radegund's Priory, the nunnery of West Malling, and the college of Wingham. Among the remains of ancient architecture, one of the most interesting is the great hall of the Royal Palace of Eltham. At Greenwich is that great national establishment, the hospital for seamen, commenced in the reign of Charles II. At Deptford, Woolwich, and Chatham, are some of the principal dockyards and storehouses, for the building and equipment of ships for the royal navy; and at Woolwich is a royal military academy.

Noblemen's and gentlemen's seats: Knowle, the ancient mansion of the Dorset family; Waldershare Park, belonging to the Earl of Guildford; Lee Priory, to Sir S. Egerton Brydges, Bart.; Charlton House, Blackheath, to Sir T. M. Wilson, Bart.; Cobham Hall, to Earl Darnley; Danson Park, to John Johnson, Esq.; Eastwell Park, to George William Finch Hatton, Esq.; Godington, to N. R. Toke, Esq.; Chevening, near Seven Oaks, to Earl Stanhope; Belvidere, near Welling, to Lord Eardley. Eminent persons: William Caxton, who introduced printing into England, was born in the Weald of Kent, and died in 1491; Sir Philip Sidney; Sir Henry Wotton; William Somner, author of the "*Antiquities of Canterbury*," who was a native of that city, and died in 1669; Dr. Harvey, who first demonstrated the circulation of the blood, was born at Folkstone, and died in 1657; General Wolfe, the captor of Quebec, who was born at Westerham; Dr. Hoadly, Bishop of Winchester; William Woollett, a distinguished engraver; Dr. George Horne, Bishop of Norwich; Mrs. Elizabeth Carter, a learned writer and ingenious poetess, who was born at Deal, and died in 1806; Edward Hasted, author of the "*History of Kent*," who was a native of Hawley, and died in 1812."



LANCASHIRE.

Lat. between 53 deg. 20 min. 54 deg. 25 min. N. Lon. between 2 deg. and 3 deg. 17 min. W. Greatest length 74 m. Greatest breadth 45 m. Superficial extent 1,130,000 acres. Boundaries: N. Cumberland and Westmorland; E. Yorkshire; S. Cheshire; W. Irish Sea. Hundreds 6. Parishes 67. Townships 442. Boroughs 14. Market-towns 32: Ashton-under-Lyne, Blackburn, Bolton-le-Moors, Burnley, Bury, Cartmel, Chorley, Clitheroe, Colne, Dalton, Garstang, Haslingden, Hawkshead, Kirkham, Lancaster, Leigh, Liverpool, Manchester, Middleton, Newton, Oldham, Ormakirk, Poulton, Prescott, Preston, Rochdale, Saddleworth, Salford, Todmorden, Ulverstone, Warrington, and Wigan.

Diocese of Chester; archdeaconry of Chester, containing the deaneries of Blackburn, Leyland, Manchester, and Warrington; and that of Richmond, containing the deaneries of Amounderness, Furness, Kendal, and Lonsdale. Endowed grammar-schools, with university privileges, at Hawkshead, Middleton, Kirkham, Manchester, Prescott, Rochdale, and Whalley.

Northern Circuit.—Assizes held at Lancaster, where are also held the quarter-sessions for the hundred of Lonsdale, on the Tuesdays in the first week after Epiphany, and after Easter Sunday, the festival of St. Thomas à Becket, and October 11; at Preston, for the hundreds of Amounderness, Blackburn, and Leyland, on the

Thursdays following those days; at Salford, for the hundred of Salford, on the Mondays following; and at Kirkdale, near Liverpool, for the hundred of West Derby, on the Monday fortnight after they commence at Salford. The court of annual general sessions is holden at Preston, on the Thursday next after the feast of St. John the Baptist, and afterwards by various adjournments. The county gaol is at Lancaster. Acting magistrates 100. Members of Parliament, 2 for the northern division of the county, and 2 for the southern division, 2 for the boroughs of Lancaster, Liverpool, Manchester, Bolton, Blackburn, Oldham, Wigan, and Preston; and 1 each for the boroughs of Clitheroe, Ashton-under-Lyne, Bury, Rochdale, Salford, and Warrington.

Polling-places for the northern division—Lancaster, Hawkshead, Ulverstone, Poulton, Preston, and Burnley; for the southern division—Newton, Wigan, Manchester, Liverpool, Ormakirk, and Rochdale.

Population, &c. (in 1821) inhabited houses 176,449; families 203,173; comprising 512,476 males, and 540,383 females; total 1,052,859: (in 1831) total 1,336,854. Estimated increase of inhabitants from 1700 to 1821, 907,800. Assessment for poor and county rates (in 1826) land 168,421*l.* 11*s.*; dwelling-houses 118,260*l.* 10*s.*; mills, factories, &c. 50,460*l.* 14*s.*; manorial profits, &c. 12,525*l.* 9*s.*; total 349,668*l.* 4*s.*: (in 1830) total 413,529*l.*

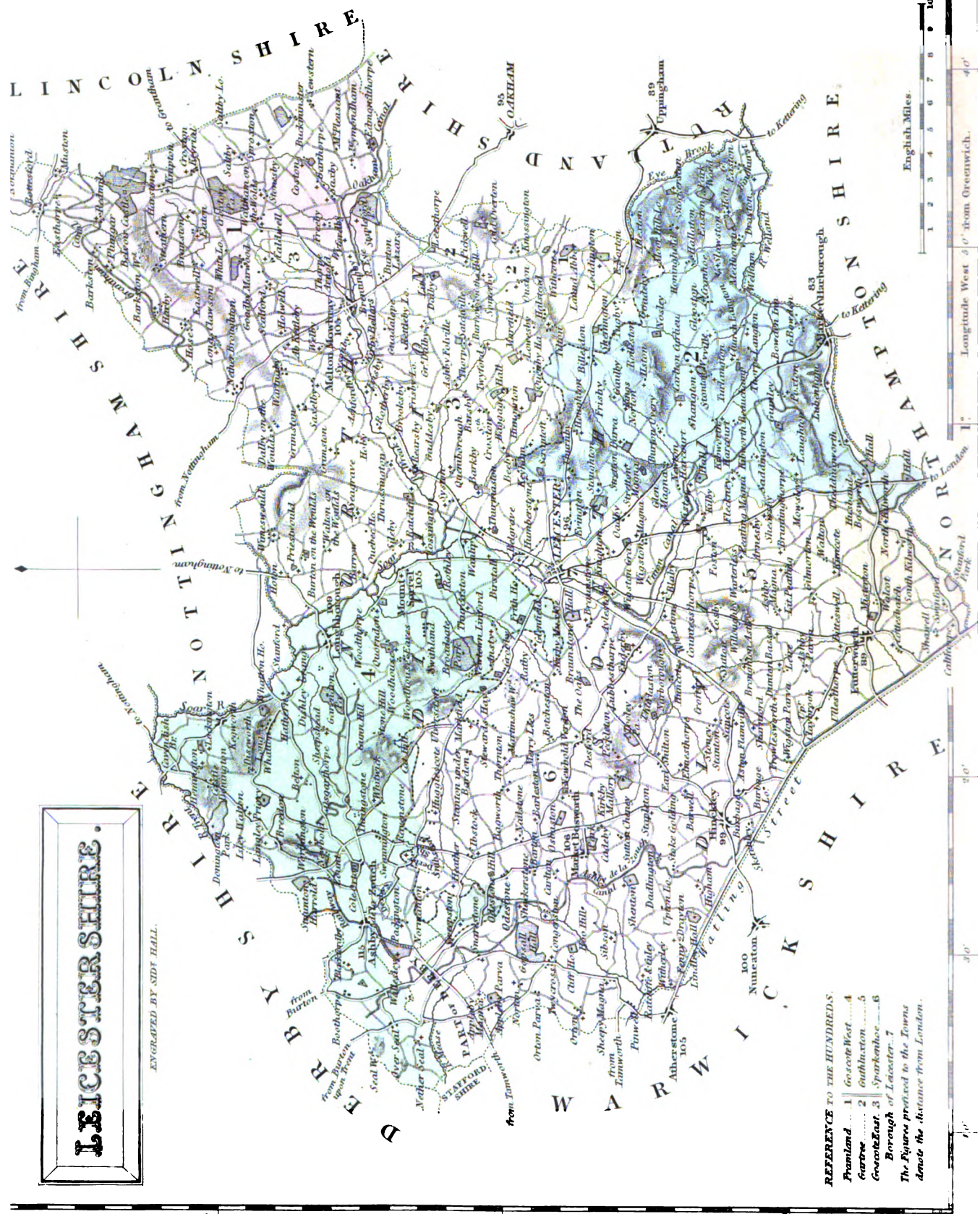
THE outline of this county is very irregular, its coast being indented by some considerable bays and inlets; while its inland boundary, formed by moors, mountains, and rivers, approaches the sea towards the north, but recedes far from it on the south, between the Ribble and the Mersey. The soil is in general by no means fertile, as may be inferred from the ancient thinness of the population, as indicated by the comparatively small number of parishes into which the county is divided. In the hundred of Lonsdale, on the borders of the sea, the land is perhaps less productive than in most other parts, consisting of sands and marshes. This hundred includes the peninsulated district of Furness, forming the northern extremity of Lancashire, where the scenery partakes of the wild, romantic character of the adjoining counties, Cumberland and Westmorland. Separated from this tract, by a narrow channel, is the Isle of Walney, and near it some smaller islands. The finest district in the county, both as regards the situation and the quality of the land, is that lying between the Ribble and the Mersey, and bounded on the east by hills, and on the west by the sea. Between the north bank of the Ribble, and the south bank of the Lune, is likewise a rich tract of arable land, called the Fylde. The soil of the northern part of the county is generally dry, the mountainous parts being chiefly appropriated as sheep-pastures, and the declivities and valleys for feeding cattle. The dairy is the chief object with agriculturists in the northern district, while the land in the Fylde and southern levels is used for raising grain. The crops chiefly cultivated are wheat, barley, oats, beans, and potatoes; the latter of which are said to have been raised in Lancashire at an earlier period than in any other part of England, and it is still noted for the excellence of its produce of this valuable root. Onions are grown largely in the vicinity of Warrington; and clover, rye, peas, tares, turnips, cabbages, and carrots, may be reckoned among the agricultural productions of the county. There is a peculiar breed of cattle, called the Lancashire Longhorns, at present, however, more frequently met with in the midland counties than in Lancashire. The mineral products of this county are of considerable importance, including coal, copper, lead, iron, freestone, limestone, and slate. Lancashire is distinguished as the grand seat of the cotton manufacture, and here have originated various inventions for the improvement of ma-

chinery to facilitate this branch of industry. The spinning and manufacture of cotton goods are chiefly carried on at Manchester, Oldham, Colne, Burnley, Haslingden, Preston, Bury, Middleton, Ashton, Bolton, Chorley, Blackburn, Stayley Bridge, Wigan, Chowbent, and Rochdale. Calico-printing and bleaching, the manufacture of muslins, fustians, woollen cloth, flannels, hats, paper, linen, silk, pins, glass, and sail-cloth, are likewise extensively prosecuted at Manchester and other places. In different parts of the county are iron-works and nail manufactories, but the principle establishments for smelting iron-ore are in the district of Furness. This county includes some very lofty eminences, as Bleasdale Forest, Boulsworth Hill, Coniston Fell, Pendle Hill, Rivington Hill, and Wittle Hill. The principle rivers are, the Mersey, the Ribble, the Lon, or Lune, the Irwell, the Douglas, the Wyre, the Ken, the Leven, the Duddon, and the Crake, all which are navigable. Here are the lakes of Coniston Water, in the centre of the district of Furness; and Eastwaite Water, eastward of the preceding; besides which may be mentioned Winander Mere, partly in this county, and partly in Westmorland. The mineral springs are numerous: at a place called Humphrey Head, three miles south of Cartmell, is a saline mineral spring; at Pit-farm in the same parish, is a remarkable intermitting spring, like that at Giggleswick, in Yorkshire; at Maudsley, near Preston, is a sulphureous mineral spring; and there are others at Crickley, at Braughton, and at Cunley House, two miles from Whalley; at Lathom, Lancaster, Knowsley, and other places, are chalybeate springs; and at Ancliff, two miles from Wigan, is a well, from which issues an inflammable vapour, called the burning well. Before the Roman conquest, that part of the county, bordering on Yorkshire, was probably inhabited by the powerful nation of the Brigantes, whilst other parts were occupied by the confederated tribes of the Voluntii and the Sistuntii; in the latter Roman ages it was included in the province called *Maxima Cæsariensis*; and under the Saxons it belonged to the kingdom of Mercia. During the sovereignty of the Normans this county was called the Honour of Lancaster; and Edmund Crouchback, son of Henry III., was created Earl of Lancaster, in 1267, which title continued in the family of that prince till 1353, when Henry Plantagenet, his descendant, was raised to the dukedom. John of Gaunt, his son-in-law, the fourth son of Edward III., succeeded him; and in 1376 it was made a county palatine by royal patent. John of Gaunt left the dukedom to Henry his son, Earl of Hereford and Derby, who, after the deposition of Richard II., was chosen king; and from the property belonging to the duchy, a considerable part of the land revenue of the crown arises. The influence of Stanley Earl of Derby was strenuously exerted in support of the Royalists in the civil war under Charles I., but that nobleman being taken prisoner after the battle of Worcester, was beheaded, October 15, 1651, at Bolton-le-Moors. The defence of Lathom Castle, by the Countess of Derby, against the Parliamentarians, was amongst the most remarkable events of that period; and in 1648 the Duke of Hamilton was defeated by Cromwell, at Walton-le-Dale. The Pretender suffered a defeat at or near Walton, in 1715; and Lancashire was again the scene of hostilities when invaded by the young Pretender, in 1746. According to Whitaker this county contained the Roman stations, called *Ad Alaunum*, supposed to be Lancaster; *Bremetonacæ*, Overborough; *Portus Sistuntiorum*, Freckleton; *Rerigonium*, Ribchester; *Coccium*, Blackrod; *Colonea*, Colne; *Veratinum*, perhaps Warrington; and *Mancunium*, Manchester. Roman antiquities have been found at Lancaster, Overborough, Colne, Ribchester, Warrington, and Manchester. There are remains of Clitheroe, Dalton, Gleaston, Greenhalgh, Hornley, and Lancaster castles, which last is still entire, being used as the county gaol.

Noblemen's and gentlemen's seats: Ashton Hall, near Lancaster, belonging to the Duke of Hamilton; Browsholme Hall, to Thomas Parker, Esq.; Towneley Hall, near Burnley, to Peregrine Edward Towneley, Esq.; Lathom House, seven miles from Wigan, to E. Bootle Wilbraham, Esq.; Conishead Priory, near Ulverstone, to Thomas R. G. Braddyll, Esq.; Heaton House, near Manchester, to the Earl of Wilton; Knowsley Hall, near Liverpool, to the Earl of Derby. Among the more distinguished natives of this county may be mentioned Jeremiah Horrox, a celebrated astronomer, who was born at Toxteth Park, and died 1641, at the age of twenty-two; William Roscoe, author of the "*Life of Lorenzo de Medici*;" John Whitaker, the learned author of the "*History of Manchester*," was born in that town about 1735; Dr. Thomas Percival, an ingenious physician, who was born at Warrington and died in 1804; Romney, the painter, a native of Dalton-in-Furness, died in 1802; John Kemble, the celebrated actor, was born at Prescott, and died in 1823, at Lausanne, in Switzerland; and Sir Richard Arkwright, the celebrated inventor of spinning-machines, who was born at Preston, and died in 1792.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

ENGRAVED BY SIDY HALL.



LEICESTERSHIRE.

Lat. between 52 deg. 25 min. and 52 deg. 59 min. Lon. between 41 min. and 1 deg. 38 min. W. Greatest length 30 m. Greatest breadth 25 m. Superficial extent 522,240 acres. Boundaries: N. Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire; E. Lincoln and Rutland; S. Northamptonshire; W. Warwickshire and Derbysire. Hundreds 6. Parishes 213. Borough 1. Market-towns 12: Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Billesdon, Castle Donnington, Hallaton, Hinckley, Leicester, Loughborough, Lutterworth, Market Bosworth, Market Harborough, Melton Mowbray, and Mountsorrel.

Archdeaconry of Leicester and diocese of Lincoln, containing the deaneries of Akeley, Framland, Gartree, Goscote, Gutblaxton, and Sparkenhoe. Endowed grammar-schools, with university privileges, at Ashby, Leicester, Loughborough, and Market Bosworth.

Midland Circuit.—Assizes held at Leicester (where is the

county gaol), as are also the quarter-sessions, on January 11, April 19, July 12, and October 18. Acting magistrates 52. Members of Parliament, 2 for the northern division of the county, 2 for the southern division, and 2 for the borough of Leicester.

Polling-places for the northern division—Loughborough, Melton Mowbray, and Ashby-de-la-Zouch; for the southern division—Leicester, Hinckley, and Market Harborough.

Population, &c. (in 1821) inhabited houses 34,775; families 36,806; comprising 86,390 males; and 88,181 females; total 174,571: (in 1831) total 197,003. Estimated increase of inhabitants from 1700 to 1821, 98,100. Assessment for poor and county rates (in 1826) land 93,881*l.* 14*s.*; dwelling-houses 17,634*l.* 5*s.*; mills, factories, &c. 781*l.* 12*s.*; manorial profits, &c. 310*l.* 5*s.*; total 112,607*l.* 16*s.*: (in 1830) total 152,594*l.*

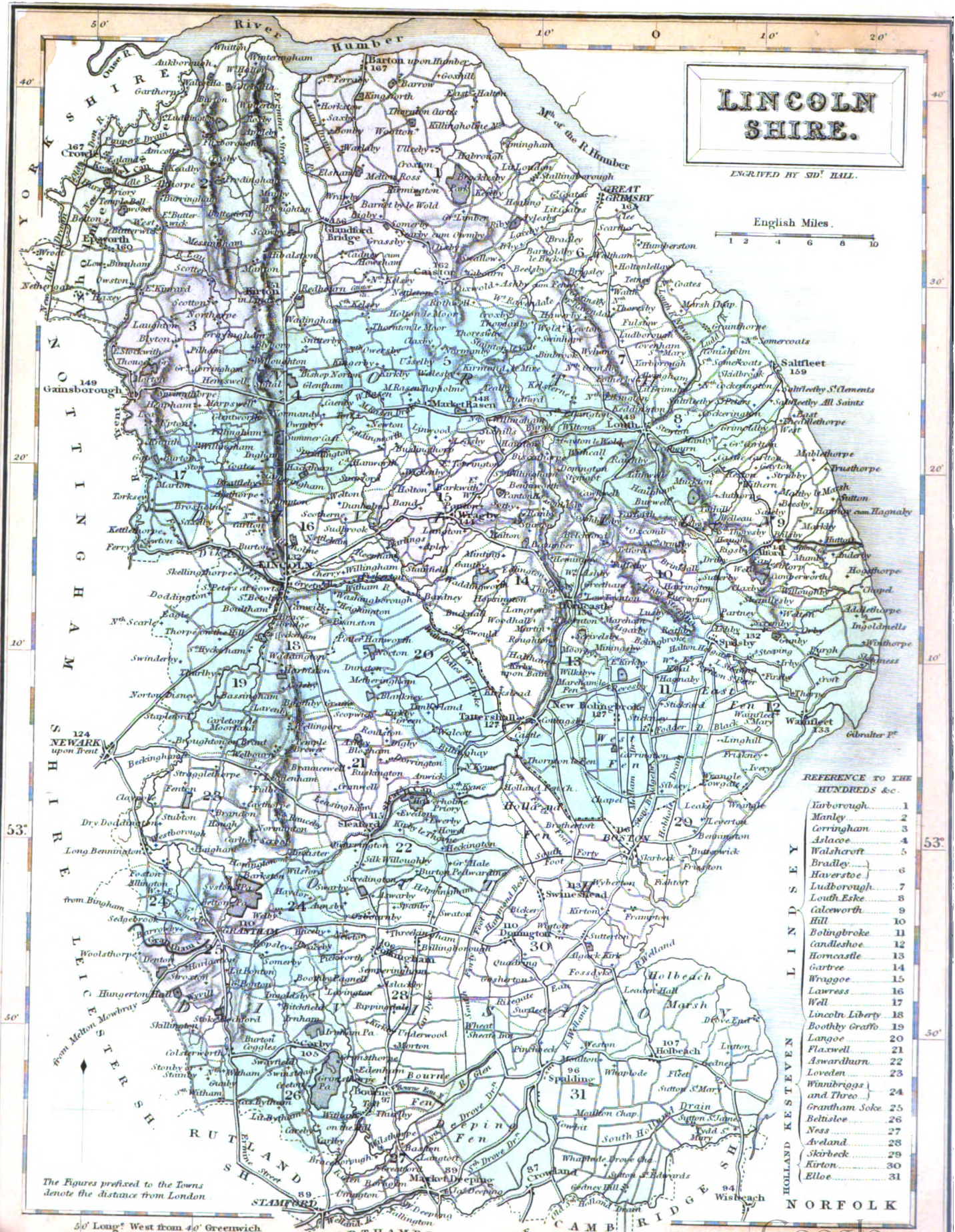
THE whole of this county presents nearly a level surface, and the chief part of the land is used for grazing. The soil may be described as a fine mixture of sand and clay, chiefly the latter, but highly adapted for cultivation. The principal agricultural products are wheat, barley, oats, beans, peas, vetches, rye, turnips, and carrots. Leicestershire is famous for breeding and feeding cattle and sheep. The sheep are particularly noted for fineness of fleece and fatness of carcass. Great improvements were made in the breeding of sheep, cattle, and horses, in the latter part of the last century, by Mr. Bakewell, of Dishley Grange. The kine are greatly esteemed, and in some parts of the county the dairy is much attended to. Melton Mowbray and its neighbourhood is famous for its cheese, called Stilton, deservedly noted for its excellence. In this county is also a beautiful breed of black horses for the plough or waggon, and another for the race-course and chase. The manufactures are those of hosiery and other products of the fleece; and the principal articles of commerce consist of cheese, worsted hose, hats, lace, and wool; besides which, great numbers of sheep are sent to London and Birmingham. The mineral produce of this county consists of coal, limestone, lead-ore, ironstone, slate, freestone, and clay for making bricks, and the hill of Mountsorrel is almost wholly composed of granite used for street paving.

Among the principal heights are Charnwood Forest, Bardon Hill, the loftiest of the whole, Stathern Point, and Mountsorrel. The principal river is the Soar, anciently the Leire, tributary to the Trent; the others are the Wreak, a branch of the Soar, the Swift, the Welland, the Avon, and the Anker. At Ashby-de-la-Zouch are saline mineral springs called the Ivanhoe Baths, where buildings have been erected for the convenience of visitors; and in 1728 was discovered, at Nevil Holt, north-east of Market Harborough, a mineral spring impregnated with iron and aluminous and calcareous salts, used in cases of hemorrhage, scrofula, and other glandular diseases; there are also mineral springs at Burton Lazars, Dalby-on-the-Wolds, Gumley, Leicester, and Sapcote. The

ancient British inhabitants of this county were the Coritani ; under the Romans it belonged to the province called Flavia Cæsariensis ; and under the Saxons to the kingdom of Mercia ; but the latter in their turn were expelled by the Danes, and Leicester was long considered one of the principal cities within the Danish pale, or district, of South Britain. When William Duke of Normandy ascended the throne, the Norman chiefs and barons divided the land amongst them. These intruders erected magnificent castles on their estates, to awe the Saxons ; but most of these fortresses were destroyed or dismantled by order of Edward I. about the latter end of the thirteenth century. The castles of Ashby-de-la-Zouch and Belvoir were both garrisoned by the Royalists during the civil war under Charles I. ; the former was demolished in 1648, and the latter is the seat of the Duke of Rutland. Leicester was surrendered by the governor, after the battle of Naseby, to Sir Thomas Fairfax. The Roman stations were Ratæ, or Ragæ, Leicester, where are curious remains of a Roman building ; Vernometum, supposed to be on the northern border of the county ; and Benonæ, near High Cross. These were connected by the great roads called Watling Street, the Foss Way, and the Via Devana. Besides the castles already mentioned, there were erected at an earlier period those of Leicester, Mountsorrel, Whitwick, Shilton, Grosby, Hinckley, Donnington, Melton, Ravenstone, Lanvey, and Thorpe ; of all which there are but few remains. The principal monastic remains are those of the abbey of St. Mary de Pré, near Leicester, Ulvescroft Priory, and Grace Dieu Nunnery.

Noblemen's and gentlemen's seats : Belvoir Castle and Croxton Park, near Goadby, belonging to the Duke of Rutland ; Donnington Park, near Kegworth, to the Marquis of Hastings ; Garendon Park, near Loughborough, to C. March Phillips, Esq. ; Stapleford Hall, east of Melton Mowbray, to the Earl of Harborough ; Gopsall Hall, near Twycross, to Earl Howe ; Beaumanor Park, near Loughborough, to William Heyrick, Esq. ; Gumley Hall, to — Hartop, Esq. ; Carleton Curlieu Hall, to the Rev. Henry Palmer ; Wanlip, to Sir Charles Thomas Palmer, Bart. ; Goadby Hall, to Otho Manners, Esq. ; Braunston Hall, to Clement Winstanley, Esq. ; Cole Orton Hall, to Sir G. H. Beaumont, Bart. ; Bretby Park, to the Earl of Chesterfield.

Eminent persons connected with the county : Francis Beaumont, a dramatic writer, was born at Grace Dieu, and died in 1615 ; William Burton, the county historian, was a native of Lindley, died in 1645 ; his brother, Robert Burton, author of the "Anatomy of Melancholy," was also born at Lindley ; George Fox, founder of the sect of the Quakers, was born at Drayton, in 1624, and died in 1690 ; Lady Jane Grey was born at Bradgate Hall, near Leicester ; Cheselden, the celebrated surgeon, was born at Sowerby, and died in 1752 ; Dr. Joseph Hall, Bishop of Norwich, author of "Meditations on Passages of Scripture," was born at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and died in 1656, having been deprived by the Puritans of his bishopric ; Hugh Latimer, Bishop of Worcester, one of the first English protestants put to death in the reign of Queen Mary, was a native of Thurcaston ; the celebrated patriot and statesman, Algernon Sidney ; Roger Cotes, a celebrated mathematician, who was born at Burbage in 1682, and died in 1716 ; Ambrose Philips, a pastoral and dramatic poet, who died in 1749 ; Thomas Simpson, a distinguished mathematician, who died in 1761, was a native of Market Bosworth ; William Whiston, a very learned but eccentric divine, who was born at Norton, near Twycross, died in 1752 ; Dr. Richard Pulteney, the author of the "History of the Progress of Botany in England," was born at Loughborough, and died in 1801 ; Robert Hall, an eminent minister among the Baptists, who was born at Arnesby, and died in 1831 at Bristol, where he presided over an academy for the education of young persons.



LINCOLNSHIRE.

Lat. between 52 deg. 38 min. and 53 deg. 44 min. Lon. between 18 min. E. and 1 deg. 3 min. W. Greatest length 77 m. Greatest breadth 48 m. Superficial extent 1,893,100 acres. Boundaries: N. the estuary of the Humber; E. German Ocean; S. Cambridgeshire & Northamptonshire; W. Rutland, Leicester, Nottingham, and York. Parts 3: Lindsey, Kesteven, and Holland. Hundreds, liberties, &c. 33. Parishes 609. City 1: Lincoln. Boroughs 4. Market-towns 33: Alford, Barton-upon-Humber, Boston, Bourne, Burgh, Caistor, Corby, Crowland, Crowle, Donnington, Epworth, Folkingham, Gainsborough, Glandford Bridge, Grantham, Grimsby, Holbeach, Horncastle, Kirton, Long Sutton, Louth, Market Deeping, Market Rasen, New Bolingbroke, Saltfleet, Sleaford, Spalding, Spilsby, Stamford, Swineshead, Tattershall, Wainfleet, and Wragby.

Diocese of Lincoln; archdeaconries of Lincoln, containing the deaneries of Aswardhurn cum Lafford, Aveland, Beltisloe, Bolingbroke, Candlehoe, Calceworth, Gartree, Grantham, Graffo, Grimsby, Hill, Holland, Horncastle, Lincoln, Longbovey, Loveden, Louth Eke, Ness, Stamford, Walscroft, Wraggoe, and Yarnborough; and of Stow, containing the deaneries of Aslaoce, Corringham, Lawreos, and Manley. Endowed grammar-schools, with university privileges, at Alford, Caistor, Grantham, Louth, and Stamford.

Midland Circuit—Assizes held at Lincoln, where is the county gaol. Quarter-sessions held at Boston, for the parts of Holland; at Bourne and Folkingham, for the parts of Kesteven; at Kirton, Louth, and Spilsby, for the parts of Lindsey. Acting magistrates 110. Members of Parliament, 2 for the parts of Lindsey, 2 for the parts of Kesteven and Holland, 2 for the city of Lincoln, 2 each for the boroughs of Boston, Grantham, and Stamford, and 1 for the borough of Great Grimsby.

Polling-places for parts of Lindsey—Lincoln, Gainsborough, Epworth, Barton, Brigg, Market Rasen, Great Grimsby, Louth, Spilsby, and Horncastle; for parts of Kesteven and Holland—Sleaford, Boston, Holbeach, Bourne, Donnington, Navenby, Spalding, and Grantham.

Population, &c. (in 1821) inhabited houses 53,813; families 58,760; comprising 141,570 males, and 141,488 females; total 283,058: (in 1831) total 317,244. Estimated increase of inhabitants from 1700 to 1821, 108,800. Assessment for poor and county rates (in 1826) land 174,765*l.* 12*s.*; dwelling-houses 23,305*l.* 13*s.*; mills, factories, &c. 3887*l.* 8*s.*; manorial profits, &c. 886*l.* 11*s.*; total 202,845*l.* 4*s.*: (in 1830) total 228,952*l.*

THIS county is divided into three districts, differing in size as well as in their natural features and products. That called the parts of Lindsey, is by far the most extensive, comprehending the whole of the county north of the Fossdike and the river Witham. Here are situated the highest eminences, but there is scarcely one that deserves the name of a hill. There is a large tract of heathy land to the north-east, called the Wolds, extending from Barton-on-the-Humber to Spilsby, consisting principally of sandy loam and flint; and the substratum on the western side is a sandy rock. On this tract are bred large flocks of sheep, the wool of which is used in making worsted stuffs and coarse woollens. Here were kept numbers of rabbits, their skins being a valuable article of commerce, but many of the warrens have been destroyed, and the ground broken up for tillage. The north-west district includes the river island of Axholme, a low fertile tract in which are grown flax, hemp, rape, and turnip seed. The parts of Kesteven form the south-western portion of the county. The fens are partly in the district of Kesteven, but the larger portion belongs to Holland, so called from its characteristic features, resembling the province of the Dutch Netherlands bearing a similar name. This part is smaller than the other two, occupying the south-eastern quarter; and it consists of two divisions, upper and lower. The latter, or southern division, is the most watery. Human industry has here introduced comfort and opulence, by forming excellent pasture-land producing abundant crops of corn, out of swamps and bogs. Among the undrained fens vast flocks of geese are bred, and the

principal decoys in England for wild ducks, teal, widgeon, and other water-fowl, are in this district, which supplies the London market; and here are bred abundantly wild geese, grebes, godwits, wimbrels, coots, and a variety of other aquatic birds. There is said to be the greatest heronry in England, near Spalding. The avoset, or yelper, distinguished by its bill, as likewise those delicacies for the table, knots and dottrels, are found in the neighbourhood of Fossdike. The agricultural products of this county in general are, in the higher grounds, grain of all sorts, and in the lower oats, hemp, flax, woad, &c. But grazing is the distinguishing character of this county: the oxen, sheep, and horses, have long been in high repute. The chief manufactures are those of canvass and sail-cloth, and the only mineral productions of importance are a kind of variegated marble, the ore called the sulphuret of iron, and the sub-phosphate of the same metal. The principal rivers which either rise within or pass through this county are, the Trent, which enters it from Nottinghamshire; the Ancholme, which rises in the north cliffs; the Welland, from Northamptonshire; the Witham, which rises to the north of Stamford; and the Bane, which has its source at the village of Ludford. There are saline chalybeate springs at Cawthorpe, near Bourne, Aswardby, Gainsborough, Denton, and elsewhere. The ancient British inhabitants of Lincolnshire were the Coritani, or Coitanni; under the Romans it belonged to the province called Flavia Cæsariensis; and under the Saxons, to the kingdom of Mercia, till the middle of the eighth century, when it was devastated by the piratical Danes. After the victories of Alfred the Great, Mercia was governed by an earl. Lincoln Castle was successfully defended against the barons, when they took up arms against King John; and the Royalists, in 1216, gained a decisive victory at Lincoln over Prince Louis of France. Henry VIII., in 1536, made alterations in the ecclesiastical government, which occasioned an insurrection of the Catholics in this county, which was suppressed by the Duke of Norfolk. There were in this county the Roman stations called Lindum, Lincoln; and Causennis, Ancaster; and probably those of Vernometum, Croccolana, Ad Abum, Margidunum, and Ad Pontem; the sites of which are somewhat uncertain. The Roman roads were, the Foss-way, the Ermyn Street, and the Upper Salt-way. The principal remains of castellated buildings are, the castles of Tattershall, Torksey, Lincoln, and Folkeingham; besides which there were a number of others, of which there are but small remains.

Noblemen's and gentlemen's seats: Brocklesby Hall, belonging to Lord Yarborough; Burwell Park (the birth-place of the Duchess of Marlborough, the favourite of Queen Anne) to M. B. Lister, Esq.; Grimsthorpe Castle, to Lady Willoughby D'Eresby; Panton House, built by Nicholas Hawksmoor; and Stoke House, near Colsterworth, to Edmund Turnor, Esq.; Hainton Hall, to G. R. Heneage, Esq.; Belton House, near Grantham, to Earl Brownlow; Haverholm Priory, to Sir Jenison W. Gordon, Bart.; Denton House, to Sir W. Earle Welby, Bart.; and Summer Castle, northward of Lincoln, to Lady Wray. Among the eminent natives of this county may be mentioned Stephen Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury, who died 1228; John Fox, an eminent divine and church historian, born at Boston, in 1517, died in 1587; William Cecil, Lord Burleigh, who was born at Bourne, in 1521, and died in 1598; Henry More, a philosopher and poet, born at Grantham in 1614, and died in 1687; Sir Isaac Newton, a most celebrated philosopher and mathematician, was born at Woolsthorpe, on Christmas-day 1642, and died in 1727; William Stukeley, a divine and antiquary of much celebrity, born at Holbeach on November 7, 1687, and died in 1765; John Wesley, a distinguished leader of the sect called Methodists, born at Epworth in 1703, and died on March 2, 1791; Dr. William Dodd, an ingenious divine of unfortunate memory, who was born at Bourne in 1729, and was executed at Tyburn, for forgery, June 27, 1777; Dr. Simon Patrick, Bishop of Ely, the learned author of a "Commentary on the Historical Books of the Old Testament," who was born at Gainsborough in 1626, and died in 1707; Francis Peck, an eminent antiquary, who published a collection of papers entitled "Desiderata Curiosa," and other works of research, was born at Stamford in 1692, and died in 1743; Captain Matthew Flinders, an ingenious and enterprising navigator, who died in 1814; Arthur Thistlewood, a restless politician, who after having suffered imprisonment for sedition, was executed in May, 1820, for his share in the Cato Street conspiracy; and Sir Joseph Banks, president of the Royal Society, who died June 19, 1820, in the 80th year of his age.

MIDDLESEX

Lat. between 51 deg. 23 min. and 51 deg. 42 min. N. Lon. between 2 min. E. and 31 min. W. Greatest length 24 m. Greatest breadth 18 m. Superficial extent 180,480 acres. Boundaries: N. Hertfordshire; E. Essex; S. Surrey; W. Buckinghamshire. Hundreds 6. Liberties 2. Parishes 197. Cities 2: London and Westminster. Boroughs 3. Market-towns 5: Barnet, Brentford, Edgware, Staines, and Uxbridge.

Diocese of London; archdeacons of Middlesex and London. Endowed grammar-schools, with university privileges, at Westminster, Harrow, and London (Christ's Hospital, Charterhouse, St. Paul's, Merchant Tailors', and Mercers' schools).

Assizes held eight times a-year at the Old Bailey; and the quarter-sessions, four times originally, and four times by adjournment, at the Sessions-house on Clerkenwell Green. City prisons at Newgate and Giltspur Street. County prisons at Clerkenwell. Acting magistrates 200. In the metropolis are nine police-offices, attached to each of which are three stipendiary magistrates; the

chief office being situated at Bow Street, Covent Garden. Petty sessions for the city are held daily before the Lord Mayor of London at the Mansion House, and before two of the aldermen at Guildhall. Members of Parliament, 2 for the county, 4 for the city of London, 2 for the city of Westminster, and 2 each for the boroughs of Finsbury, Marylebone, and Tower Hamlets.

Polling-places for the county—Brentford, Enfield, King's Cross, or within half a mile thereof, Hammersmith, Bedford, Edgware, Mile End, and Uxbridge.

Population, &c. (in 1821) inhabited houses 152,969; families 261,871, comprising 533,573 males, and 610,958 females; total 1,144,531: (in 1831) total 1,358,541. Estimated increase of inhabitants from 1700 to 1821, 543,300. Assessment for poor and county rates (in 1826) land 57,221*l.* 3*s.*; dwelling-houses 509,364*l.* 13*s.*; mills, factories, &c. 36,352*l.* 12*s.*; manorial profits, &c. 786*l.* 11*s.*; total 603,724*l.* 19*s.*: (in 1830) total 779,125*l.*

THE soil of this county is not naturally fertile, all the southern part being alluvial, consisting of sand and gravel, in general resting on clay and chalk, in which are found abundance of fossil remains. But the copious supply of manure, in consequence of the vicinity of the metropolis, has produced a kind of artificial soil, so that the whole tract bordering on the Thames now consists, in a great proportion, of luxuriant gardens, fertile corn-fields, and verdant lawns and pastures. Towards the north, there are, however, extensive tracts of uncultivated heath, as near Hampstead. This part was formerly a vast forest, connected with Epping and Waltham forests on the east, and Windsor on the west, and extending southward to the edge of the morass without the walls of London, whence the names Finsbury, or Fensbury, and Moorfields. The entire county may now be regarded as a sort of demesne to the metropolis, being interspersed with villas, intersected by the vast and increasing multitudes of roads leading to it, and laid out in gardens, meadows, and enclosures of various kinds for the convenience and sustenance of the inhabitants of the British capital. The quantity of corn grown here is comparatively small, the land being more advantageously appropriated to the purposes of the nurseryman and market-gardener; but some places, westward of London, particularly the parish of Heston, are noted for producing excellent wheat.

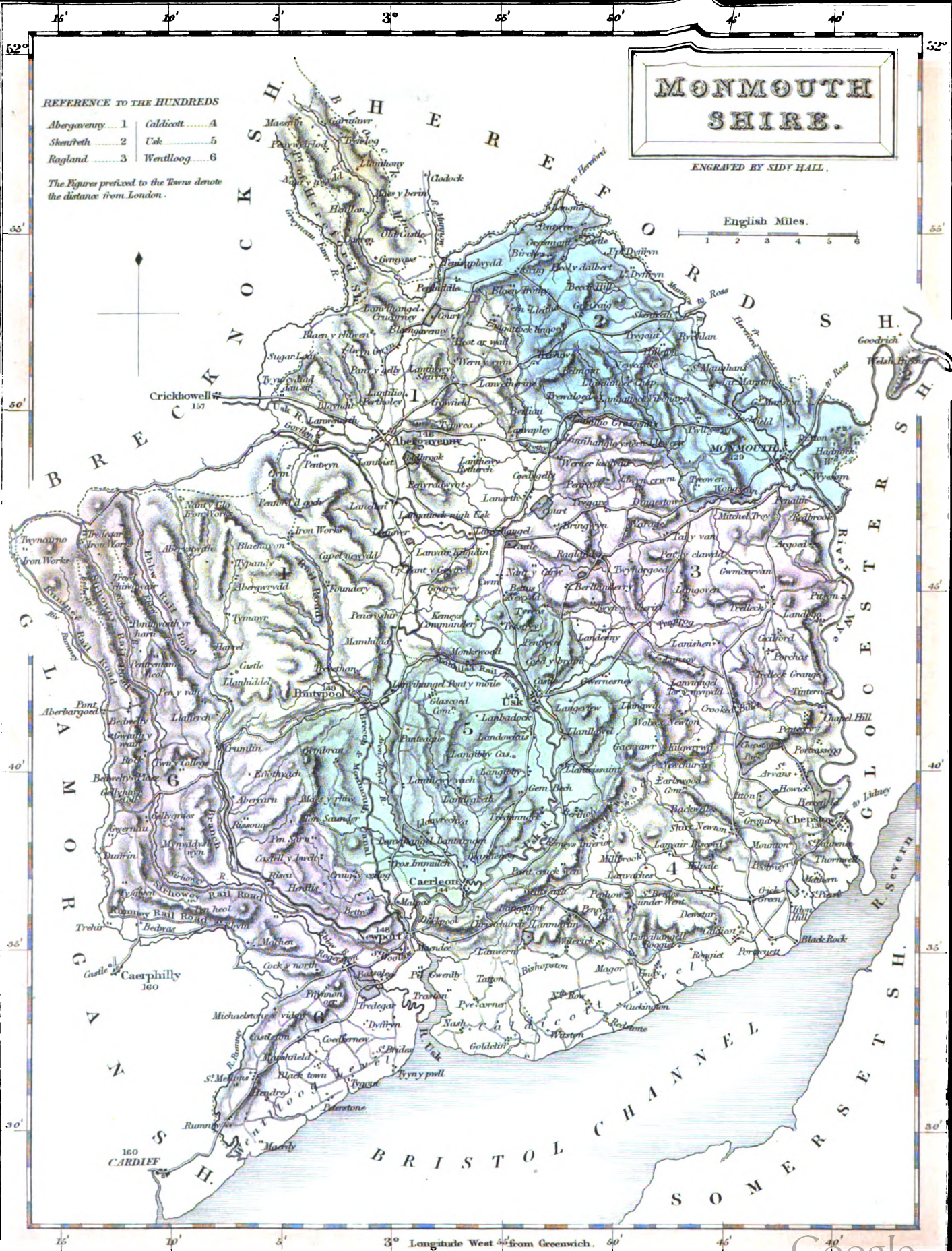
The most remarkable eminences in this county are Hanger Hill, north of the road from Acton to Ealing, Harrow Hill, Highgate Hill, Hampstead Heath, Mill Hill, near Hendon, Muswell Hill, and Bushy Heath, near Edgware. The rivers in this county are neither numerous nor important, except the Thames; the others are, the Brent, the Lea, and the Colne, with some small streams which fall into the Thames. The mineral springs in this county are not of much importance, and are now but little frequented.

Before the Roman invasion, this county constituted a part of the territories occupied by a Belgic tribe of people, called by Cæsar, Trinobantes, whose disputes with the Cassii furnished the conqueror of Gaul with a pretext for his hostile expeditions to this island. When the Romans were established here, Middlesex was comprehended in the province of Flavia Cæsariensis; but it owes its present appellation to the Saxons, who, when in the sixth century they subdued this part of the country, probably founded an independent state which received its name from its situation between Wessex and Essex, though it became at length subject to the latter kingdom, if it did

not absolutely form a constituent portion of it. The inhabitants of Middlesex suffered greatly from the incursions of the Danes, especially in the beginning of Alfred's reign; but after their subjugation, and the consolidation of the Heptarchy by that great prince, the seat of government was transferred from Winchester to London. William the Conqueror, in the first year of his reign, granted a charter to the citizens, which is still extant. In 1077 great part of the city was destroyed by fire, and in the following year was erected the oldest part now existing of the Tower of London. Edward I. divided the city into twenty-four wards, to which two more have since been added. In the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., London was repeatedly visited by the plague, which made its final appearance here in 1665, when the metropolis was almost depopulated. Many conflagrations are recorded in the annals of London, among which the most remarkable was that which took place September 2, 1666, in commemoration of which the monument on Fish Street Hill was erected by Sir Christopher Wren. In 1683 the penny (now two-penny) post was established for the convenience of the inhabitants of the capital and its vicinity. In 1694 the Bank of England was founded in London by act of parliament. The erection of Westminster Bridge was completed in 1750, and subsequently were built those of Blackfriars, 1770; Waterloo, 1817; Vauxhall and Southwark, 1819; since which period, the old London Bridge, erected in the reign of King John, has been replaced by a noble structure, which was finished in 1831.

Among the most important public buildings not already noticed, may be mentioned St. Paul's Cathedral, Westminster Abbey, Guildhall, the Royal Exchange, the Bank, the Post Office, the East India House, the Custom House, the British Museum, the London University, Somerset House in the Strand, comprising many public offices, and King's College; the Theatres of Drury Lane, Covent Garden, the Haymarket, and the King's Theatre, or Italian Opera House; the Colosseum in the Regent's Park, and the Diorama. This county contains the Royal Palaces of St. James's, Westminster; Whitehall, built by Inigo Jones; Pimlico Palace, or Buckingham Palace; Kensington Palace, Hampton Court, and Bushy Park. Among the town mansions of the nobility are, Northumberland House, in the Strand; Burlington House, Piccadilly; Uxbridge House, Burlington Gardens; Cleveland House, St. James's Place; Devonshire House, Piccadilly; Apsley House, Hyde Park Corner; and Grosvenor House, Park Lane. Seats in other parts of the county: Wrotham Park, near Chipping Barnet, belonging to George Byng, Esq.; Arno's Grove, near Enfield, to Mrs. Walker; Southgate Grove, to Walker Grey, Esq.; Minchenden House, to the Duke of Buckingham; Chiswick House, to the Duke of Devonshire; Zion House, Isleworth, to the Duke of Northumberland; Osterley Park, to the Earl of Jersey; Stanwell Park, to Sir John Gibbons, Bart.; Caenwood, to the Earl of Mansfield; Hendon Place, to Lord Tenterden; Laleham Park, to the Earl of Lucan; Fulham Palace, to the Bishop of London; Holland House, Kensington, to Lord Holland.

Eminent natives of Middlesex: Archbishop Becket, born in 1119, and brutally assassinated at Canterbury in the reign of Henry II.; Geoffrey Chaucer, the earliest English poet of distinction, born in 1328; John Stow, the antiquary, who died in 1605; Camden, author of the "Britannia," who died in 1623; Sir Francis Bacon, created Viscount St. Alban's, born in the Strand in 1561, died in 1626; Dr. Isaac Barrow, a celebrated divine and mathematician, who died in 1677; Ben Jonson, the poet and dramatist, born in Westminster in 1574, and died in 1637; Cowley, the poet, who was born in 1618, and died in 1667; Inigo Jones, the celebrated architect, who died in 1652; Milton, the author of "Paradise Lost," who died in 1674; Sir Thomas More, beheaded on Tower Hill, in 1535; Spenser, author of the "Faery Queen," who died in 1598; Daniel Defoe, author of the "History of Robinson Crusoe," born in 1660, died in 1731; Dr. Halley, astronomer royal, who died in 1742; Dr. Mead, a celebrated physician, who was born at Stepney, and died in 1754; Hogarth, the painter, died in 1764; Philip Dormer Stanhope, Earl of Chesterfield, died in 1773; Dr. Arne, distinguished as a musical composer, who died in 1778; Judge Blackstone, died in 1780; Lord Camden, who was born at Kensington, and died in 1794; Alexander Pope, born in Lombard Street, in 1688, and died at Twickenham, in 1744; John Wilkes, born at Clerkenwell, and died in 1797; Sir William Jones, died in the East Indies, in 1794; Morland, the painter, who died in 1804; Gough, the antiquary, who died in 1809; John Horne Tooke; Sir Samuel Romilly, born in Frith Street, Soho, and died in 1818; Samuel Whitbread, died in 1815; Lord Byron, born in Dover Street, Piccadilly, and died in 1824; Dr. Samuel Parr, a learned divine and critic, born at Harrow, in 1747, and died in 1825; Thomas Martyn, professor of botany at Cambridge, born at Chelsea, and died in 1825; and the Right Hon. George Canning, who died in 1827.



MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Lat. between 51 deg. 30 min. and 51 deg. 59 min. N. Lon. between 3 deg. 48 min. and 3 deg. 19 min. W. Greatest length 30 m. Greatest breadth 26 m. Superficial extent 318,720 acres. Boundaries: N. Brecknock and Hereford; E. Gloucestershire; S. Bristol Channel; W. Glamorgan and Brecknock. Hundreds 6. Parishes 123. Boroughs 3. Market-towns 7: Abergavenny, Caerleon, Chepstow, Monmouth Newport, Pontypool, and Usk.

Archdeaconry and diocese of Llandaff. Endowed grammar-schools, with university privileges, none.

Oxford Circuit.—Assizes held at Monmouth. Quarter-sessions at Usk. The county gaol is at Monmouth. Acting magistrates 39.

Members of Parliament, 2 for the county, and 1 for the conjunct boroughs of Monmouth, Newport, and Usk.

Polling-places for the County—Monmouth, Abergavenny, Usk, Newport, and the Rock Inn, in the parish of Bedwalty.

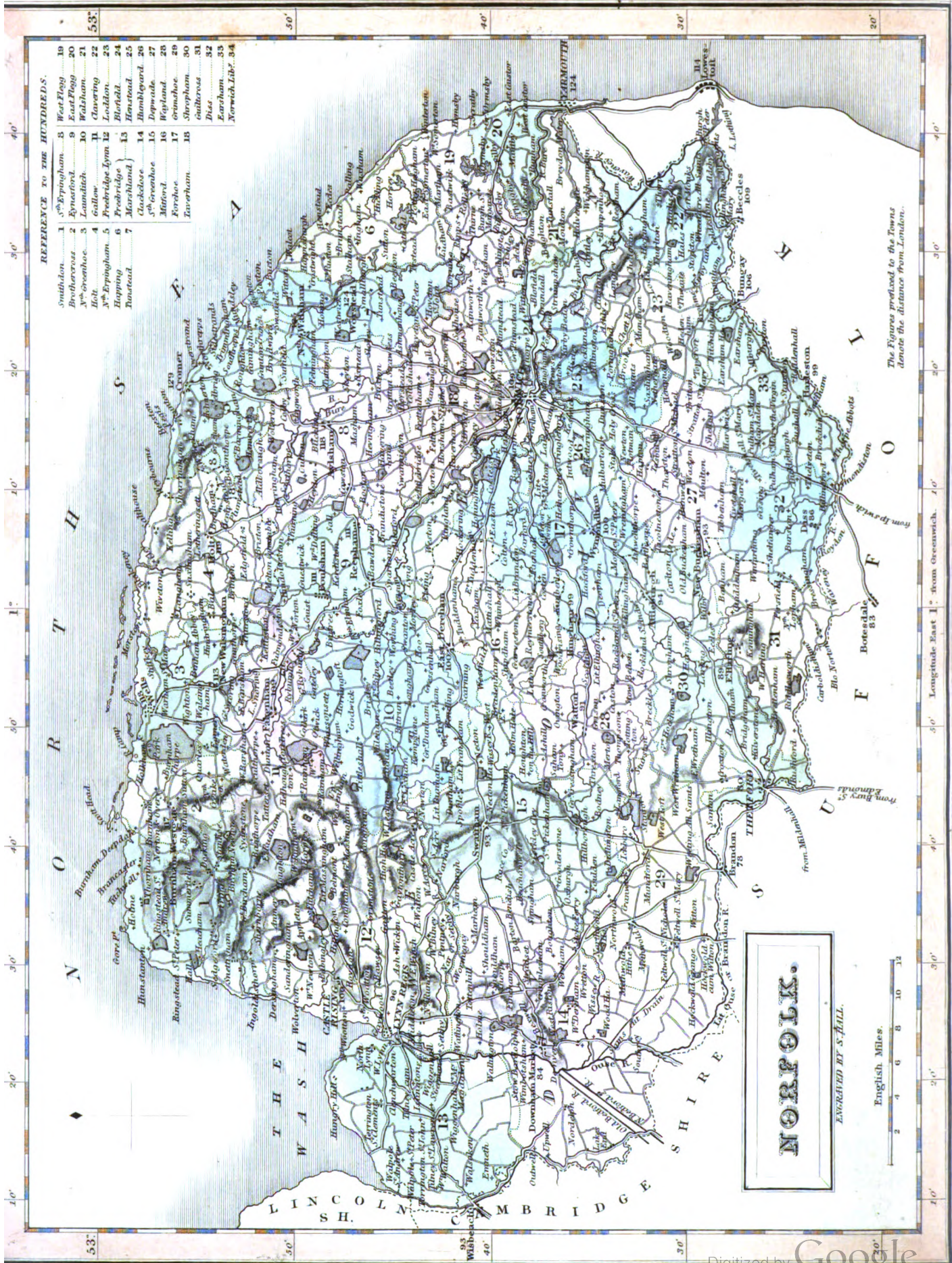
Population, &c. (in 1821) inhabited houses 13,211; families 14,122, comprising 37,378 males, and 34,555 females; total 71,833: (in 1831) total 98,130. Estimated increase of inhabitants from 1700 to 1821, 32,600. Assessment for poor and county rates (in 1826) land 25,601*l.* 1*s.*; dwelling-houses 4,205*l.* 12*s.*; mills, factories, &c. 790*l.* 12*s.*; manorial profits, &c. 1,214*l.* 6*s.*; total 31,872*l.* 9*s.*: (in 1830) total 32,069*l.*

THE scenery in many parts of this county is highly pleasing and picturesque, presenting an abundant variety of hill and dale. The western part is chiefly mountainous, except towards the south, where it borders upon the Severn: and the eastern division of the county consists principally of woodland, while in the centre are tracts of fine arable land and fertile meads and pastures, interspersed with numerous country seats and villages. The climate is reckoned generally healthy, and many instances of longevity occur among the inhabitants. The agricultural produce consists principally of wheat, barley, and oats; and on the hilly districts are pastured great numbers of cattle and sheep. Here are mines of coal and iron, the produce of which being conveyed to the coast by means of canals and railways, contribute much to the commercial prosperity of the county. Lead-ore is also found here, fine limestone is procured in many places; and a kind of breccia, used for mill-stones, is also obtained here. In the neighbourhood of Newport, Pontypool, and elsewhere, are iron-works, and at Caerleon and Rogerstone, are some tin-works; the manufacture of japanned ware (from the place where it was invented, called Pontypool ware), is said to be declining; and besides these may be mentioned the manufactures of flannel, coarse cloth, woollen stockings, hats, and paper. The principal heights in this county are Mynidd Maen, southward of Pontypool; Peggwn's Vawr, or Llandinam Mountain; Treleg Beacon, near Monmouth; and the Sugar-loaf Mountain, near Lanvihangel. The chief rivers in Monmouthshire are the Wye, which divides it from Herefordshire and Gloucestershire, the Munnow, and the Trothy, which join the Wye at Monmouth; the Usk, which enters the Bristol Channel below Newport; the Ebbwy, and the Rumney. Monmouthshire displays more permanent indications of the British origin of its inhabitants than almost any other part of England, the names of most of the towns and villages, as well as the rivers, being derived from the Cambrian dialect; and the Welsh language is yet generally spoken among the lower classes, especially in country places. The ancient inhabitants of this county were the Silures, and in the latter period of the Roman government it belonged to the province called Britannia Secunda.

Here were the stations of Venta Silurum, Caergwent ; Blestium, Monmouth ; Isca Silurum, probably Caerleon ; Bullium, or Bultrum, Usk ; and Gobanium, Abergavenny. Remains of tessellated pavements, altars, urns, coins, and other Roman antiquities, have been found in various places. After the Romans quitted Britain, a considerable part of this county appears to have formed an independent state called Gwent, or Gwentland, governed by princes, or chiefs, who defended their territories against the Anglo-Saxons and the Normans, till the conquest of Wales by Edward I. Monmouthshire was afterwards a part of the marches of Wales, and it was erected into a distinct county by act of parliament in the twenty-seventh year of the reign of Henry VIII. Owen Glendower was defeated at Usk, in 1405, by the troops of Henry IV. In the civil war, under Charles I., Chepstow Castle, which had been garrisoned for the king, was taken by the Parliamentarians, in 1645, and having been recovered, was retaken in 1648 ; and Ragland Castle was taken the same year, after having been bravely defended for the king, by the celebrated Marquis of Worcester.

Among the numerous castles in this part of the kingdom, now in ruins, may be mentioned those of Caerleon, Usk, Skenfrith, Grosmont, and Abergavenny, besides Ragland and Chepstow, already mentioned ; and Newport, of which the walls and three towers are remaining, the building having been converted into a brewery. Several of the parish churches exhibit marks of antiquity ; and among the monastic establishments, formerly within this county, were Tynterne Abbey, and Lanthony Priory, the ruins of which are extremely interesting.

Noblemen's and gentlemen's seats : Langibby House, between Usk and Caerleon, said to have been built by Inigo Jones ; Llanwern House, belonging to Sir Thomas Salusbury, Bart. ; Pontypool Park, to Capel Hanbury Leigh, Esq. ; Lantarnam Abbey, to Sir Henry Protheroe, Bart. ; Piercefield, formerly the seat of Valentine Morris, Esq. ; Tredegar House, to Sir Charles Morgan, Bart. ; Troy House, near Monmouth, to the Duke of Beaufort. Geoffrey ap Arthur, commonly styled Geoffrey of Monmouth, a British historian of the twelfth century, was born at Monmouth ; and that town was likewise the birthplace of King Henry V.



REFERENCE TO THE HUNDREDS.

1	Southdon	18	West Flag
2	Brothercross	19	East Flag
3	Northdon	20	East Flag
4	Northdon	21	East Flag
5	Northdon	22	East Flag
6	Northdon	23	East Flag
7	Northdon	24	East Flag
8	Northdon	25	East Flag
9	Northdon	26	East Flag
10	Northdon	27	East Flag
11	Northdon	28	East Flag
12	Northdon	29	East Flag
13	Northdon	30	East Flag
14	Northdon	31	East Flag
15	Northdon	32	East Flag
16	Northdon	33	East Flag
17	Northdon	34	East Flag

The Figures prefixed to the Towns denote the distance from London.

London Published by Chapman & Hall 37 1/2 St. Paul.

NORFOLK.

Lat. between 52 deg. 22 min. and 52 deg. 59 min. N. Lon. between 10 min. and 1 deg. 43 min. E. Greatest length 70 m. Greatest breadth 45 m. Superficial extent 1,338,880 acres. Boundaries: N. German Ocean; E. German Ocean; S. Suffolk; W. Cambridgeshire, Lincolnshire, and the Wash. Hundreds 33. Parishes 756. City 1: Norwich. Boroughs 3. Market-towns 27: Attleborough, Aylsham, Barnham, Castle Rising, Clay, Cromer, Diss, Downham, East Dereham, Fakenham, Foulsham, Harleston, East Harling, Hingham, Holt, Lynn Regis, North Walsham, Reepham, Saxmundham, Stoke Ferry, Swaffham, Thetford, Walsingham, Watton, Wells, Wymondham, and Yarmouth.

Diocese of Norwich, archdeaconry of Norfolk, containing the deaneries of Brooke, Burnham, Cranwick, Depwade, Fincham, Hingham, Hitcham, Humbleyard, Reddenhall, Reppe, Rockland, and Wacton; and of Norwich, containing the deaneries of Blofield, Breckles, Brisley, Flegg, Holt, Ingworth, Lynn, Norwich, Sparham, Taverham, Toft Trees, and Walsingham. Endowed gram-

mar-schools, with university privileges, at Aylsham, Holt, Lynn Regis, Norwich, and Wymondham.

Norfolk Circuit.—Assizes and quarter-sessions held at Norwich, where is the county gaol. Acting magistrates 154. Members of Parliament, 2 for the eastern division of the county, 2 for the western division, 2 for the city of Norwich, and 2 each for the boroughs of Great Yarmouth, Lynn Regis, and Thetford.

Polling-places for the eastern division—Norwich, Yarmouth, Reepham, N. Walsham, & Long Stratton; for the western division—Swaffham, Downham, Fakenham, Lynn Regis, Thetford, & E. Dereham.

Population, &c. (in 1821) inhabited houses 62,274; families 74,498; comprising 166,892 males, and 177,476 females; total 344,368: (in 1831) total 390,054. Estimated increase of inhabitants from 1700 to 1821, 141,100. Assessment for poor and county rates (in 1826) land 240,525*l.* 17*s.*; dwelling-houses 49,084*l.* 17*s.*; mills, factories, &c. 8097*l.* 1*s.*; manorial profits, &c. 3923*l.* 12*s.*; total 301,631*l.* 7*s.*: (in 1830) total 338,867*l.*

THE surface of this county presents more uniformity of appearance than any other part of England equalling it in extent. The land lies chiefly on a dead level except in the neighbourhood of Norwich, and on the coast near Sheringham and Cromer. There is a considerable tract of flat fenny land, bordering on Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire; and the land on the eastern coast, near Yarmouth, is also low and marshy. The soil consists of light sand and gravel to the north of Thetford, where are wide open heaths; the other parts of the county are in the state of arable land, comprising a great variety of soils. St. Edmund's Point is the only rocky eminence of any importance in the county. To protect the country from inundation, ranges of sand-hills have been formed along the shore. Shoals and sand-banks off the coast, render the navigation extremely dangerous; the most remarkable of which are the sands off Yarmouth, forming the Yarmouth Roads. There are some considerable woods, chiefly in the hundreds of Eynsford, Forehoe, Henstead, Depwade, and Humbleyard. Game is abundant throughout the county; and great multitudes of rabbits are found on the sand-heaths. The climate is reckoned unhealthy, and the air is cold and damp in the marshy districts; but the atmosphere is salubrious, mild, and agreeable, where the soil is sand. Among the products of this county may be mentioned barley, wheat, turnips, mustard, cole-seed, flax, hemp, saffron, peas, beans, and vetches; succory, cabbages, mangel-wurzel, carrots, and potatoes. The fenny parts afford good pasture for cattle, from whose milk are produced great quantities of what is called Cambridge butter. Cattle and sheep are likewise fed here for the supply of the metropolis. The principal manufactures are those of stuffs and various fabrics of silk and wool. Yarmouth is noted for its herring fisheries. The inland heights chiefly deserving of notice as affording extensive prospects, are, Ashill, south-east of Swaffham; Docking, south-west of Burnham; Holkham, east of Burnham; Melton, south-west of Holt; and Poringland and Thorpe, near Norwich. The principal rivers are the Greater Ouse, which has its source in Northamptonshire, enters this county on the south-east from Cambridgeshire, and takes its course northward to the sea below Lynn Regis; the Lesser Ouse rises on the southern border, and after parting this county from Suffolk joins the preceding at Creek Bridge; the Waveney, which also rises on the south border, takes its course eastward between this county and Suffolk to the sea at Yarmouth; the Yare has its source at Shipdam, near the centre of the county, joins the Wensum at Norwich, and continues its course eastward to its confluence with the Waveney, forming the lake called Breydon Water, opening into the German Ocean at Yarmouth; the Bure, joined by the Thyrne and other small streams from the north-east, also falls into the Breydon Water; the Nar, which rises at Mitcham, and passing Narborough joins the Greater Ouse at Lynn. At Thetford is a saline chalybeate spring.

Before the Roman invasion this part of the country was the principal seat of the Iceni, who were subdued by Suetonius Paulinus after the suppression of the insurrection under Boadicea. The capital of this tribe is supposed to have been at Tasburgh, or Taesborough, where was afterwards the Roman station Ad Taum. Norfolk was included in the Roman province of Flavia Cæsariensis, and the principal settlement was Venta Icenorum, now Castor, near Norwich. The stations of Garianonum, Sitomagus, and Branodonum, are also supposed to have been in this county. After the departure of the Romans from Britain this part of the island was invaded and settled by the Angles, and during the Saxon Heptarchy it formed part of the kingdom of East Anglia. At this period the eastern portion of this kingdom was divided into two districts, called North Folk and South Folk, since contracted into Norfolk and Suffolk. In the reign of Egbert this county was desolated by the frequent inroads of the Danes, which continued till the time of Alfred the Great. Some severe contests also occurred here subsequently between the Saxons and Danes, the latter of whom, in the reign of Ethelred II., ravaged the county and burnt Thetford and Norwich. In the reign of Richard II. a rebellion took place, the leader of which was Littester or Lister, a dyer, who was defeated by Henry Spencer, the warlike Bishop of Norwich, and was afterwards executed. In the reign of Edward VI. an alarming insurrection broke out in Norfolk, headed by Ket, a tanner, of Norwich, when John Dudley, Earl of Warwick, with a small army, dispersed the insurgents, and Ket was taken and hung in chains on the walls of Norwich Castle. During the civil war, in the seventeenth century, Norfolk was one of the counties belonging to the association in support of the Parliament, and the city of Norwich was fortified against the attacks of the Royalists.

Among the ancient castles in this county may be mentioned that of Norwich, which, since the reign of Edward III., has been used as a prison; and here also were the baronial fortresses of Castle Acre, Castle Rising, and Middleham, near Lynn, all now in ruins. The most remarkable ancient mansions are Caistor Hall, near Yarmouth; Oxburgh Hall; Winwal House, near Stoke; Stiffkey Hall, near Walsingham; and Beaconsthorpe Hall. The principal remains of conventual edifices are those of the abbeys of Creak, Dereham, and St. Benet-at-Holme; and of the priories of Binham, Bromeholme, Old Buckenham, Castle Acre, Flitcham, Thetford, and Walsingham. This county affords fine specimens of Norman architecture, as Norwich Cathedral, and the churches of Wymondham, Attleborough, Binham, Castle Acre, and St. Margaret's, in the town of Lynn.

Noblemen's and gentlemen's seats: Cromer Hall, belonging to Thomas Fowell Buxton, Esq.; Bixley Hall, to the Honourable F. Primrose; Blickling Park, to Dowager Lady Suffield; Costessey Hall, to Lord Stafford; Dereham Abbey, to G. S. Kett, Esq.; Elmham Hall, to the Honourable G. J. Milles; Gunton Hall, to Lord Suffield; Hillington Hall, to Sir W. J. H. B. Folkes, Bart.; Holkham House, to T. W. Coke, Esq.; Houghton Hall to the Marquis of Cholmondeley; Melton Constable, to Sir Jacob Henry Astley, Bart.; Oxburgh Hall, to Sir Richard Bedingfield, Bart.; Rainham Hall, to the Marquis Townshend; Walsingham Abbey, to Henry Lee Warner, Esq.; Wolterton Park, to the Earl of Orford.

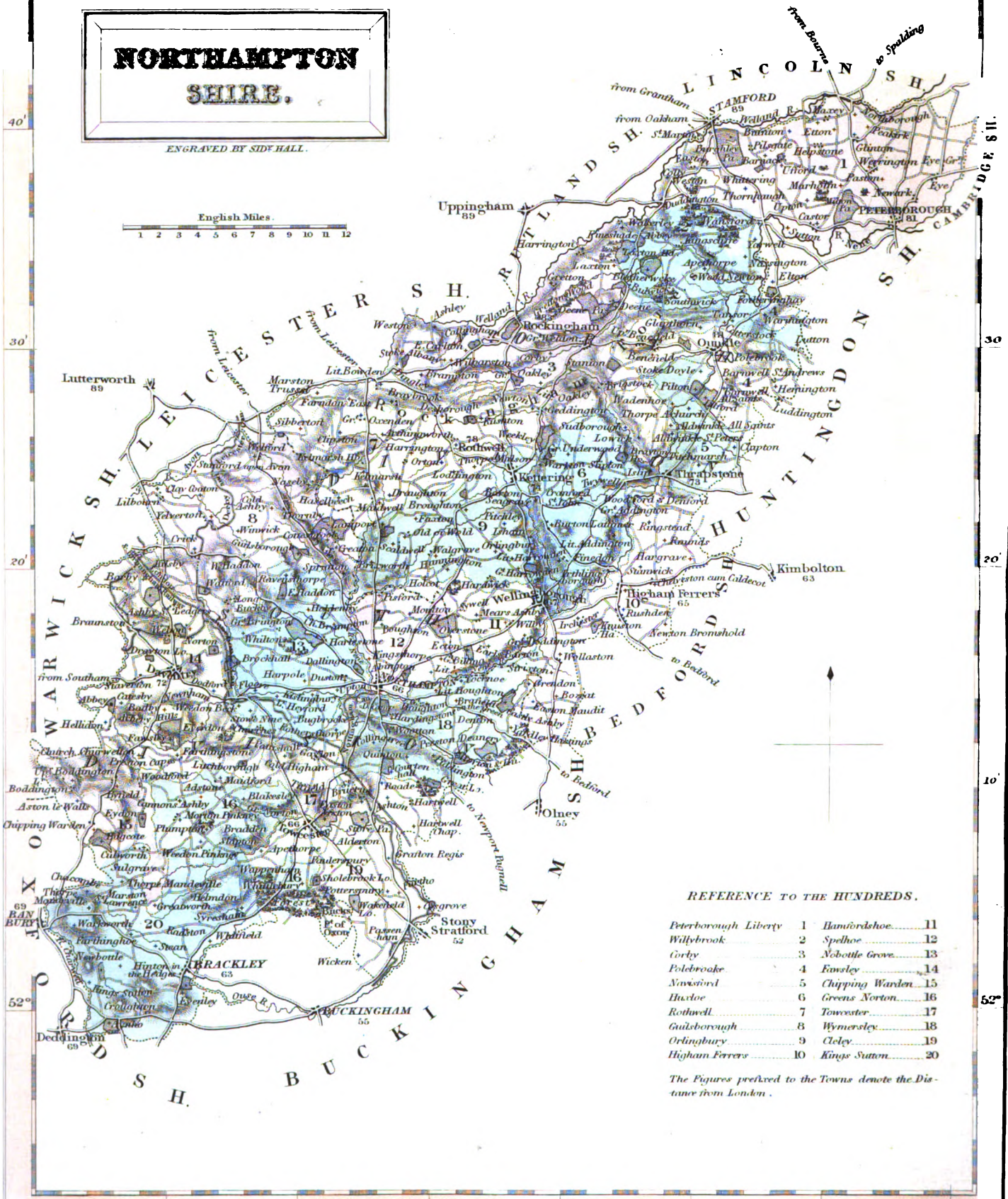
Among the eminent natives of this county may be mentioned Archbishop Parker, celebrated as a divine and an antiquary, born at Norwich, 1504, died 1575; Sir Thomas Gresham, founder of the Royal Exchange, who was a native of Holt; Sir Edward Coke, Lord Chief Justice in the reign of James I., born at Mileham, 1549, died at Stoke Pogey's, in Bucks, in 1634; Sir Henry Spelman, an eminent historian and antiquary, born near Lynn in 1561, died 1641; Dr. John Pearson, Bishop of Chester, author of an "Exposition of the Apostles' Creed," and other learned works, was born at Snoring, in 1612, and died in 1686; Sir Cloudesley Shovel, a gallant admiral, born at Cockthorpe, near Clay, about 1650, and cast away off the Scilly Islands, and drowned October 22, 1707; Thomas Shadwell, a dramatic writer, historiographer, and poet laureat, born at Stanton Hall, in 1640, died 1692; Henry Wharton, an historian and divine, born at Worstead, in 1664, died March, 1695; Dr. Samuel Clarke, a very celebrated philosopher and divine, born at Norwich, in 1675, died 1729; Sir Robert Walpole, Earl of Orford, prime minister in the reign of George II., who was a native of Houghton; Thomas Paine, noted as a political writer, born at Thetford, in 1737, died in America, in 1809; Lord Nelson, who was born at Burnham Thorpe, near Holkham, in 1758; Porson, the celebrated critic and philologist, whose father was clerk of the parish of East Ruston, eastward of North Walsham; Sir James Edward Smith, the founder and first president of the Linnæan Society, who was a native of Norwich, where he long practised as a physician, and died there in March, 1828.

NORTHAMPTON SHIRE.

ENGRAVED BY SIDY HALL.

English Miles.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12



REFERENCE TO THE HUNDREDS.

Peterborough Liberty	1	Hamfordshoe	11
Willybrook	2	Spelhoe	12
Corby	3	Nobottle Grove	13
Polebrooke	4	Finsley	14
Northford	5	Chipping Warden	15
Huxloe	6	Greens Norton	16
Rothwell	7	Towcester	17
Guldborough	8	Wymersley	18
Orlbury	9	Cleley	19
Higham Ferrers	10	Kings Sutton	20

The Figures prefixed to the Towns denote the Distance from London.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Lat. between 51 deg. 58 min. and 52 deg. 42 min. N. Lon. between 8 min. and 1 deg. 19 min. W. Greatest length 60 m. Greatest breadth 20 m. Superficial extent 617,000 acres. Boundaries: N. Leicestershire, Rutland and Lincoln; E. Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire, and Bedfordshire; S. Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire; W. Oxfordshire and Warwickshire. Hundreds 19. Parishes 293. City 1: Peterborough. Borough 1. Market-towns 2: Brackley, Daventry, Higham Ferrers, Kettering, Northampton, Oundle, Thrapstone, Towcester, and Wellingborough.

Diocese of Peterborough and archdeaconry of Northampton; except the parishes of Gretton and Nassington, in the diocese of Lincoln; and that of King's Sutton, which is a peculiar belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, in the diocese of Peterborough. The archdeaconry contains the deaneries of Brackley, Daventry, Haddon, Higham Ferrers, Northampton, Oundle, Peterborough, Preston, Rothwell, and Weldon. Endowed grammar-schools, with university privileges, at Aythorpe, Oundle, and Peterborough.

Midland Circuit.—Assizes held at Northampton, where is the county gaol: here are likewise held the quarter-sessions, on January 14, April 22, July 15, and October 21; and at Peterborough on January 13, April 21, July 14, and October 20. Acting magistrates 79. Members of Parliament, 2 for the northern division of the county, 2 for the southern division, 2 for the city of Peterborough, and 2 for the borough of Northampton.

Polling-places for the northern division—Kettering, Peterborough, Oundle, Wellingborough, and Clipston; for the southern division, Northampton, Daventry, Towcester, and Brackley.

Population, &c. (in 1821) inhabited houses 32,603; families 35,552; comprising 79,575 males, and 82,908 females, total 162,483: (in 1831) total 179,276. Estimated increase of inhabitants, from 1700 to 1821, 46,300. Assessment for poor and county rates (in 1826) land 131,644*l.* 3*s.*; dwelling-houses 12,372*l.* 10*s.*; mills, factories, &c. 535*l.* 15*s.*; manorial profits, &c. 1022*l.* 8*s.*; total 145,574*l.* 16*s.*: (in 1830) total 173,018*l.*

THIS is reckoned a fine and pleasant county, as might be inferred from the number of seats and mansions scattered over it. It formerly contained the royal forests of Rockingham, Salcey, and Whittlewood, parts of which are still unenclosed; and the timber growing here consists of oak, elm, ash, and beech. The surface of the county is peculiarly adapted for cultivation, having neither wastes nor mountains. The principal products, besides horses of a large black breed for draught, and horned cattle, are timber, oak-bark, wool, cheese, wheat, and wood for the dyers, which is grown in some parts; in the woodlands are fed great numbers of deer, horses, and cattle. The farm lands are devoted to grazing and fattening cattle for the London markets; and on the higher grounds are fed numerous flocks of sheep. The prevailing system of husbandry is grazing, and several farmers are noted for their skilful management of land and stock. The manufactures are weaving silk stockings, lace-making, and wool-spinning, though they are but very inconsiderable. The principal eminence in this county is Arbury Hill; and among the situations affording the most extensive prospects are Bush Hill, near Wellingborough; Hardmill Meer, between Kingstead and Rame; and the vicinity of Kettering, Naseby, and St. Martin's Stamford. The most considerable rivers are the Nene, or Nyne, one branch of which rises at Naseby, and another near Staverton, and which, after a winding course, falls into the German Ocean; the Welland, rising at Sibbertoft; the Ouse, which rises near Brackley, and runs into Buckinghamshire; the Avon, which has its source near Naseby, and flows into Warwickshire; the Leam rising at Halledon, south-west of Daventry, also enters Warwickshire; and the Cherwell which rises near Charlton, and flows into Oxfordshire. At Kingscliffs and at Wellingborough there are chalybeate mineral springs.

Before the invasion of Britain by the Romans, this county was inhabited by the Coritani, or Coitanni; and at a future period it was included in the Roman province of Flavia Cæsariensis. Two grand military Roman roads passed through this county; the Watling Street, which enters on the south, at or near Stratford, and quits it on the north at Dove Bridge; and the Ermyne Street, which extends but a few miles, from near the village of Castor, where it crosses the river Nene, to Barnack, at the northern extremity of the county. In this part of the country were probably situated the Roman stations of Bennavenna, or Isanavatia, Burntwalls, near Daventry; Tripontium, near Lilbourn; Lactodorum, Towcester; and Durnomagus, Castor. Among the monu-

ments of the occupation of this district by the Romans, are their military intrenchments, as that of Castle Dykes, south-west of Weedon, where there appears to have been a fortress of great strength and importance; Arbury Banks, a large encampment, on the summit of a hill, three miles south-west of Daventry; and Raynsbury Camp, between Aynhoe and Newbottle, in the south-western angle of the county. Tessellated pavements, apparently of Roman origin, have also been discovered at Nether-Heyford, Weedon, Cotterstock, near Oundle; and Thorpe, near Peterborough. After the conquest of England by the Anglo-Saxons this county formed part of the kingdom of Mercia; and on the introduction of Christianity here was founded the monastery of Medeshamstede, afterwards called Peterborough, which was destroyed by the Danes, but was subsequently refounded, and subsisted in great splendour till the Reformation, when Henry VIII. made it the see of a bishop. During the period of the Saxon ascendancy this county belonged to the diocese of Dorchester, Oxfordshire, and after 1072, to that of Lincoln, from which it was separated on the foundation of the bishopric in 1541. This county has been the scene of some of the most remarkable events in our national history. In 1460 a battle took place near Northampton, between the partizans of the houses of Lancaster and York, in which the former were defeated; and Henry VI., who was present, was taken prisoner. At Fotheringhay Castle, near Oundle, Mary, Queen of Scots, the mother of James I., was publicly executed in 1586, as an accomplice in a conspiracy against the life of Queen Elizabeth. The Parliamentarians were defeated by the Earl of Northampton, at Middleton Cheney, on the 6th of May, 1643. The army of Charles I. was totally routed by Fairfax and Cromwell, in 1645, at Naseby, on the north-western border of the county; and when the king had been placed in the hands of the parliamentary commissioners, he was brought to Holdenby, or Holmby House, on the 16th of February, 1647, and remained there until the 4th of June, when he was seized by Cornet Joyce. There were castles anciently at Northampton, Brackley, Towcester, Fotheringhay, Rockingham, and Higham Ferrers. This county contains many interesting specimens of ecclesiastical architecture, besides the cathedral church of Peterborough. St. Sepulchre's church, at Northampton, is one of the remaining few built on the model of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem; St. Peter's, in the same town; and the churches of Castor, Barnack, Earls Barton, Barnwell, Twywell, and Spratton, afford interesting examples of the Norman style.

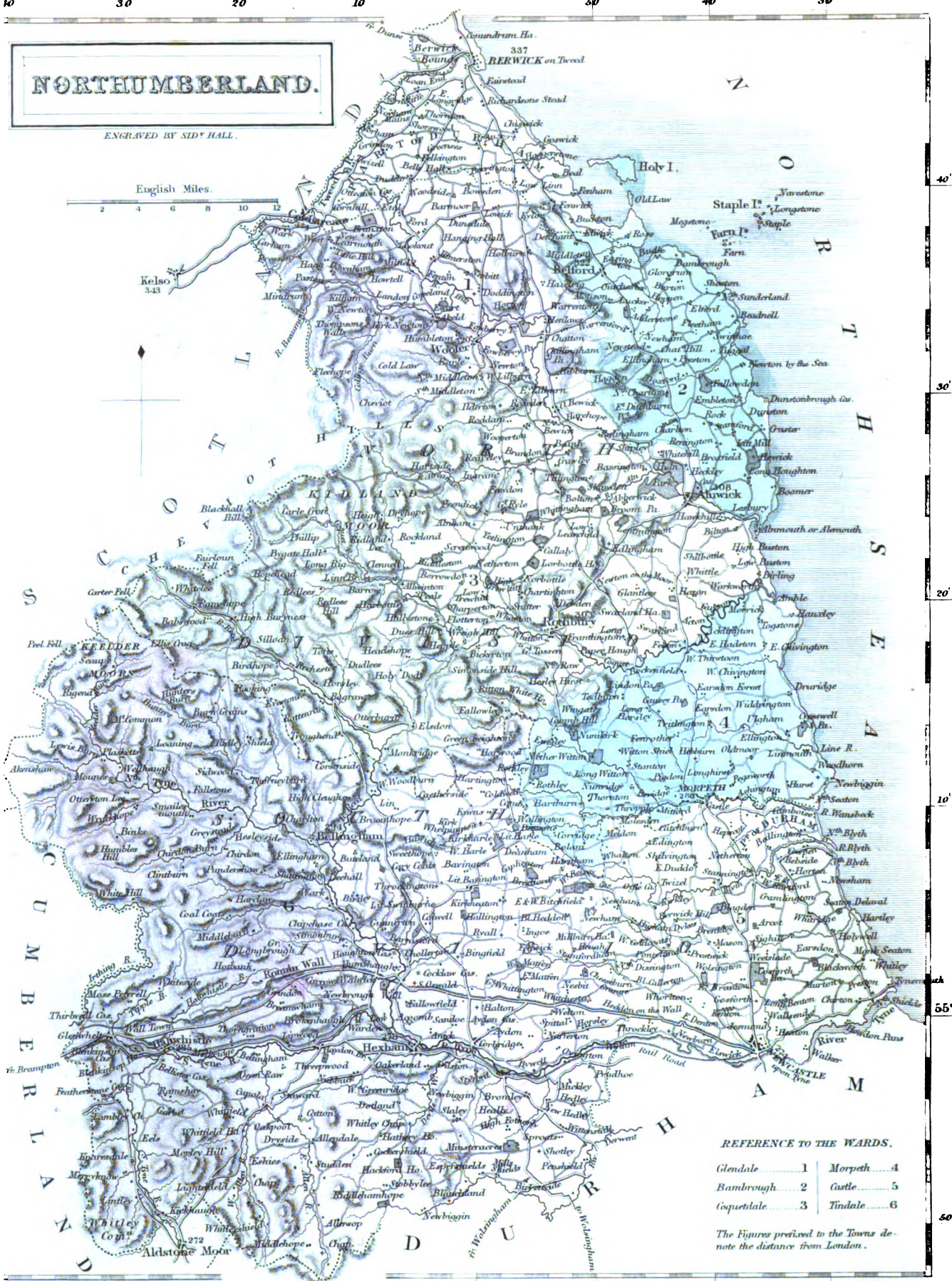
Noblemen's and gentlemen's seats: Althorpe Park, belonging to Earl Spencer; Burleigh House, to the Marquis of Exeter; Castle Ashby to the Marquis of Northampton; Delapre Abbey, to Edward Bouverie, Esq.; Drayton House, to the Honourable George Germain; Easton Neston, to the Earl of Pomfret; Fawsley Park, near Daventry, to Sir Charles Knightly, Bart.; Harleston Park, near Northampton, to R. Andrew, Esq.; Milton Park, near Peterborough, to Earl Fitzwilliam; Stoke Park, near Towcester, to Levison Vernon, Esq.; and Wakefield Lodge, near Potter's Pury, to the Duke of Grafton.

Among the eminent persons who were natives of this county may be mentioned Archbishop Chichel , the founder of All Soul's College, Oxford, who was born at Higham Ferrers, and died in 1443; Sir Ralph Winwood, compiler of a valuable collection of "State Papers," born at Aynhoe in 1565, and died 1617; John Fletcher, a celebrated dramatist, was born in 1576, and died of the plague in London, in 1625; Thomas Fuller, author of the "History of the Worthies of England," was born at Aldwinkle, in 1608, died in 1661; Dr. John Wilkins, Bishop of Chester, born at Fawsley in 1614, died 1672; the poet, Dryden, was a native of Aldwinkle, died May, 1701; Daniel Whitby, a learned divine, born at Rushden in 1638, died in 1726; Dr. John Freind, the author of the "History of Physic," was born at Croton in 1675, died in 1728; Thomas Woolston, a noted infidel writer, born at Northampton, died in 1733; James Hervey, the author of "Meditations among the Tombs," was a native of Hardingstone, died in 1758; Sir John Hill, the author of a "System of Botany," and many other works, said to have been born at Peterborough, about 1716, died in 1775; Hester Chapone, the writer of "Letters on the Improvement of the Mind," addressed to young ladies, born in 1727, died 1801; Dr. William Paley, the author of a much admired "Treatise on the Evidences of Christianity," born at Peterborough in 1743, died in 1805.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

ENGRAVED BY SID^r HALL.

English Miles.



REFERENCE TO THE WARDS.

Glendale	1	Morpeth	4
Bambrough	2	Castle	5
Coquetdale	3	Tindale	6

The Figures prefixed to the Towns denote the distance from London.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Lat. between 54 deg. 49 min. and 55 deg. 50 min. N. Lon. between 1 deg. 9 min. and 2 deg. 28 min. W. Greatest length 70 m. Greatest breadth 48 m. Superficial extent 1,157,760 acres. Boundaries: N. Scotland, and a detached part of the county of Durham; E. German Ocean; S. Durham and Cumberland; W. Cumberland and Scotland. Wards 6. Parishes 460. Boroughs 5. Market-towns 14: Allendale, Alnwick, Belford, Bellingham, Berwick, Blyth, Hexham, Haltwhistle, Morpeth, Newcastle, North Shields, Rothbury, Warkworth, and Wooler.

Diocese of Durham; archdeaconry of Northumberland, except the parishes of Allendale, Hexham, St. John Lee, and Thockrington. The archdeaconry contains the deaneries of Alnwick, Bambrough, Corbridge, Morpeth, and Newcastle. Endowed grammar-school, with university privileges, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Northern Circuit.—Assizes held at Newcastle. Quarter-sessions alternately at Newcastle, Morpeth, Hexham, and Alnwick. The

county gaol is at Morpeth. Acting magistrates 43. Members of Parliament, 2 for the northern division of the county, 2 for the southern division, 2 each for the boroughs of Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Berwick-upon-Tweed, and 1 for the boroughs of Morpeth, and 1 for the conjoint borough of Tynemouth and North Shields.

Polling-places for the northern division—Alnwick, Berwick, Wooler, Elsdon, and Morpeth; for the southern division—Hexham, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Haltwhistle, Bellingham, and Stamfordham.

Population, &c. (in 1821) inhabited houses 31,526; families 43,128; comprising 95,354 males, and 103,611 females; total 198,965: (in 1831) total 222,912. Estimated increase of inhabitants, from 1700 to 1821, 85,000. Assessment for poor and county rates (in 1826) land 50,834*l.*; dwelling-houses 15,232*l.* 13*s.*; mills, factories, &c. 8773*l.* 19*s.*; manorial profits, &c. 2981*l.* 4*s.*, total 77,821*l.* 16*s.*: (in 1830) total 88,035*l.*

THIS is one of the largest counties in England, and it presents a variety of soil and surface, the greater portion being in a state of barrenness, though some parts are fertile and well cultivated. The Cheviot Hills in the north-west afford good pasturage for sheep. The valleys on the eastern side of the county, well watered by rivers, are extremely fertile, especially the Vale of the Coquet. The only harbour of importance is that of North Shields, at the mouth of the Tyne, the port of Newcastle. The other seaports are Blyth, Alnmouth, Tweedmouth, and Berwick. The headlands of Bambrough and Dunstanbrough are remarkable for their castles. Off the coast are Holy Island, the Farn Islands, and the Staples; and to the south of these is Coquet Island, at the mouth of the river of the same name. The climate is extremely various, but by no means so cold as might be expected, the air being moderated by the sea breezes. Coal and lead-ore are the chief mineral products of this county. The great coal-field is partly in this county, and partly in the county of Durham. Lead and iron ore, and calcareous spar accompany the coal measures; there are also found organic remains of vegetables, as impressions of ferns, mineralized cones, stalks of trees, &c., but no marine relics. The quantity of coal raised is immense. On the northern and western borders of the coal-field are lead-mines. Silver is sometimes extracted from the lead-ore. There are also found zinc and iron ores, and abundance of limestone. Besides its mineral products, this county yields corn, cattle, sheep, wool, and fish, especially trout and salmon; the latter, of which there are great quantities, forms, when dried and pickled, an important article of commerce. Here are extensive glass-works, potteries, and iron-founderies. The heights in this county are Alnwick Moor, Blackheddon, Rufflaw, Cheviot, Hedgehope, and Simonside Hill. The principal

river is the Tyne, formed by two branches; the North Tyne, which rises in the Cheviot Hills; and the South Tyne, which rises at Aldstone Moor, in Cumberland; these unite near Hexham, and pass on to the sea at Tynemouth. The other streams are the Reed, which rises at Carter Fell, among the Cheviot Hills, and falls into the North Tyne at Bellingham; the Coquet, which springs from the same hills, and enters the sea at Warkworth; the Tweed, a Scottish river; together with the Blyth, the Wansbeck, and the Alne, all of which fall into the German Ocean. At Wardrew, a little to the north of the Picts' Wall, on the confines of Cumberland, is a sulphureous mineral spring.

The ancient British inhabitants of this county were chiefly composed of two tribes, the Ottadini, and the Gadeni, the former inhabiting the east and the latter the west part of the county; they were both conquered by the Romans, under Julius Agricola. The country north of the Tyne having been overrun by the Mæatae, in the beginning of the second century, they became so formidable, in conjunction with the Caledonians, that the Emperor Severus undertook in person the defence of this part of his dominions, and after a successful expedition he built the famous rampart called the Picts' Wall. It appears from examination to have been constructed of stone, nine feet in thickness, and fifteen in height; and it was defended by eighteen greater stations, eighty-three castles, and as some suppose a considerable number of intervening turrets. The whole extent of it was about eighty miles, and it passed from this county into Cumberland. It was during the latter period of the Roman ascendancy that Northumberland formed a part of the province called Valentia. An independent kingdom was erected here in the fifth century by the Britons, which was called Bryneich, or Bernicia, and under the Saxons the whole was included in the kingdom of Northumbria. In 867 the Danes conquered this kingdom, and were never afterwards expelled. The troops of William the Conqueror so dreadfully devastated the county in quelling an insurrection, that it long after continued almost a desert. The principal military events since that period have originated from the animosity which subsisted between the English and the Scottish nations. Among these were the battle of Halidon Hill, where Edward III. defeated Earl Douglas, Regent of Scotland, July 19, 1333; and the battle of Flodden Field, in which James IV. of Scotland was defeated and slain by the Earl of Surrey, September 9, 1513. The battle of Hexham, in which the Yorkists routed the partizans of Henry VI., in 1463, was one of the disasters caused by civil warfare.

Amongst the numerous ancient castles, that of Bambrough is of the highest antiquity, while that of Alnwick is the most extensive.

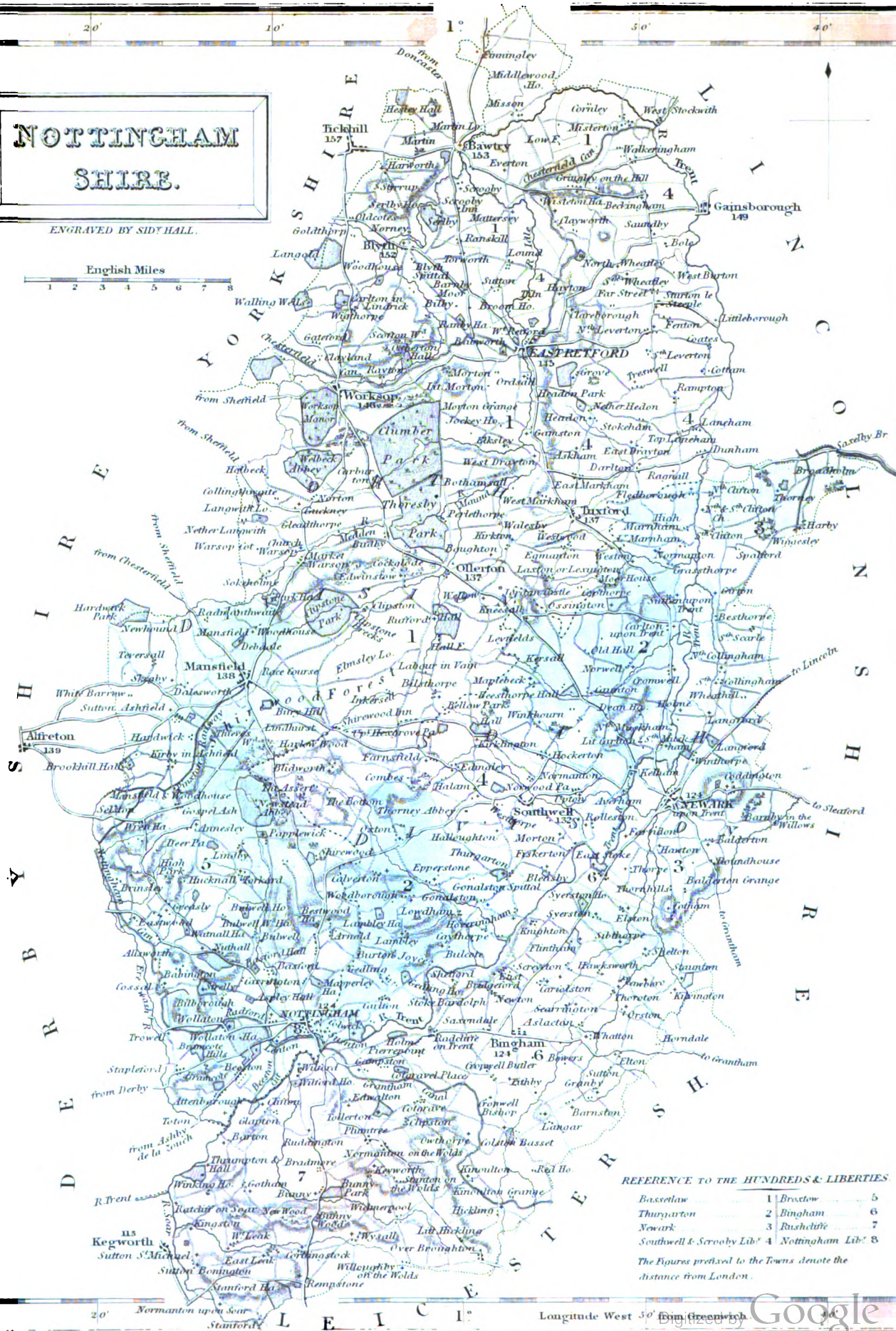
Noblemen's and gentlemen's seats: Backworth House and Alnwick Castle, belonging to the Duke of Northumberland; Howick, to Earl Grey; Belsay Castle, to Sir C. M. Lambert Monck, Bart.; Chillingham Castle, to Earl Tankerville; Blagdon, to Sir M. White Ridley, Bart.; Gosforth House, to C. J. Brandling, Esq.; and Capheaton House, to Sir John Edward Swinburne, Bart.

Amongst the eminent natives of this county may be mentioned Dr. Nicholas Ridley, Bishop of London, who was burnt as a heretic in the reign of Queen Mary, born at Willimondswick, in Tynedale; John Rushworth, author of "Historical Collections of State Papers," who was born in 1607, died 1690; the Rev. John Horsley, author of "Britannia Romana," containing an account of the Roman antiquities in Britain, who died in 1731; Lancelot Brown, a famous landscape gardener, born at Kirkharle, died in 1783; Dr. Mark Akenside, author of the "Pleasures of Imagination," a native of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, as likewise were Admiral Lord Collingwood, who died in 1810; the learned mathematician, Dr. Charles Hutton, who died in 1823; John and Thos. Bewick, distinguished for their skill in the art of engraving on wood, the former of whom died in 1795, and the latter in 1828; William Burdon, an ingenious miscellaneous writer, and author of the "Life and Character of Buonaparte," born in 1764, died 1818; and William Shield, distinguished as a musician and musical composer, who died in 1829.

NOTTINGHAM SHIRE.

ENGRAVED BY SIDY HALL.

English Miles



REFERENCE TO THE HUNDREDS & LIBERTIES

Bassellaw	1	Broxtow	5
Thurgarton	2	Bingham	6
Newark	3	Rushcliffe	7
Southwell & Scrooby Lib.	4	Nottingham Lib.	8

The Figures prefixed to the Towns denote the distance from London.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Lat. between 53 deg. 50 min. and 53 deg. 32 min. N. Lon. between 44 min. and 1 deg. 23 min. W. Greatest length 50 m. Greatest breadth 25 m. Superficial extent 495,360 acres. Boundaries: N. Yorkshire and Lincolnshire; E. Lincolnshire; S. Leicestershire; W. Derbyshire and Yorkshire. Hundreds 6, and 3 liberties. Parishes 205. Boroughs 3. Market-towns 11: Bawtry, Bingham, Blyth, East Retford, Mansfield, Newark, Nottingham, Ollerton, Southwell, Tuxford, and Worksop.

Diocese of York; archdeaconry of Nottingham, containing the deaneries of Bingham, Newark, Nottingham, and Retford. Endowed grammar-schools, with university privileges, at Normanton and Southwell.

Midland Circuit.—Assizes held at Nottingham, likewise the quarter-sessions, held on January 11, April 19, July 12, and October 18; at Newark, on January 15, April 23, July 16, and October 22; and at East Retford, on January 18, April 26, July 19,

and October 25. The county gaol is at Nottingham, and the county house of correction, or bridewell, at Southwell. Acting magistrates 58. Members of Parliament, 2 for the northern division of the county, 2 for the southern division, and 2 each for the boroughs of Nottingham, Newark-upon-Trent, and East Retford, including the hundred of Bassetlaw.

Polling-places for the northern division—Nottingham, Mansfield, and East Retford; for the southern division—Newark-upon-Trent, Bingham, and Southwell.

Population, &c. (in 1821) inhabited houses 35,022; families 38,603; comprising 91,491 males, and 95,382 females; total 186,873: (in 1831) total 225,320. Estimated increase of inhabitants from 1700 to 1821, 125,500. Assessment for poor and county rates (in 1826) land 52,624*l.* 1*s.*; dwelling-houses 24,123*l.* 13*s.*; mills, factories, &c. 2971*l.* 6*s.*; manorial profits, &c. 291*l.* 9*s.*; total 80,011*l.* 2*s.*: (in 1830) total 106,707*l.*

ALMOST the whole of the central and western part of the county was anciently occupied by Sherwood Forest a royal demesne, noted for the exploits of Robin Hood. It is still the property of the crown, but the land is generally enclosed, and the district is thickly inhabited. Sand and gravel principally occur in the soil of this tract, but clay prevails on the borders of the Trent, towards the north; and to the south is the fine and fruitful vale of Belvoir, including arable and pasture land. Among the products of this county are wheat, rye, barley, oats, beans, and peas; besides which are grown liquorice-root, and woad for dying; and hops are cultivated in the vicinity of Retford. It also yields wool, cattle, fowls, and abundance of fish; and here are likewise kept great numbers of pigeons. The manufactures of chief importance are those of glass, earthenware, tanned leather, hosiery, lace, and bobbin-net; malt and beer, or ale, are also made here in great perfection. The art of stocking-weaving, or rather frame-knitting, appears to have been discovered in this county in the latter part of the sixteenth century; and it has long afforded employment for a great number of persons at Nottingham and other places. The manufacture of bobbin-net, which is of much more recent origin, has likewise been carried on very extensively; but both these branches of industry have somewhat declined in Nottinghamshire, in consequence of the imprudent combinations and insurrections of the workmen; and these arts, in their improved state, have been partially transferred to other parts of the kingdom. The minerals are coal, gypsum, and various kinds of stone. The principal hills in this county are at Sutton Ashfield, on the border of Sherwood Forest; Holland Hill; Clifton, three miles south-west of Nottingham; Nottingham Castle Hill; Creswell, west of Welbeck;

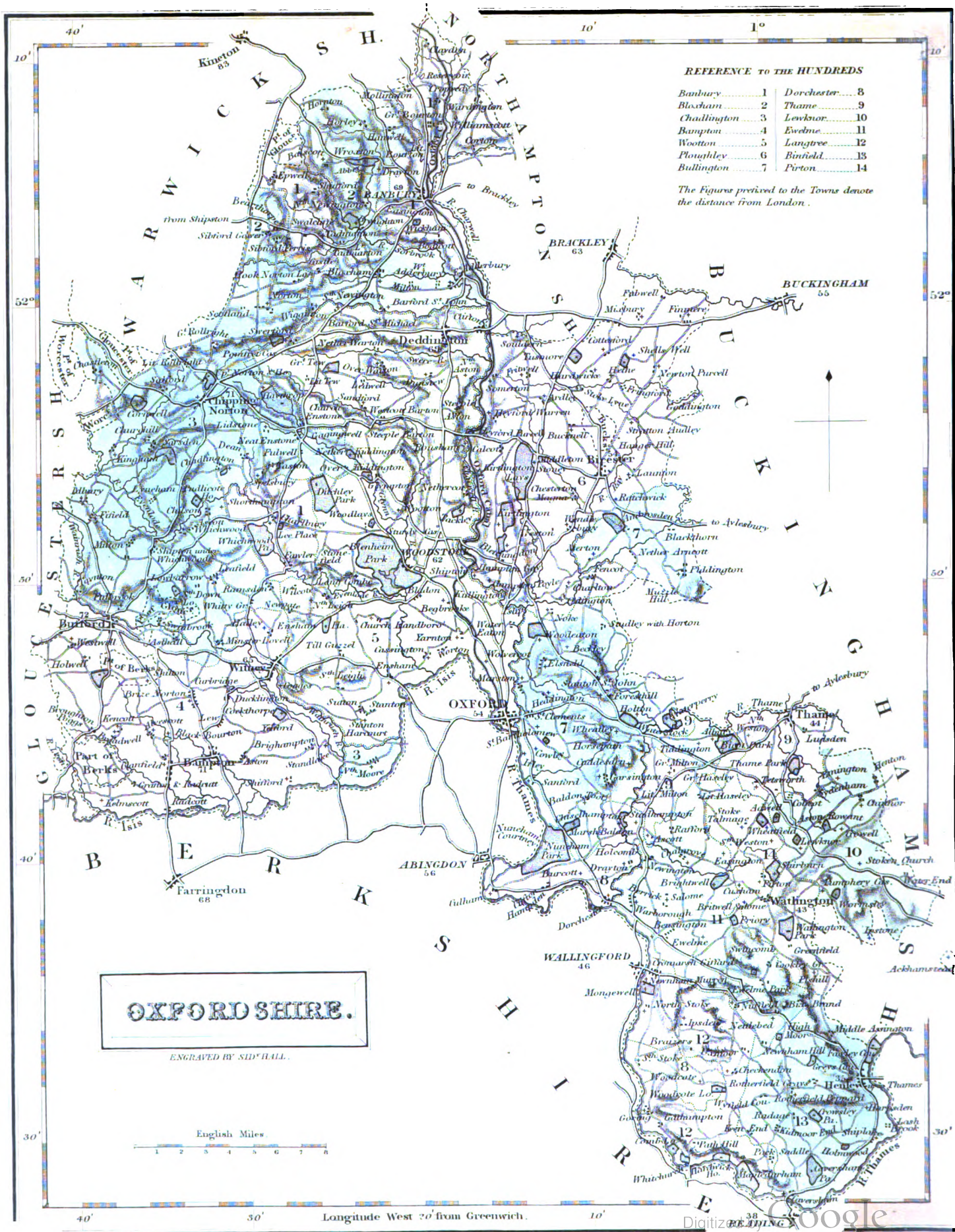
and Wollaton, three miles west of Nottingham. The rivers of chief note are the Trent, which enters this county at the south-western, and leaves it at its north-eastern extremity; the Idle, formed by the union of several streams from the north-western part of the county, which joins the Trent at West Stockwith; and the Erwash, which enters this county on the west, and near Attenborough falls into the Trent. Near the village of Kinalton, or Kinoulton, south-east of Nottingham, is a saline mineral spring; and at Carlton, Thoroton, and Orston, in the vicinity of Newark-upon-Trent, are chalybeate springs.

The ancient British inhabitants of this county were the Coritani, or Coitanni; under the Romans it belonged to the province called Flavia Cæsariensis, and under the Saxons to the kingdom of Mercia. In 1487 a battle was fought at Stoke, near Newark, in which John de la Pole, Earl of Lincoln, was slain; and this county is famous for the erection of the royal standard at Nottingham, by Charles I., as a signal of hostilities against the Parliament. Within this county was the Roman station of Agelocum, or Argolicum, situated at Littleborough, where a branch of the Ermyng Street crossed the river Trent; and on the Fossway which passed through the south-eastern part of the county was probably another station, at Bridgeford-on-the-Hill, about two miles north of Bingham. There are considerable remains of the once-important Castle of Newark; and at Nottingham there are some interesting relics of antiquity. There were nearly forty conventual establishments in this county before the Reformation, among which the most important remains are those of the priories of Worksop and Newstead. The collegiate church of Southwell affords an interesting specimen of ancient ecclesiastical architecture; as likewise the parish churches of St. Mary, Nottingham, and St. Mary Magdalen, Newark.

Among the most curious specimens of ancient mansion-houses are Bunny Park, the seat of Viscount Ranelagh, and Thurland Hall, in Nottingham.

Noblemen's and gentlemen's seats: Clumber Park, belonging to the Duke of Newcastle; Newstead Abbey, to Lieutenant Colonel Wildman; Norwood Park, to Thomas Wright, Esq.; Annesley Hall, to John Musters Chaworth, Esq.; Rufford Abbey, to the Rev. John Lumley Savile; Thoresby Park, to Earl Manvers; Welbeck Abbey, to the Duke of Portland; Wollaton Hall, to Lord Middleton; Worksop Manor, to the Earl of Surrey; Osberton House, to G. S. Foljambe, Esq.; Serlby Hall, to Viscount Galway; Wiseton Hall, to Lord Althorpe; and Thurgarton Priory, to Colonel John Gilbert Cooper Gardiner.

Eminent natives of the county: Archbishop Cranmer, born at Aslacton, was burnt as a heretic at Oxford, in 1555; Dr. Robert Thoroton, author of the "History of Nottinghamshire," was born at Screveton; Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, the celebrated letter-writer, born at Thoresby, died in 1762; Archbishop Secker, was born at Sibthorpe, and died in 1768; the learned Bishop Warburton, was a native of Newark-upon-Trent; Robert Dodsley, an ingenious poetical bookseller, was born at Mansfield, and died in 1764; Dr. Darwin, the author of the "Botanic Garden," was born at Elston, near Newark, and died in 1802; Dr. Andrew Kippis, editor of the "Biographia Britannica," was born at Nottingham, and died in 1795; Henry Kirke White, an ingenious poet, who died at an early age in 1806, was likewise a native of that town; as also were the learned Gilbert Wakefield; and Paul Sandby, an eminent draftsman and engraver, who was born in 1732, and died at Paddington in 1809.



REFERENCE TO THE HUNDREDS

Banbury	1	Dorchester	8
Blasden	2	Thame	9
Chadlington	3	Lewisbur	10
Bampton	4	Ewelme	11
Wootton	5	Langtree	12
Ploughley	6	Binfield	13
Bullington	7	Pirton	14

The Figures prefixed to the Towns denote the distance from London.

OXFORDSHIRE.

ENGRAVED BY SID. HALL.

English Miles
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Longitude West 20' from Greenwich.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Lat. between 51 deg. 28 min. and 52 deg. 10 min. N. Lon. between 1 deg. 2 min. and 1 deg. 38 min. W. Greatest length 48 m. Greatest breadth 26 m. Superficial extent 485,280 acres. Boundaries: N. Warwickshire and Northamptonshire; E. Buckinghamshire; S. Berkshire; W. Berkshire, Gloucestershire, and Warwickshire. Hundreds 14. Parishes 212. City 1: Oxford. Boroughs 2. Market-towns 10: Banbury, Bicester, Burford, Chipping Norton, Deddington, Henley-upon-Thames, Thame, Watlington, Witney, and Woodstock.

Archdeaconry and Diocese of Oxford, containing the deaneries of Aston, Bicester, Chipping Norton, Cuddesden, Deddington, Henley, Witney, and Woodstock. Endowed grammar-schools, with university privileges, at Charlbury and Steeple Aston.

Oxford Circuit.—Assizes held at Oxford, likewise the quarter-

sessions which take place January 11, April 19, July 12, and October 18: here is also the county gaol. Acting magistrates 59. Members of Parliament, 3 for the county, 2 for the city of Oxford, and 1 each for the boroughs of Banbury and New Woodstock.

Polling-places for the County—Oxford, Deddington, Witney, and Nettlebed.

Population, &c. (in 1821) inhabited houses 25,594; families 28,841, comprising 68,817 males, and 68,154 females; total 136,971: (in 1831) total 151,726. Estimated increase of inhabitants, from 1700 to 1821, 60,800. Assessment for poor and county rates (in 1826) land 109,305*l.* 13*s.*; dwelling-houses 21,863*l.* 1*s.*; mills, factories, &c. 1148*l.* 16*s.*; manorial profits, &c. 469*l.* 4*s.*; total 132,786*l.* 14*s.*: (in 1830) total 151,235*l.*

THIS county is in general pleasant and fertile, exhibiting some variety of soil and surface in different parts. In the northern portion of the county, the soil is strong, deep sand; the central district is rich meadow-land, with a subsoil of gravel, remarkable for the variety of fossil remains found in it; and in the south is a pleasing alternation of hill and dale, on the border of Buckinghamshire in particular, where are fine groves of beech-trees, which clothe the Chiltern Hills, the rest consists of sheep-walks, or tracts under cultivation. On the western side of the county is the forest of Whichwood, subject to a right of common for horses and sheep. Oak, ash, beech, and some elm are grown here. The land is dry, but by no means destitute of running water. Among the agricultural products are wheat, barley, oats, peas, beans, turnips, tares, clover, trefoil, and sainfoin. The grass-land affords good pasturage for milch cattle, and butter is made here in great quantities, and calves are fattened for the metropolis. A great many sheep and swine are kept, the latter of which furnish materials for sausages. Witney is famous for the manufacture of blankets; at Banbury is made a kind of velvet called shag; and, besides lace-making practised in the south of the county, gloves and various articles of polished steel are made at Woodstock. The mineral products consist of limestone, freestone, slate for roofing, pipe-clay, fullers'-earth, and ochre, which is found near Shotover. The most important eminences in this county are Epwell Hill, eastward of Banbury, which appears to be the highest ground in Oxfordshire, Nettlebed, north-west of Henley; Shotover Hill, south-east of Oxford; Taynton, north-west of Burford; Stoken Church Hill, north-east of Watlington; and Nuffield Heath, southward of that place. The principal rivers, besides the Thames (which skirts the southern border of the county, dividing it from Berkshire), are the Windrush, which rises in Gloucestershire; the Evenlode, from Worcestershire; the Cherwell, from Northamptonshire; and the Thame, from Buckinghamshire, which, with several smaller streams, all fall into the Thames. At Clifton, near Deddington, is a mineral spring, the water of which possesses aperient properties and is used externally in cutaneous disorders; at Sutton Bog, on the confines of Northamptonshire, is a sulphureous mineral spring, and there is another at Chadlington, south of Chipping Norton; and at Deddington is a purgative chalybeate spring impregnated with sulphur. In the extensive bed of gravel, on which Oxford stands, are found many remarkable fossils, such as fragments of teeth, tusks, and bones of elephants, bones of

the hippopotamus, horse's teeth, and horns of a species of stag, sometimes in a complete state of preservation. The ancient British inhabitants of this county were the Dobuni; under the Romans it belonged to the province of Flavia Cæsariensis; and under the Anglo-Saxons, to the kingdom of Mercia. At Hook Norton, north-west of Deddington, the Danes defeated the English with great slaughter in the reign of Edward the Elder. In 1469 an important engagement took place on the north-east border, near Banbury, between the Yorkists and Lancastrians, when the former were defeated, and Edward IV. was taken prisoner by the Earl of Warwick. In the civil war in the reign of Charles I. a skirmish took place, in 1643, at Chalgrave Field, north-west of Watlington, memorable on account of Hampden, the great patriot, having received his death-wound on that occasion. This county was intersected by the two great Roman roads, the Iknield Street and the Akeman Street, besides the traces of another extending southward. Here were the stations of *Ælia Castra*, Alcester, in the parish of Wandlebury; *Dorocina*, Dorchester; and probably *Brinavis*, near Chipping Norton; besides which may be mentioned *Ad Tamesin*, supposed to have been between Crowmarsh and Mongewell, south of Wallingford, to which place there is a bridge, and near it, a few years ago, an urn full of Roman coins was discovered. A large tessellated pavement was disinterred in 1713, near Stonesfield; and another at Great Tew. At Rollrich, north-west of Chipping Norton, is a very curious monument of uncertain date, consisting of a number of stones arranged in a circle resembling other remains of antiquity in various parts of this island, the construction of which has been ascribed to the Druids. Before the Reformation, Oxfordshire contained many conventual establishments, one of the most important of which was the Abbey of St. Frideswide, at Oxford, and the church belonging to it was made the cathedral, on the foundation of the bishopric in the reign of Henry VIII. Among the parish churches that of Iffley may be specified as a fine example of the Norman style of architecture. The city of Oxford is the seat of one of our national universities, generally regarded as being the most ancient, its foundation being attributed to Alfred the Great. It comprises nineteen colleges and five halls, the oldest of which is University College, founded about 1232, by William, Archdeacon of Durham; but Balliol College appears to have been the first that was regularly endowed. New College is distinguished for its noble Gothic chapel, the windows of which are richly ornamented with painted glass, both ancient and modern.

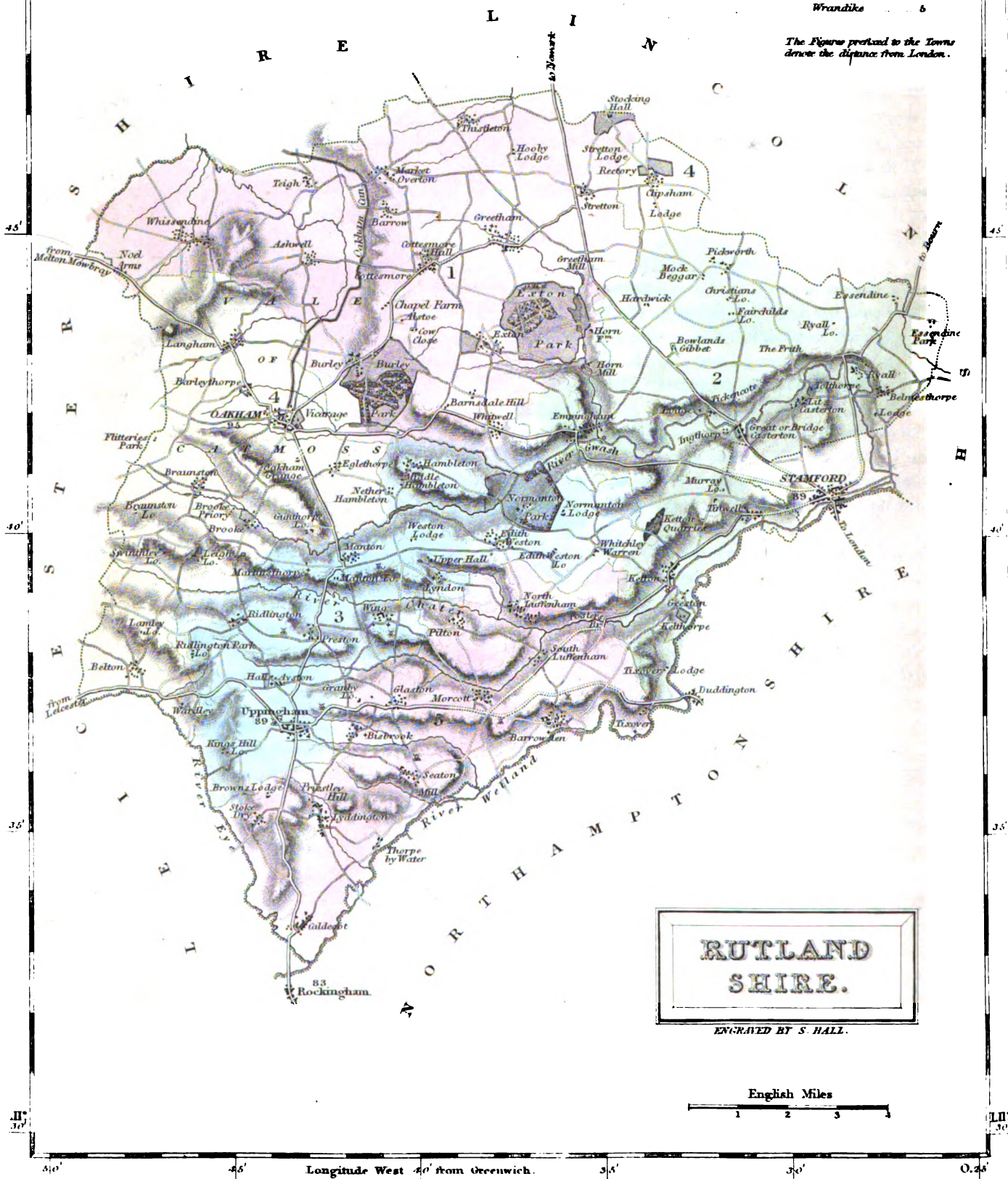
Noblemen's and gentlemen's seats: Blenheim, the magnificent seat of the Duke of Marlborough; Blandford Park, belonging to Lord Churchill; Caversham Park, to Col. Marsac; Crowsley Park, to Mrs. Atkyns Wright; Ditchley Park, to the Earl of Normanton; Grey's Court, to Lady Stapleton; Heythorpe Park, to the Duke of Beaufort; Kirklington Hall, to Admiral Sotheron; Middleton Park, to the Earl of Jersey; Rousham, to Lady Cotterell Dormer; Watlington Park, to John Henry Tilson, Esq.; Wroxton Abbey, to the Earl of Guildford.

Among the more eminent natives of this county were, Sir Thomas Pope, a distinguished statesman and founder of Trinity College, Oxford, who was born at Deddington, and died in 1558; Anthony-à-Wood, the historian of the university, born at Oxford in 1632, and died in 1695; Sir William Davenant, a distinguished poet of the seventeenth century, was also a native of Oxford; Thomas Lydiat, a very learned but unfortunate scholar, who died in 1646; Dr. Edward Pococke, an eminent orientalist, who was born at Oxford, and died in 1691; William Chillingworth, a learned divine, who distinguished himself among the adherents of Charles I., was also a native of Oxford; John Philips, the ingenious author of a poem on Cider, was born at Bampton, and died in 1708; Sir John Holt, chief justice of the King's Bench in the reign of William III., who was a native of Thame.

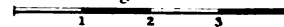
REFERENCE TO THE
HUNDREDS.

Altoe	1
East	2
Martinsley	3
Oakham Soke	4
Wrandike	5

The Figures prefixed to the Towns
denote the distance from London.



English Miles



Longitude West 40' from Greenwich.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Lat. between 52 deg. 31 min. and 52 deg. 46 min. N. Lon. between 25 min. and 48 min. W. Greatest length 18 m. Greatest breadth 15 m. Superficial extent 91,002 acres. Boundaries: N. Leicestershire and Lincolnshire; E. Lincolnshire; S. Northamptonshire; W. Leicestershire. Hundreds 4, and 1 soke. Parishes 50. Boroughs none. Market-towns 2: Oakham and Uppingham.

Archdeaconry of Northampton and diocese of Peterborough, except the parishes of Empringham, Ketton-cum-Tixover, and Liddington-cum-Caldecott, which are included in the diocese of Lincoln. Endowed grammar-schools, with university privileges, at Oakham and Uppingham.

Midland Circuit.—Assizes and quarter-sessions held at Oakham, where is the county gaol. Acting magistrates 7. Members of Parliament, 2 for the county.

Polling-place, Oakham.

Population, &c. (in 1821) inhabited houses 3675; families 3936, comprising 9223 males, and 9264 females; total 18,487: (in 1831) total 19,385. Estimated increase of inhabitants from 1700 to 1821, 2300. Assessment for poor and county rates (in 1826) land 10,960*l.* 2*s.*; dwelling-houses 847*l.*; mills, factories, &c. 74*l.* 19*s.*; manorial profits, &c. 7*l.* 4*s.*; total 11,889*l.* 5*s.*: (in 1830) total 12,872*l.*

THE general appearance of this county is interesting, being diversified with hills and valleys, interspersed with woods and villages. The name Rutland, or Roteland, was probably derived from the redness of the soil, which is composed of a kind of ruddle or ochreous earth, which stains the fleeces of sheep. Though this is the smallest county in the kingdom, it is reckoned the most fertile, the soil being extremely rich, especially in the Vale of Catmoss. Nearly half the land is under tillage, producing wheat of a fine quality, and also barley, oats, beans, peas, turnips, and tares. The quantity of pasture somewhat exceeds that of the arable land; and the residue consists of woodland. This county is noted for Stilton cheese; and there are extensive orchards in Rutlandshire. Limestone is of frequent occurrence, and the quarries of Ketton supply quantities of valuable stone for building; ironstone is likewise found here. The principal hills in this county, from which the finest views may be obtained, are Manton, north of Uppingham, which is said to be the highest ground in the county; Beaumont Chase, Rakesborough Hill, North Luffenham, the village of Teigh, the Wissendine Hills, and Witchley Common. The rivers in this county are the Welland, on the south-eastern border; the Eye, on the south-west, which rises in Leicestershire, and falls into the Welland; the Wash, or Guash; and the Chater, which also joins the Welland. There is a chalybeate spring between Teigh and Market Overton, besides others in various parts of the county. The ancient British inhabitants are supposed to have been the Coritani; under the Romans it belonged to the province called Flavia Cæsariensis, and under the Saxons to the kingdom of Mercia. In 1016 a battle was fought at Essendine, between the Danes and Saxons; and at Horn, near Stamford, an engagement took place between Edward IV. and a party of Lancastrians, on the 27th of April, 1470.

Tickencote church is remarkable as a specimen of Norman architecture; and the churches of Essendine, Exton, and Ketton, are deserving of notice. Noblemen's and gentlemen's seats: Burley, belonging to the Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham; Normanton Park, to Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Bart.; and Exton Hall, to Sir Gerard Noel Noel, Bart. Oakham was the birthplace of Jeffrey Hudson, a remarkable dwarf, who was page to the queen of Charles I.; and after having served as a royalist officer in the civil war, died in poverty about 1682. Sir Everard Digby, who was unfortunately distinguished for his share in the conspiracy against James I., called the Gunpowder Plot, for which he was executed near St. Paul's Churchyard, in January 1606, was the son of a gentleman who possessed an estate at Drystoke, south of Uppingham.

SHERIFFSHIRE.

ENGRAVED BY S. HALL.

English Miles.

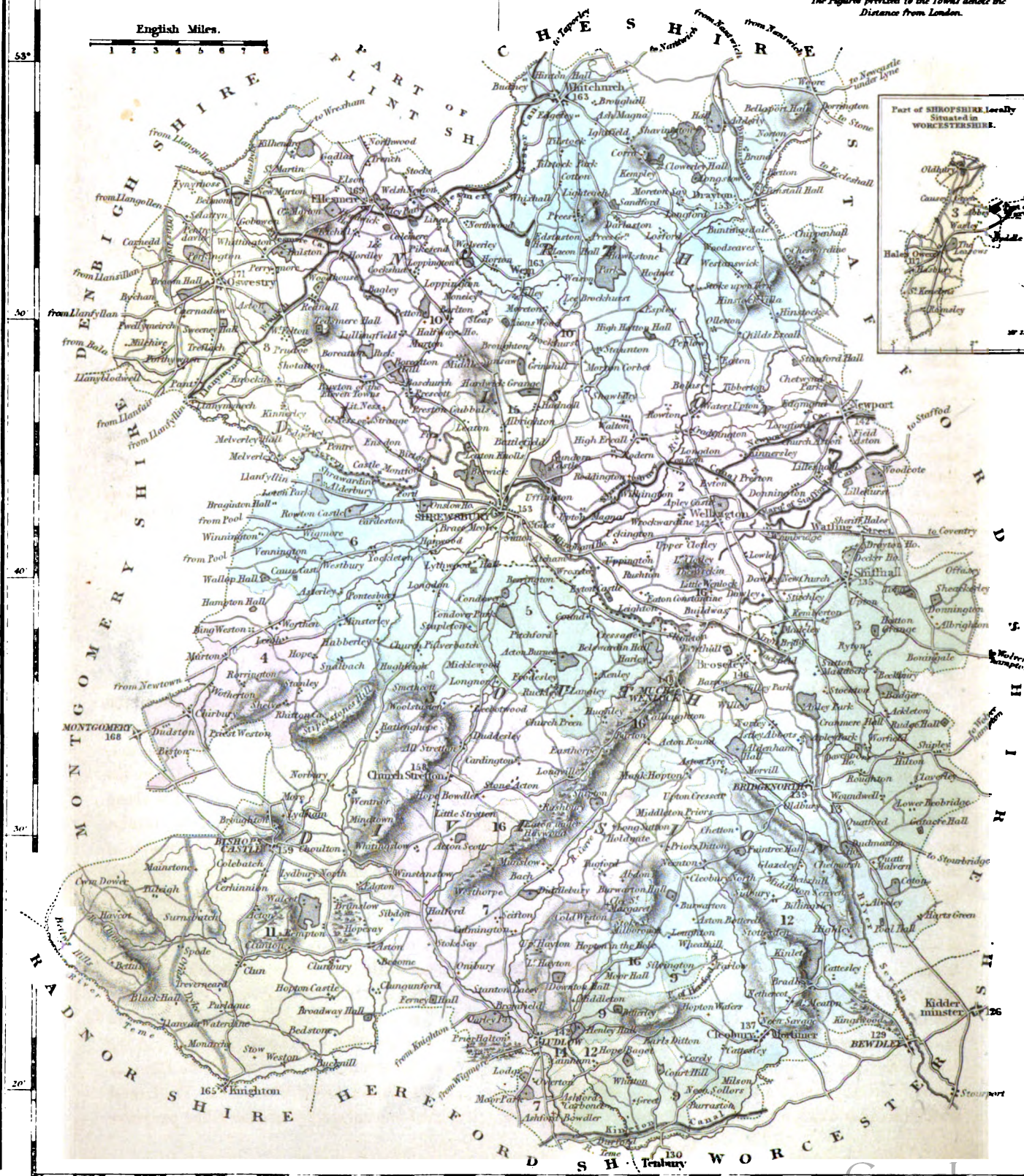


REFERENCE TO THE HUNDREDS AND LIBERTIES

Bradford North	1	Overs	9
Bradford South	2	Fimhill	10
Brimscre	3	Furrow	11
Chirbury	4	Steaden	12
Conover	5	Bridgenorth Borough	13
Ford	6	London	14
Marston	7	Shrewsbury D. & Lib.	15
Oswestry	8	Woolach Town & Lib.	16

The Figures prefixed to the Towns denote the Distance from London.

Part of SHERIFFSHIRE Locally Situated in WORCESTERSHIRE.



SHROPSHIRE.

Lat. between 52 deg. 18 min. and 52 deg. 59 min. N. Lon. between 2 deg. 17 min. and 3 deg. 14 min. W. Greatest length 40 m. Greatest breadth 35 m. Superficial extent 858,240 acres. Boundaries: N. Cheshire; E. Staffordshire; S. Worcester, Hereford, and Radnor; W. Montgomery and Denbigh. Hundreds, liberties, &c. 16. Parishes 214. Boroughs 4. Market-towns 17: Bishop's Castle, Bridgenorth, Church Stretton, Cleobury Mortimer, Drayton, Ellesmere, Hales Owen, Ludlow, Madeley, Newport, Oswestry, Shifnal, Shrewsbury, Wellington, Wenlock, Wem, and Whitchurch.

Partly in the diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, and partly in those of Hereford and St. Asaph, besides the parishes of Claverley, Hales Owen, and Worfield, in that of Worcester. The archdeaconry of Salop contains that part of the county which belongs to the dioceses of Hereford and Lichfield and Coventry, and the archdeaconry of St. Asaph is co-extensive with the diocese. The county of Salop contains the deaneries of Burford, Clun, Ludlow, Marchia, Newport, Pontesbury, Salop, Stottesden, and Wenlock. Endowed

grammar-schools, with university privileges, at Bridgenorth, Donnington, Ludlow, Newport, Shifnal, Shrewsbury, and Wem.

Oxford Circuit—Assizes and quarter-sessions are held at Shrewsbury, where is the county gaol. Acting magistrates 109. Members of Parliament, 2 for the northern division of the county, 2 for the southern division, 2 each for the boroughs of Shrewsbury, Bridgenorth, Ludlow, and Wenlock.

Polling-places for the northern division—Shrewsbury, Oswestry, Whitchurch, and Wellington; for the southern division—Church Stretton, Bridgenorth, Ludlow, Bishop's Castle, and Wenlock.

Population, &c. (in 1821) inhabited houses 38,663; families 41,636; comprising 102,056 males, and 104,097 females; total 206,153: (in 1831) total 222,503. Estimated increase of inhabitants from 1700 to 1821, 108,700. Assessment for poor and county rates (in 1826) land 72,763*l.* 1*s.*; dwelling-houses 14,515*l.* 8*s.*; mills, factories, &c. 1227*l.* 7*s.*; manorial profits, &c. 2247*l.* 4*s.* total 90,753*l.*: (in 1830) total 99,665*l.*

THE aspect of this county is much diversified, the western parts being mountainous and rugged, but to the east it is more level, though not destitute of hills. The climate is considered highly salubrious; the air is pure, though in some parts sharp and piercing, and the inhabitants are said to be remarkably long lived. The soil, from the irregularities of the surface, presents many varieties; but it is in most parts well cultivated. In the level districts, cattle are pastured in great numbers; and much cheese is made, like that of Cheshire. The sheep afford some of the finest wool in England. The arable land yields large crops of wheat and other grain, turnips and potatoes are extensively raised; and to the south are hop-yards and orchards. Clun Forest consists of more than 12,000 acres of land, forming a sheep-walk. The mineral productions consist of iron, lead-ore, coal, fossil tar, limestone, red and white sandstone, freestone, and pipe-clay. The principal manufacture in this county is that of iron, besides which are those of china, earthenware, pipes, bricks and tiles, glass, flannel, and malt. The principal heights are Brown Clay Hill; Bridgenorth, on the banks of the Severn; Hawkeston; Long Mount Forest; Wrekin Hill, south-east of Shrewsbury; Quardock Hill, north-east of Church Stretton; Stipperston Cloe, near Norbury; Amen Hill, five miles from Shrewsbury; Titterston Hill, east of Ludlow; and Pimhill, near Shrewsbury. All the rivers in this county are connected with the Severn, which enters Shropshire to the north-west, and leaves it at its north-eastern extremity. Among the other streams are the Tern and the Rodon, the former of which rises in Staffordshire; besides which may be mentioned the Camlet, the Clun, or Colun, the Oney, and the Corve, which, uniting with the Teme, join the Severn below Worcester. The largest of several lakes which are in this county is that of Ellesmere. The chief mineral springs are the saline purgative

spas at Moreton Say, near Drayton ; and Hanlys, in the vicinity of Shrewsbury ; and the chalybeate water also at Hanlys. Here likewise may be noticed the burning well at Broseley, near Wenlock ; and the well at Pichford, near Condover, which yields petroleum, or rock-oil.

The ancient British inhabitants of this county were the Ordovices ; under the Romans it belonged to the province of Britannia Secunda ; and under the Saxons to the kingdom of Mercia. A battle was fought at Maserfield in 642, between Penda, King of Mercia, and Oswald, King of Northumbria. Hostilities were carried on here between the forces of Stephen and the Empress Maud ; and in 1164 Henry II. assembled an army in Shropshire for the invasion of Wales. A parliament was held at Shrewsbury in 1283, when was passed the statute, "*De Mercatoribus*." In 1403 Henry IV. defeated the insurgents, near that town, commanded by Henry Percy. In the civil war, under Charles I., sieges and battles took place at Tong Castle, Oswestry, Shrewsbury, and Ludlow ; and also at Bridgenorth, which was taken in 1646 by the Parliamentarians, when the contest was nearly over. Charles II. took refuge at White Ladies' Priory, and at Boscobel House, after the battle of Worcester. Viriconium, or Uriconium, Wroxeter, was the principal Roman station in this county ; and here also probably were the stations of Uxaconia, at Red Hill, near Okenyate, and Rutunium, at Rowton. The ancient roads, called the Watling Street and Ryknield Street passed through Shropshire ; and remains of Roman antiquities have been found in various places. The Anglo-Saxons have left a durable monument of their dominion in the great intrenchment called Clawdh Offa, or Offa's Dyke, which extended from Chester to the river Wye, through part of this county, and was constructed by order of Offa, King of Mercia, in the eighth century, as a bulwark against the incursions of the Welsh Britons. Near Cleobury Mortimer are traces of a Danish camp ; in 1809 a remarkable cave was discovered at Burncote, near Worfield ; and on the side of Nesscliffe rock is a cavern, called Kynaston's Cave, with which are connected some curious traditions. This county contained anciently a greater number of castles than most others, on account of its proximity to the Welsh border. Among the most important of those, of which there are traces remaining, may be mentioned the castles of Bridgenorth, Shrewsbury, Ludlow, Acton Burnell, Clun, Hopton, Moreton Corbet, Oswestry, Caus, Sibdon, Stoke, Wattlesborough, Whittington, and Alberbury. Among the monastic remains, the most important are those of the abbeys of Wenlock, Hales Owen, Buildwas, Shrewsbury, Lilleshall, Haughmond, and White Abbey, near Alberbury ; with the priories of White Ladies, Chirbury, and Bromfield.

Noblemen's and gentlemen's seats : Acton Burnel Castle, near Shrewsbury, the seat of Sir Edward Joseph Smith, Bart. ; Loton Hall, of Sir Baldwin Leighton, Bart. ; Oakley Park, of the Hon. R. H. Clive ; Shavington Hall, of the Earl of Kilmorey ; Wallcott Park, of the Earl of Powis ; the Leasowes, near Hales Owen, formerly the seat of the poet Shenstone, now the property of M. Attwood, Esq. ; Moor Park, near Ludlow, of Richard Salwey, Esq. ; Apley Park, of Thomas Whitmore, Esq. ; Aston Hall, near Oswestry, of William Lloyd, Esq. ; Orleton, of William Cludd, Esq. ; Chirk Castle, of Mrs. Myddleton Biddulph ; and Brynkinalt, of Lord Dungannon.

Eminent persons connected with this county : Robert Langelande, a poet of the fourteenth century, supposed to have been the author of "*The Vision of Pierce Plowman*," is said to have been a native of this county ; Edmund Plowden, an eminent lawyer and law-reporter in the sixteenth century, who died in 1585 ; Richard Baxter, a distinguished dissenting divine, was born at Rowton, near High Ercal, and died in 1691 ; Dr. Thomas Hyde, a learned orientalist, born at Billingsley, died in 1703 ; the poet Shenstone, was a native of Hales Owen ; Dr. William Withering, an eminent physician and botanist, was born at Wellington in 1741, died in 1799 ; William Wycherley, an eminent comic writer, was born at Cleve, and died in 1715 ; Dr. Charles Burney, author of the "*History of Music*," was born at Shrewsbury, died in 1814 ; Dr. Thomas Beddoes, an ingenious physician, and writer on chemistry and natural philosophy, born at Shiffnall, died at Clifton, near Bristol, in 1808 ; Dr. Thomas Percy, Bishop of Dromore, and editor of the "*Reliques of English Poetry*," was born at Bridgenorth, died in 1811 ; William Caslon, an eminent letter-founder, who was born at Hales Owen, and died in 1766 ; and Dr. John Taylor, a learned critic and civilian, who was a native of Shrewsbury, and died in 1766.

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The figures prefixed to the names denote the distance from London.

Without Priory Library.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

EXTENDED BY S. HALL.

English Miles.



Longitude West 3° from Greenwich.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Lat. between 50 deg. 48 min. and 51 deg. 30 min. N. Lon. between 2 deg. 35 min. and 4 deg. 5 min. W. Greatest length 65 m. Greatest breadth 45 m. Superficial extent 1,050,880 acres. Boundaries: N. Gloucestershire and the Bristol Channel; E. Wiltshire and Dorsetshire; S. Dorsetshire and Devonshire; W. Devonshire. Hundreds, liberties, &c. 43. Parishes 469. Cities 3: Bath, Wells, and Bristol, the latter partly in Gloucestershire. Boroughs 3. Market-towns 24: Axbridge, Bridgewater, Bruton, Castle Cary, Chard, Crewkerne, Dulverton, Dunster, Frome, Glastonbury, Ilchester, Ilminster, Langport, Milborne Port, Milverton, Minehead, Shepton Mallet, Somerton, South Petherton, Taunton, Wellington, Wincanton, Wiveliscombe, and Yeovil.

Diocese of Bath and Wells; archdeaconry of Bath, containing the deaneries of Bath and Redcliffe, with Bedminster; that of Wells containing the deaneries of Axbridge, Cary, Frome, Ilchester, Marston, and Pawlett, and the jurisdiction of Glastonbury; and that of Taunton, containing the deaneries of Bridgewater, Crewkerne, Dunster, and Taunton. Endowed grammar-schools, with university privileges, at Bristol, Bruton, Crewkerne, and Ilminster.

Western Circuit.—Lent assizes held at Taunton; the summer assizes at Bridgewater and Wells, alternately. Quarter-sessions held January 11, April 19, at Wells; July 12, at Bridgewater; and October 18, at Taunton. County gaol at Ilchester. Acting magistrates 130. Members of Parliament, 2 for the eastern division of the county, 2 for the western division, 2 each for the cities of Bristol, Bath, and Wells, 2 each for the boroughs of Bridgewater and Taunton, and 1 for the borough of Frome.

Polling-places for the eastern division—Wells, Bath, Shepton Mallet, Bedminster, Axbridge, and Wincanton; for the western division—Taunton, Bridgewater, Ilchester, and Williton.

Population, &c. (in 1821) inhabited houses 61,852; families 73,537; comprising 170,199 males; and 185,115 females; total 355,314: (in 1831) total 403,908. Estimated increase of inhabitants from 1700 to 1821, 166,600. Assessment for poor and county rates (in 1826) land 141,247*l.* 4*s.*; dwelling-houses 30,305*l.* 15*s.*; mills, factories, &c. 2,380*l.*; manorial profits, &c. 3,041*l.* 13*s.*; total 176,974*l.* 12*s.*: (in 1830) total 209,566*l.*

THIS county is diversified by rocky eminences in the north-eastern quarter, towards the west declining into fertile plains, and near the sea into moorland tracts. The south-eastern portions consist of high downs, used for the pasturage of sheep, and raising of corn; and from Shepton Mallet to Chard is a fertile tract, interspersed with fine meadows and orchards. The central district comprises fens and marshy moors, and the land is often covered by water. Towards the south-west is the fruitful vale of Taunton Dean. The climate is as various as the soil; even in winter the weather is usually mild near the coast; it is temperate in the vale of Taunton, and in the level districts; on the hills the air becomes much colder, and storms are not unfrequent; in the marshes the air is moist and foggy, and the cold is extreme on the heights of Mendip, but as the country declines the atmosphere becomes pleasant, and the heat in summer is moderated by the sea breezes. The productions are numerous; besides wheat, barley, and oats, hemp, flax, teasels, and woad, are largely cultivated; the plains afford fine pasture for cattle, and Cheddar furnishes excellent cheese; sheep are fed on the hills and downs, which are noted for the fineness of their wool. Swine are fed in great numbers in the north-east. Abundance of fowls are reared for the cities of Bath and Bristol, in their vicinity. The best down and feathers are procured from the marshy districts. Cider is a common product of this county. The manufactures are those of fine woollen cloth, coarse woollen, and worsted goods, knit worsted stockings, coarse linens, crape, silk, lace, and leather gloves; and there are cotton-mills, and iron and copper-mills on the Lower Avon. The mineral produce consists of coal, lead-ore, lapis calaminaris, manganese, copper-ore, iron-ore, spars, and crystals; and silver has been found in small quantities near Porlock: granite has been procured a few miles north-east of Taunton, and fine freestone at Coombe Down. The cranberry, whortleberry, and juniper bushes grow on the hills; and on the low moors the myrica gale, or candleberry myrtle. In the forest of Exmoor is sometimes seen the red deer; and among the birds are the wild duck, the gull, the curlew, the rail, the wheatear, and the heath hen. Among the fish caught in the rivers and off the coast are the trout, carp, perch, pike, tench, eels, flounders, dabs, soles, plaice, skate, conger-eels, shrimps, prawns, crabs, muscles, and star-fish; and the herring and salmon-fisheries are very extensive. The principal heights are Bradley Knoll; Dundry Beacon; Lansdown; Moor Lynch; Thorney Down; Ash Beacon; Glastonbury Tor; Polden Hill, between Glastonbury and Bridgewater; Quantock Hills, north of Taunton; Brandon Hills, westward of the preceding; Bratton, near Minehead; and Dunkery Beacon (on Exmoor), which appears to be the highest point in the county. The rivers are numerous, but not very considerable; among them are the Parret, rising on the borders of Dorsetshire, which flows northward, and after being joined by the Ile, the Yeo, or Ivel, and the Tone, falls into Bridgewater Bay; the Brue, which rises on the confines of Wiltshire, and after receiving a few inconsiderable streams, flows west-

ward, and enters the sea a little to the north of the preceding; the Ax, which rises in the Mendip Hills, and falls into the Bristol Channel; and the Ex, rising in Exmoor Forest, and passing on into Devonshire. The Lower Avon, which borders the county on the north, divides it from Wiltshire and Gloucestershire. Besides the Bath waters there are mineral springs at Glastonbury, Ashill, Castle Carey, Alford, Queen Camel, Lincomb, Road, near Frome, Wells, Wellington, and Wincanton; at Nether Stowey is a petrifying spring, the water containing calcareous earth, held in solution by carbonic acid; and at East Chinnock, between Yeovil and Crewkerne, is a salt spring. Wokey Hole, in the Mendip Hills, near Wells, where the river Ax rises, is a very curious cavern, the roof of which is partly covered with dripping stalactites. Cheddar Cliffs, in the same hills, form an immense cleft, remarkable as the native spot of the Cheddar Pink.

The ancient British inhabitants of this county were the Hedui and the Cimbri; under the Romans it belonged to the province called Britannia Prima, and contained the stations of Ischalis, Ilchester; and Avallonia, Glastonbury; and Aquæ Solis, Bath, a principal Roman colony. Under the Saxons it belonged to the kingdom of Wessex. The Isle of Athelney, formed by the rivers Tone and Parret, was the retreat of King Alfred, when driven from his throne by the Danes in 877. In 1016 a battle was fought between Canute the Dane and Edmund Ironside, at Pen. In the civil war, in the reign of Charles I., some important contests occurred in this county. In July, 1643, a severe but indecisive engagement took place at Lansdown, between the Royalists and the Parliamentarians. In 1645 Taunton was bravely defended by Colonel Blake, against the Royalists; and in 1646, the Parliamentarians having besieged Dunster Castle, were attacked by the Royalists, and great numbers of them were killed or taken prisoners. In 1685 the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth was defeated at Sedgemoor, near Bridgewater, and military executions followed, in which the inhabitants of Somersetshire were the principal sufferers. Among the Roman roads were the Fosseway, and the Ridgeway, a branch of the Iknield Street. The ruins of a Roman temple, tessellated pavements, inscribed stones, and other antiquities have been excavated at Bath; and remains of a similar kind have been discovered in different parts of the county. At Stanton Drew is a circular stone monument, regarded as Druidical; and there are remains of ancient intrenched camps in various places.

Among the ancient castles were those of Bridgewater, Dunster, Montacute, Stoke-under-Hamdon, Stowey, Taunton, and Walton. Coombe Sydenham, near Stogumber, is a very ancient mansion, the seat of the Sydenhams. There were more than forty monastic establishments in this county before the Reformation; and there are still some remains of the abbeys of Glastonbury, Athelney, Bruton, and Hinton Charterhouse, the nunnery of Cannington, and the priory of Kewstoke. The cathedral of Wells, the abbey church of Bath, and the church of St. Mary Magdalen, at Taunton, may be mentioned as fine specimens of the Gothic architecture of different ages.

Noblemen's and gentlemen's seats: Ashton Court, the seat of Sir John Smith, Bart.; Leigh Court, of P. J. Miles, Esq.; Newton Park, of William Gore Langton, Esq.; Prior Park, near Bath, formerly the property of Ralph Allen, Esq.; Kelston House, of Sir John Cæsar Hawkins, Bart.; Butleigh Park, near Somerton, of Lord Glastonbury; Dunster Castle, of J. F. Luttrell, Esq.; Enmore Castle, near Bridgewater, of the Earl of Egmont; King's Weston House, near Somerton, of William Dickenson, Esq.; Marston House, near Frome, of the Earl of Cork and Orrery; Redlinch Park, near Somerton, of the Earl of Ilchester; Midford Castle, near Bath, of Charles Conolly, Esq.; Stone Easton Park, near Wells, of Sir John Stuart Hippesley, Bart.

Among the more distinguished natives of this county may be mentioned St. Dunstan, famed as a statesman and man of science in the tenth century; the celebrated Roger Bacon, a learned friar of the thirteenth century, said to have been born at Ilchester; Sir John Harington, a statesman and miscellaneous writer, in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., who was a native of Kelston, near Bath; Tom Coryate, the eccentric traveller, who was born at Odcombe in 1577, and died at Surat, in the East Indies, in 1617; William Dampier, a famous navigator, born at Bruton, or according to some, at East Coker, in 1652, died 1699; Admiral Blake, who was a native of Bridgewater; William Prynne, an eminent lawyer and antiquary, born at Swanswick, in 1600, died in 1669; Ralph Cudworth, an eminent divine, born at Aller, in 1617, and died 1688; John Locke, the celebrated author of the "Essay on Human Understanding," born at Wrington, in 1632, died October 28, 1704; Henry Fielding, author of "Tom Jones," born at Sharpham Park, died in 1754; and the highly-talented, but unfortunate poet Chatterton, a native of Bristol, who committed suicide in August, 1770.

STAFFORD SHIRE.

ENGRAVED BY S. HALL.

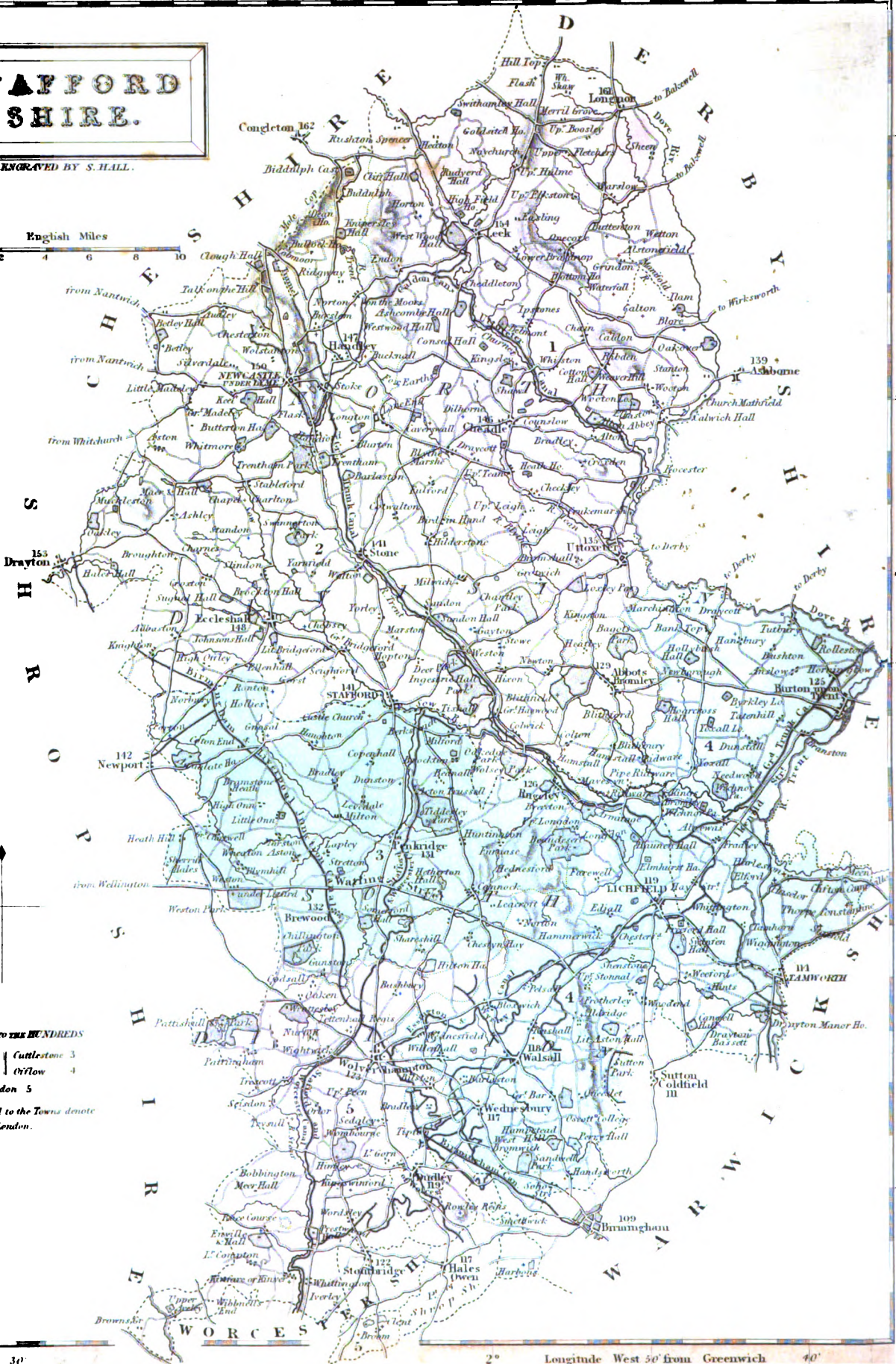
English Miles



REFERENCES TO THE HUNDREDS

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| Sirdon 5 | |

The figures prefixed to the Towns denote the distance from London.



STAFFORDSHIRE.

Lat. between 52 deg. 24 min. and 53 deg. 13 min. N. Lon. between 1 deg. 33 min. and 2 deg. 22 min. W. Greatest length 55 m. Greatest breadth 24 m. Superficial extent 734,720 acres. Boundaries: N. Cheshire; E. Derbyshire and Warwickshire; S. Worcestershire; W. Shropshire. Hundreds 5. Parishes 146. City 1: Lichfield. Boroughs 6. Market-towns 18: Burslem, Burton-on-Trent, Cheadle, Eccleshall, Hanley, Lane-end, Leek, Longnor, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Rugeley, Stafford, Stoke-upon-Trent, Stone, Tamworth, Uttoxeter, Walsall, Wednesbury, and Wolverhampton.

Diocese of Lichfield and Coventry; archdeaconry of Stafford, except the parishes of Brome and Clent. The archdeaconry contains the deaneries of Tamworth, Tutbury, Lapley, Treisull, Alveton, Leek, Newcastle-under-Lyme, and Stone. Endowed grammar-schools, with university privileges, at Tamworth and Wolverhampton.

Oxford Circuit.—Assizes and quarter-sessions held at Stafford,

where is the county gaol. Acting magistrates 62. Members of Parliament, 2 for the northern division of the county, 2 for the southern division, 2 for the city of Lichfield, 2 each for the boroughs of Stafford, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Stoke-upon-Trent, Tamworth, and Wolverhampton; and 1 for the borough of Walsall.

Polling-places for the northern division—Stafford, Leek, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Cheadle, and Abbots Bromley; for the southern division—Walsall, Lichfield, Wolverhampton, Penkridge, and Kings Swinford.

Population, &c. (in 1821) inhabited houses 63,319; families, 68,780; comprising 171,668 males, and 169,372 females; total, 341,040: (in 1831) total 410,485. Estimated increase of inhabitants, from 1700 to 1821, 230,700. Assessment for poor and county rates (in 1826) land 85,669*l.* 14*s.*; dwelling-houses 34,962*l.* 18*s.*; mills, factories, &c. 6654*l.* 15*s.*; manorial profits, &c. 7129*l.* 4*s.*; total 134,416*l.* 11*s.*: (in 1830) total 171,578*l.*

THE northern portion of this county, called the Moorlands, is hilly, resembling the adjacent parts of Derbyshire; the valley along the Trent is generally fertile, adorned with seats and plantations, and affording a variety of beautiful prospects. The central and southern parts are agreeably diversified with wood, pasture, and arable land. Cannock Heath, a central tract, was once a forest famous for its oak timber. The climate is considered not unhealthy, though it is inclined to be wet, especially toward the north part of the county; probably from its being bordered by a ridge of mountainous land to the west, which attracts the clouds. The air is sharp, and colder than in many other counties. The agricultural produce of this county consists of wheat, barley, oats, beans, and peas; buckwheat is sometimes cultivated, and likewise hemp and flax on a small scale; cabbages are extensively grown in this county, and also Swedish turnips. Near the river, and especially on the banks of the Trent, are tracts of fertile meadow-land, where cattle are fed for the dairy, and great quantities of cheese and butter are made. Coal is abundant in various parts of the county, and especially in the Moorlands; and in the northern and southern districts are procured large quantities of iron-ore; and here are found lead, copper, marble, alabaster, gritstone, fullers'-earth, pipe-clay, and red and yellow ochre; and at Weston-upon-Trent are brine-pits, from which considerable quantities of fine salt are procured. Staffordshire has long been famous for its potteries, the chief seat of which is in the neighbourhood of Newcastle-under-Lyme. In the neighbourhood of Newcastle also are iron-works. Wolverhampton is noted for the manufacture of locks, edge-tools, and japanned ware; Walsall for sadlers' ironmongery; hardware is made at Pelsall, Sedgley, West Bromwich, and

other places ; and on the borders, near Worcestershire, are a number of large glasshouses. At Rocester-on-the-Dove, Fazeley, Tutbury, and elsewhere, are cotton-works ; silk goods are manufactured at Leek, and boots and shoes at Stafford ; Burton-upon-Trent is noted for its ale. The most important mountain heights are the Weaver Hills, in the southern part of the county, which are the loftiest ; Ashley Heath, Bar Beacon, Castle Ring, Leek Rocks, Ecton Hill, between Newcastle and Leek, and Ipstones Sharp Cliffs, north of Cheadle. Among the principal rivers are the Trent, which rises near the north-western border, and crosses the county circuitously to Burton, where it enters Derbyshire ; the Dove, which rises in the Moorlands, and parts this county from Derbyshire ; and the other rivers are the Manifold, the Blythe, the Sow, and the Penk ; the Stour, the Churnet, the Lyme, the Tame, and the Tern. There are saline sulphureous springs at Codsall, north-west of Wolverhampton ; between Ingestre and Stafford is St. Erasmus's Well, a saline, purgative spring ; there is another at Dortshill, a few miles from Lichfield ; and at Cannock, near Stafford, is a chalybeate spring. At Bradley, south-eastward of Wolverhampton, a considerable portion of the soil has been calcined, in consequence of a stratum of coal about ten feet below the surface having taken fire, and burnt during half a century ; in the neighbourhood are found sulphur and alum.

The earliest inhabitants of Staffordshire are supposed to have been the Carnabii ; under the Roman government, it belonged to the province of Flavia Cæsariensis ; and during the Saxon Heptarchy, it formed a part of the kingdom of Mercia. Battles were fought in 705, between the Mercians and Northumbrians, at Maer, seven miles north-west of Ecclesfield ; in 1322 at Burton, where the Earl of Lancaster was defeated by the forces of Edward II. ; and at Blorè Heath, between Eccleshall and Drayton, where the Earl of Salisbury defeated the Lancastrians in 1459. Hopton Heath, near Ingestrie, Tutbury Castle, Dudley Castle, and Lichfield, were the scenes of contest in the civil war under Charles I. Here were probably the Roman stations of Etiocetum, Wall ; Ad Trivonam, at Berry Farm, in Branston, on the Trent, south-west of Burton ; and Pennocrucium, supposed by Camden to have been Penkridge, near which are traces of an ancient intrenchment.

The most important of the baronial castles, of which there are any remains, are those of Alveton, Caverswall, Chartley, Heyley, or Heleigh Castle, Tamworth, and Tutbury. There were many religious houses in this county before the Reformation ; and there are still some remains of the abbeys of Burton and Croxden, and the priories of Rowton, Stafford, and Stone.

Noblemen's and gentlemen's seats : Bagot's Park, near Abbot's Bromley, and Blithfield Park, belonging to Lord Bagot ; Beaudesert, near Lichfield, to the Marquis of Anglesey ; Chartley Park, near Uttoxeter, to Earl Ferrers ; Drayton Park, near Tamworth, to Sir Robert Peel, Bart. ; Eccleshall Castle, to the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry ; Enville Hall, to the Earl of Stamford and Warrington ; Himley Hall, to Lord Dudley and Ward ; Ingestrie Hall, near Stafford, to Earl Talbot ; Patshull, near Wolverhampton, to Lieutenant-General Sir George Pigot, Bart. ; Sandon Hall, to the Earl of Harrowby ; Sandwell Park, near Walsall, to the Earl of Dartmouth ; Shuckburgh Park, near Colwick, to Sir Francis Shuckburgh, Bart. ; Trentham Park, near Newcastle, to the Marquis of Stafford ; Weston Park, near Brewood, to the Earl of Bradford ; Wrottesley Hall, to Sir John Wrottesley, Bart. Bentley Hall, near Walsall, and Moseley Hall, are old mansions, where Charles II. took refuge after the battle of Worcester.

Among the eminent natives of this county may be mentioned, Izaak Walton, celebrated for his "Treatise on the Art of Angling," who was born at Stafford in 1593, and died at Winchester in 1683 ; John Lightfoot, a learned divine and Rabbinical student, who was born at Stoke-upon-Trent, died in 1675 ; Dr. Gilbert Sheldon, Archbishop of Canterbury in the reign of Charles II., who founded the theatre at Oxford, was born at Ellastone, westward of Ashbourn, and died in 1677 ; Ashmole, the antiquary, who was a native of Lichfield ; as also was the celebrated Dr. Samuel Johnson ; Thomas Astle, a distinguished antiquary, who was born at Yoxall, and died in 1803 ; William Wollaston, author of the "Religion of Nature Delineated," who was born at Coton Clanford, and died in 1724 ; Fenton, one of the coadjutors of Pope, in his translation of the "Odyssey," who was a native of Newcastle-under-Lyme ; Dr. Hurd, a learned Bishop of Worcester, who was born at Congreve, near Penkridge, and died in 1808 ; and James Wyatt, the architect, who was a native of Burton, died in 1813

SUFFOLK.

ENGRAVED BY S. HALL.



REFERENCE TO THE HUNDREDS.

1	Stow
2	Throbbing
3	Lox
4	Canford
5	Witcham
6	Witcham
7	Phonostate
8	Phonostate
9	Phonostate
10	Phonostate
11	Phonostate
12	Phonostate
13	Phonostate
14	Phonostate
15	Phonostate
16	Phonostate
17	Phonostate
18	Phonostate
19	Phonostate
20	Phonostate
21	Phonostate
22	Phonostate

The figures prefixed to the towns denote the distance from London.

S U F F O L K.

Lat. between 51 deg. 56 min. and 52 deg. 37 min. N. Lon. between 23 min. and 1 deg. 44 min. E. Greatest length 48 m. Greatest breadth 27 m. Superficial extent 967,680 acres. Boundaries: N. Norfolk; E. German Ocean; S. Essex; W. Cambridgeshire. Hundreds 21. Liberty 1. Parishes 500. Boroughs 4. Market-towns 22: Aldeburgh, Beccles, Brandon, Bungay, Bury St. Edmund's, Clare, Dunwich, Eye, Framlingham, Hadleigh, Halesworth, Haverhill, Ipswich, Lowestoft, Mildenhall, Needham-market, Orford, Saxmundham, Southwold, Stowmarket, Sudbury, and Woodbridge.

Diocese of Norwich; archdeacons of Suffolk, containing the deaneries of Boamere, Carlford, Claydon, Colneis, Dunwich, Hoxne, Ipswich, Loes, Lothingland, Orford, Samford, South Elmham, Wangford, and Wilford; and of Sudbury, containing the deaneries of Blackbourn, Clare, Hartismere, Stow, Sudbury, Thedwestry, and Thingoe. Endowed grammar-schools, with university privileges, at Bungay, Bury St. Edmund's, Ipswich, Redgrave, and Sudbury.

Norfolk Circuit.—Assizes held at Bury; and quarter-sessions at Bury and Ipswich, at which last town are the county prisons. Acting magistrates 110. Members of Parliament, 2 for the eastern division of the county, 2 for the western division, 2 each for the boroughs of Ipswich, Bury St. Edmund's, and Sudbury, and 1 for the borough of Eye.

Polling-places for the eastern division—Ipswich, Needham, Woodbridge, Framlingham, Saxmundham, Halesworth, and Beccles; for the western division—Bury St. Edmund's, Wickham Brook, Lavenham, Stowmarket, Botesdale, Mildenhall, and Hadleigh.

Population, &c. (in 1821) inhabited houses 42,773; Families 55,064, comprising 132,410 males, and 138,132 females; total 270,542: (in 1831) total 296,304. Estimated increase of inhabitants from 1700 to 1821, 123,300. Assessment for poor and county rates (in 1826) land £21,332*l.* 1*s.*; dwelling-houses 36,524*l.* 17*s.*; mills, factories, &c. 4398*l.* 8*s.*; manorial profits, &c. 711*l.* 19*s.*; total 262,967*l.* 5*s.*: (in 1830) total 299,684*l.*

THIS is in general a level county, without any considerable eminences. The soil varies much in different parts; in the interior is a tract, extending from north to south, chiefly a strong clay, fertile for all the purposes of husbandry. That part styled High Suffolk, has a soil so heavy and tenacious, that in wet seasons the by-roads are scarcely passable. Here are produced much butter and cheese, but the latter has gained the character of being the worst in England. From the sea-coast to some distance inland, the soil is mostly sand, but that which is cultivated has been improved by the addition of shell marl (called here crang) of which there are vast beds in the vicinity of Woodbridge. Great changes have taken place on the shore in consequence of the encroachments of the sea, by which the towns of Dunwich and Aldeburgh have been partly swallowed up. The north-eastern portion forms a considerable part of the wide tract of barren heath by which this quarter of the kingdom is so much occupied; and it consists chiefly of sheep-walks. The loam districts on the borders of the rivers are extremely productive. Marshes and peat-bogs extend through the north-western angle. On the whole this county is one of the most thriving in respect to agriculture, and it furnishes an excellent breed of draught horses. The chief produce of the soil consists of wheat, barley, oats, beans, peas, buckwheat, turnips, cabbages, potatoes, carrots, tares, cole-seed, artificial grasses, hemp, and hops. The manufactures are principally those of wool-combing and spinning, making light stuffs, buntings, crapes, and hempen cloth, besides the silk-works. Fine sea-salt is made on the coast; and the inlets, bays, and sea off the coast afford herrings, mackerel, and oysters. The chief trade is in malt and corn. Among the spots affording the most extensive views may be mentioned Stoke Neyland, south-east of Sudbury; St. Edmund's Hill, near Bury; and Burstall, west of Ipswich. The rivers, besides the Wave-

ney and the Little Ouse, are the Stour, rising on the western border, which flows south-eastward to the sea at Harwich; the Gipping, rising in the centre of the county above Stowmarket, and flowing down to Ipswich, where it takes the name of Orwell, and at its mouth unites with the Stour, and forms the harbour of Harwich; the Deben rises near Debenham, and enters the sea to the north of Harwich; the Ald rises north of Framlingham, and flows south-eastward, entering the sea south of Orford; the Blythe rises at Laxfield, and flows north-east to the sea at Southwold; and the Larke rises in the south-western part, and flows north-westward by Bury till it joins the Greater Ouse. The ancient British inhabitants of this county were the Iceni Magni; under the Romans, it belonged to the province called Flavia Cæsariensis; and under the Saxons to the kingdom of East Anglia. At Newmarket Heath is the Devil's Dyke, which probably formed the boundary line of East Anglia and Mercia. At Bulcamp, near Dunwich, Anna, King of the East Angles, was defeated and killed, in 655. In 1010, Sweyn, King of Denmark, landed at Ipswich, and defeated the Anglian Danes; and afterwards ravaged and plundered the county. It became the seat of hostilities also in the reigns of Stephen, Henry II., John, and Henry III.; in that of Richard II., the inhabitants were implicated in the insurrection under Littester; and also in that under Ket, the tanner. Some important naval engagements took place off this coast with the Dutch, in the reign of Charles II., among which were that off Lowestoft, June 3, 1665; and the sanguinary battle of Solebay (Southwold Bay) May 28th, 1672. The Roman station Ad Ansam, was probably on the Stour; the station of Cambretonium is supposed to have been at Brettenham; and that of Icanis may have been at Icklingham; while the site of Garianonum is usually fixed at Burgh Castle. Among the remains of ancient castles are those of Bungay, Clare, Framlingham, Haughleigh, Lidgate, Mettingham, Orford, and Wingfield. Hengrave Hall is the most remarkable ancient mansion. Here are the remains of the Abbeys of Bury St. Edmund's and Leiston; of the priories of Blythburgh, Butley, Clare, Herringfleet, Ipswich, Mendham, and Sudbury; and of the nunneries of Bungay and Redlingfield.

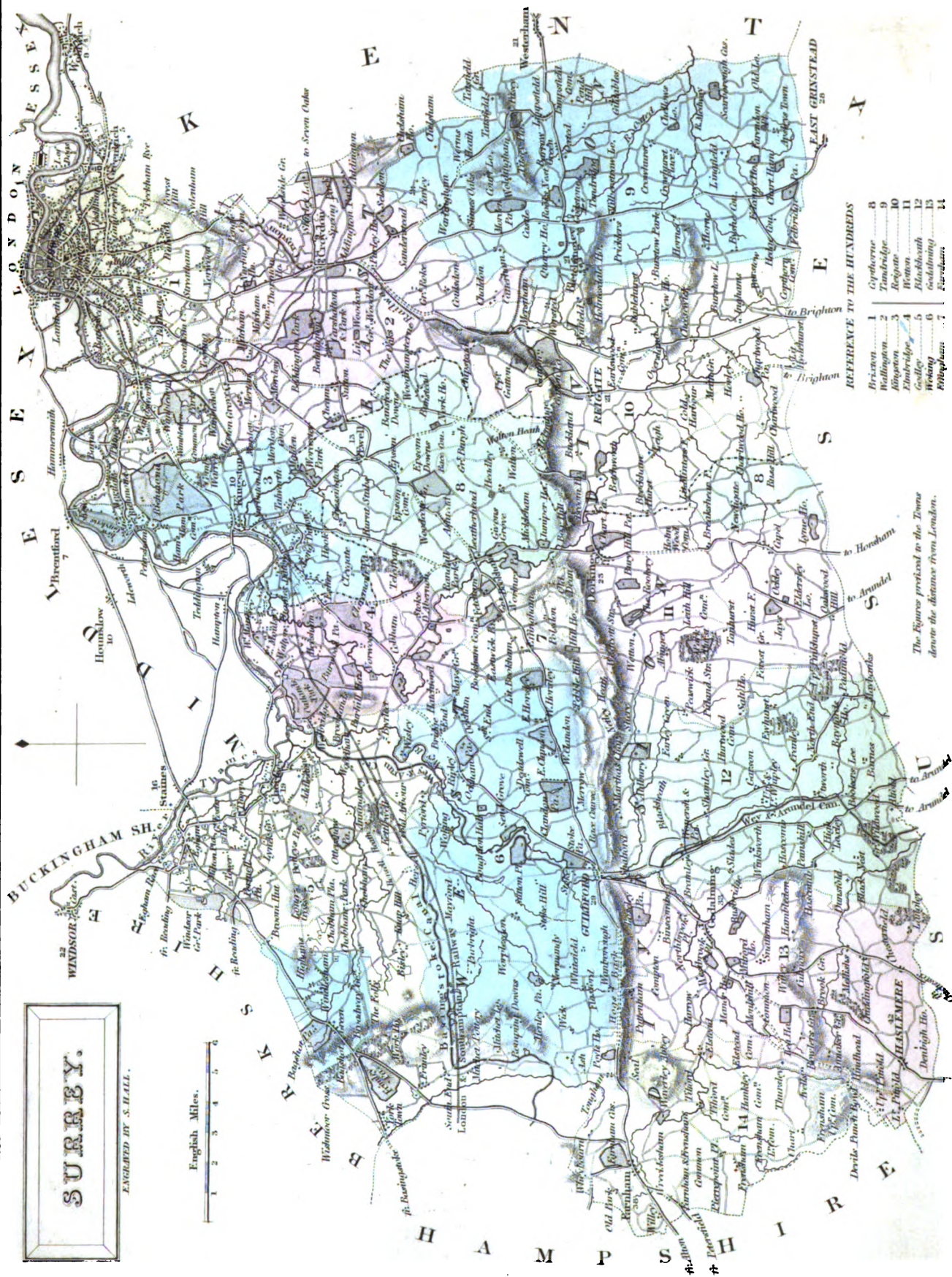
Noblemen's and gentlemen's seats: Ampton Hall, the seat of Lord Calthorpe; Barton Hall, of Sir H. Bunbury, Bart.; Easton White House, of the Earl of Rochford; Euston Hall, of the Duke of Grafton; Helmingham Hall, of the Countess of Dysart; Heveningham Hall, of Lord Huntingfield; Ickworth Park, of the Earl of Bristol; Fornham St. Genoveve, of the Duke of Norfolk; Kentwell Hall, of Hart Logan, Esq.; Redgrave Hall, of Admiral Wilson; Finborough Hall, of Roger Pettiward, Esq.; Rendlesham House, of Lord Rendlesham; Livermere Hall, of Nathaniel Lee Acton, Esq.; and Troston Hall, of Robert Lofft, Esq.

Among the eminent natives may be specified, Roger Grosseteste, Bishop of Lincoln, who was born at Stradbroke, and died in 1253; John Bale, Bishop of Ossory, born at Cove, and died November, 1563; the celebrated Cardinal Wolsey, the son of a butcher at Ipswich, who died in 1530; John Lydgate, a monk of the Abbey of Bury St. Edmund's, distinguished as a poetical writer in the 15th century; Dr. William Sancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Fresingfield, and died in 1693; William Wotton, an eminent philological and critical writer, who was born at Wrentham, and died in 1726; Thomas Gainsborough, a celebrated landscape painter, born at Sudbury, and died in 1788; Mrs. Sarah Trimmer, distinguished for her useful writings on education, who was born at Ipswich in 1741, and died in 1810; Humphrey Repton, distinguished as a landscape gardener, born at Bury St. Edmund's, and died in 1818; Clara Reeve, an ingenious novel-writer, born at Ipswich, and died in 1808; Mrs. Inchbald, an eminent dramatist and novel-writer, born at Stanningfield, and died in 1821; Bloomfield, the poet, was born at Honington, near Bury St. Edmund's, and died in 1823; and George Crabbe, author of "The Borough," "Tales in Verse," and various other poems, was a native of Aldeburgh, and died in 1832, at Trowbridge in Wiltshire, of which place he was rector.

SURREY.

ENGRAVED BY S. HALL.

English Miles.



REFERENCE TO THE HUNDREDS

1	1	8
2	2	9
3	3	10
4	4	11
5	5	12
6	6	13
7	7	14

The Figures prefixed to the Towns denote the distance from London.

SURREY.

Lat. between 51 deg. 5 min. and 51 deg. 31 min. N. Lon. between 3 min. E. and 51 min. W. Greatest length 37 m. Greatest breadth 27 m. Superficial extent 485,120 acres. Boundaries: N. Middlesex; E. Kent; S. Sussex; W. Hampshire and Berkshire. Hundreds 14. Parishes 141. Boroughs 4. Market-towns 12: Blechingley, Chertsey, Croydon, Dorking, Farnham, Godalming, Guildford, Haslemere, Kingston, Reigate, and Southwark.

Diocese of Winchester; archdeaconry of Surrey, containing the deaneries of Ewell, Southwark, and Stoke; and the deanery of Croydon, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Endowed grammar-schools, with university privileges, at Guildford, and St. Olave's and St. Saviour's, in Southwark.

Home Circuit.—Lent and winter assizes are held at Kingston, and the summer assizes at Guildford and Croydon, alternately. Quarter-sessions held at Newington Butts, January 12; at Reigate,

April 20; at Guildford, July 13; and at Kingston, October 19. The gaol is in Horsemonger Lane. Acting magistrates 165. Members of Parliament, 2 for the eastern division of the county, 2 for the western division, 2 each for the boroughs of Lambeth, Southwark, and Guildford, and 1 for the borough of Reigate.

Polling-places for the eastern division—Croydon, Reigate, Camberwell, and Kingston; for the western division—Guildford, Dorking, and Chertsey.

Population, &c. (in 1821) inhabited houses 64,790; families 88,806, comprising 189,871 males, and 208,787 females; total 398,658: (in 1831) total 486,326. Estimated increase of inhabitants from 1700 to 1821, 251,800. Assessment for poor and county rates (in 1826) land 80,557*l.* 2*s.*; dwelling-houses 144,064*l.*; mills, factories, &c. 22,983*l.* 5*s.*; manorial profits, &c. 2645*l.* 8*s.*; total 250,049*l.* 15*s.*: (in 1830) total 321,304*l.*

THE scenery of this county is distinguished for beauty and variety, exhibiting in some places wild and naked heaths, which form a striking contrast with the adjoining highly-cultivated and ornamented districts. On the border of the Thames are beautiful meadows and garden-grounds, interspersed with villas and plantations, the soil of which is a rich loam, combined with sand. A dark blue ferruginous clay is found to the south, the native soil of the oak, extending south-west from the Norwood Hills; between Carshalton and Clandon, occurs a strong clay, which decreases towards the west. Across the county, from east to west, stretches a line of open downs, composed of chalk-hills, having a gradual declivity to the north, and lofty precipitous cliffs on the south. The soil of the more southern line of hills is a sandy loam, varying in colour and fertility, but of great depth, and richest in the vicinity of Godalming. The wealds of Surrey, which lie to the south of these, join those of Kent and Sussex; and the southern border is well watered, and displays a rich variety of wood, arable, and pasture land. Banstead Downs, noted for fine sheep-pasture, are within the chalk district; and Epsom Warren, noted for its race-ground. The forest of Holmsdale, in the south-east, was once the haunt of the red deer. The quantity of land under tillage is very considerable. Wheat, fine barley for malting, and peas and beans, are generally grown; carrots and parsnips are raised in abundance for the London markets. Farnham is famous for its hops; and woad is produced for dyeing on the hills about Banstead. Asparagus is cultivated at Mortlake and Battersea; and at Mitcham and Tooting are raised peppermint, lavender, camomile, poppies, and other medicinal plants. The timber growing in the Wealds consists principally of oak, birch, ash, chestnut, willow, hazel, and alder; besides which, beech, walnut, elm, box, yew, larch, and maple, are grown in different parts of the county. Dorking is famous for a peculiar breed of fowls; and the rivers and streams are well stored with fish. The manufactures are principally executed by mills, worked by the streams; among which are those for making flour, paper, snuff, and oil, besides those for preparing leather and parchment, and grinding logwood; at Croydon and Mitcham are calico bleaching and printing works; at Maldon are powder-mills; at Godalming are factories for weaving stockings and making patent fleecy hosiery; and the manufactures of worsteds, blankets, tilts, and collar-cloths, are also found at the same place; at Mortlake is a manufactory of delft and stone ware; and at Guildford is a sawing-mill. Surrey presents a greater number of fine views from hills and mountain heights than most other counties of equal extent in South Britain. The most remarkable are those of Norwood, in the parish of Croydon; Richmond Hill; St. Ann's Hill, and Botley Hill, near Chertsey; Box Hill, near Dorking; Leith Hill, near Wotton; Hind Head; and Gracewood Hill, near Godalming. The principal rivers, exclusive of the Thames, are the Wey and the Mole. The former rises in Hampshire, and passing northward, falls into the Thames at Harn Haw; the Mole, formed by several streams from the south, flows through the county to join the Thames at Moulsey, opposite Hampton Court; and numerous rivulets enter the Thames, among which is

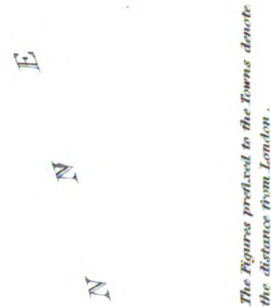
the Wandle, noted for the purity of its water, which terminates near Wandsworth; and the little river Loddon forming part of the western border. The mineral springs of this county are numerous, among which may be mentioned the saline purgative spas at Norwood (recently discovered, and now much frequented); Dulwich; Streatham; Godstone; Epsom (formerly in high repute); and Jessop's Well, Stoke Common, three miles south of Claremont; and at Cobham is a chalybeate spring, resembling that of Tunbridge. In the chalk-hill, upon which Guildford Castle stands, are several remarkable excavations.

The ancient inhabitants of this county were the Regni, or Rhemi; under the Romans it belonged to the province of Britannia Prima; and under the Saxons to the kingdoms of Wessex and Kent. In 893 this county was ravaged by the Danes, under Hastings, but they were repelled by Alfred. Runnymede, near Staines, is famous as the spot where the barons in 1215 obtained from King John the great charter of liberties, the breach of which obliged the opponents of that tyrant to offer the crown to Prince Louis of France, who brought over an army, and captured several towns and castles; and among the latter those of Guildford and Farnham, but on John's death they were retaken by Henry III., and the French prince was obliged to quit the kingdom. Surrey was again the seat of warfare, during the commotions excited by Montfort, Earl of Leicester, in 1264; and also in the contests between the houses of York and Lancaster; and in 1554, in the rebellion of Sir Thomas Wyatt against Queen Mary. In the civil war, under Charles I., some contests took place here, the most important of which was the defeat of the Royalists, near Kingston, in 1647. Among the more recent events were the riots in St. George's Fields, in 1768, when Wilkes was confined in the King's Bench; and in 1780 the riots in the same place commenced, in consequence of the procession of the Protestant Association, headed by Lord George Gordon. The Roman road, called Ermyng Street, crossed this county, and on it was situated the station of Noviomagus, supposed by some antiquaries to have been at Woodcote, near Croydon, but it is more probable that its site was Holwood Hill, on the Kentish frontier. There are also traces of a Roman camp and settlement at Walton-upon-Thames; and at Kingston, where have been found sepulchral urns, coins, and other Roman antiquities. Remains of ancient encampments, supposed to be Roman, may be traced at Bottle Hill, in the parish of Warlingham; on Castle Hill, in that of Hascomb; on Holmbury Hill, in the parish of Ockley; at Oatlands, and elsewhere. The camps of Hanstie Bury, on Leith Hill, and that of War Coppice Hill, in the parish of Catterham, are supposed to be of Danish origin. There are considerable remains of the ancient castles of Farnham, and Guildford, and there are some traces of that of Bletchingley, but of Reigate Castle there are no remains. The monastic establishments in this county, before the Reformation, were numerous, but the principal existing relics are those of the abbeys of Chertsey and Waverley, and of the priories of Merton and Newark, or Newstead, in the parish of Send.

Noblemen's and gentlemen's seats: Ashted Park, belonging to the Hon. Colonel Howard; Bagshot Park, to H. R. H. the Duke of Gloucester; Ewell House, to the Earl of Onslow; Claremont, to the King of Belgium; Oatlands, to Edward Hughes Ball Hughes, Esq.; Norbury Park, near Leatherhead, to Henry Piper Sperling, Esq.; Lambeth Palace, to the Archbishop of Canterbury; and Painshill, to the Countess of Carhampton.

Among the more distinguished natives of this county may be mentioned William Occam, a learned scholastic divine, of the order of Cordeliers, who was born at Ockham, and flourished in the fourteenth century; Walter de Merton, founder of Merton College, Oxford, who was born at Merton, and after having been Bishop of Rochester, and Lord Chancellor, died in 1277; Dr. Richard Corbet, Bishop of Norwich, an ingenious poet, in the reign of Charles I., who was a native of Ewell; Dr. Henry Hammond, a learned divine and scripture commentator, who was born at Chertsey, and died in 1660; Lord Peterborough, distinguished as a statesman and military officer, in the reign of Queen Anne, who was a native of Reigate; Benjamin Martin, a mathematical instrument-maker and ingenious writer on natural philosophy, who was born at Worplesdon, and died in 1782; Edward Gibbon, a celebrated historian, who was a native of Putney; Henry St. John, Lord Bolingbroke, born at Battersea, in 1672, and died in 1751; Captain Francis Grose, author of the "Antiquities of England and Wales," born at Richmond in 1731, and died at Dublin in 1791. Thomas Hope, the author of "Anastasis," a Greek romance, and other works, had a seat at Deepdene, where he died in 1831.

ENGRAVED BY S. HALL.

Arambrook

English Miles.

The Figures prefixed to the Towns denote the distance from London.

London Published by Chapman and Hall N. 135 Strand.

SUSSEX.

Lat. between 50 deg. 44 min. and 51 deg. 9 min. N. Lon. between 50 min. E. and 57 min. W. Greatest length 76 m. Greatest breadth 20 m. Superficial extent 936,320 acres. Boundaries: N. Surrey and Kent; E. Kent; S. English Channel; W. Hampshire. Rapes 6. Hundreds, liberties, &c. 72. Parishes 300. City 1: Chichester. Boroughs 7. Market-towns 18: Arundel, Bramber, Brighton, Cuckfield, East Grinstead, Hailsham, Hastings, Horsham, Lewes, Little Hampton, Midhurst, Petworth, Rye, Seaford, Shoreham, Steyning, Winchelsea, and Worthing.

Diocese of Chichester; archdeaconry of Chichester, containing the deaneries of Arundel, Boxgrove, Chichester, Midhurst, and Storrington; and, locally, that of Pagham; and that of Lewes, containing the deaneries of Dallington, Hastings, Lewes, and Pevensay; and, locally, that of South Malling. Endowed grammar-school, with university privileges, at Lewes.

Home Circuit.—Assizes held in summer and winter at Lewes, and in Lent at Horsham; at which towns are the county prisons.

Quarter-sessions held at Petworth, Horsham, Lewes, and Chichester. Acting magistrates 134. Members of Parliament, 2 for the eastern division of the county, 2 for the western division, 2 for the city of Chichester, 2 each for the boroughs of Brighthelmston, Hastings, and Lewes, and 1 each for the boroughs of Rye, Arundel, Horsham, and Midhurst.

Polling-places for the eastern division—Lewes, East Grinstead, Battle, and Mayfield; for the western division—Chichester, Steyning, Petworth, Horsham, and Arundel.

Population, &c. (in 1821) inhabited houses 36,283; families 43,565, comprising 116,705 males, and 116,314 females; total 233,019: (in 1831) total 272,328. Estimated increase of inhabitants from 1700 to 1821, 146,300. Assessment for poor and county rates (in 1826) land 214,304*l.* 1*s.*; dwelling-houses 42,752*l.* 2*s.*; mills, factories, &c. 4609*l.* 12*s.*; manorial profits 465*l.* 12*s.*; total 262,131*l.* 7*s.*: (in 1830) total 289,051*l.*

THE surface of this county in the north corresponds with the adjoining districts of Surrey and Kent, forming a part of the woodland tract called the Weald, which is separated from the remainder by a range of barren hills; the lowland is fruitful and well cultivated, but the whole still resembles a great forest, broad belts of timber-trees having been left around the enclosures when the woods were in general destroyed. Southward of this district are the South Downs, part of a range of chalk-hills extending through the south-eastern part of the county, and terminating on the shore near Eastbourne. Among the chief agricultural products are wheat, barley, oats, and peas. Turnips are extensively cultivated for sheep; and potatoes in the vicinity of Battle, Eastbourne, and Chichester. Hops are grown in the north-eastern part of the county, and to the south-west are a number of orchards, from the produce of which cider is made, the best in the neighbourhood of Petworth. Sussex has always been famed for timber, especially oak. The chief mineral product of this county is limestone, some kinds of which are polished as marble, particularly that about Petworth. The cattle are a native breed of a large size and red colour. The sheep called South Downs are a peculiar black-faced variety, esteemed for the fineness of the fleece, and the excellence of the mutton. The principal heights are Beachy Head, Bow Hill, Brightling Down, Chanctonbury Hill, Crowborough Beacon, Ditchling Beacon, Fairlight Down, Firle Beacon, and Rook's Hill. The most important rivers in this county are the Arun, which rises in St. Leonard's Forest, and falls into the English Channel at Arundel port; the Adur, which has its source in the Weald, and enters the sea near Brighton; the Ouse, the Rother, and the Cockmere. The ancient inhabitants of Sussex were the Regni, or Rhemi, a tribe of Britons, who were reduced to subjection by Vespasian. Under the Roman government it belonged to the province called Britannia Prima, and contained the stations of Regnum, or Regentum, Chichester; Portus Anderida, Pevensay; Ad Decimum,

on the river Arun; Ad Lemanum, on the Rother; and Portus Adurni, probably Aldrington, near the mouth of the Adur. Northward from the coast proceeded the ancient road called Ermyn Street, and there have at different times and places been discovered tessellated pavements, pottery, coins, and other Roman antiquities. After the departure of the Romans in the fifth century this part of the island was subdued by the Saxons in 477, under Ella, who formed a settlement here in spite of the resistance of the inhabitants. He obtained a victory over them near Pevensey in 485, and in 490 took Anderida, a district in the northern part of the county. In 893 the Danes, in great numbers, sailed up the river Rother, and took Appledore, in Kent, and this county was ravaged and laid waste by them in the years 904, 1009, and 1013. Near Hastings William, Duke of Normandy, landed his army, September 29, 1066, and gained his decisive victory over Harold II. on the 14th of October ensuing. Near Lewes a victory was gained by the Earl of Leicester, in 1264, over King Henry III. Hostile descents were made on this coast by the French in 1340; in 1380 they burnt Winchelsea; in 1447 Rye was likewise destroyed by those invaders; in 1513 they plundered and set Brighton on fire; and in 1545 they again landed, but were defeated and many killed. During the civil war under Charles I. Chichester, a royal garrison, was besieged and taken by Sir William Waller, in December, 1643; about a year after Arundel Castle was captured for the king, but was soon retaken by Waller. An engagement took place off Beachy Head, on June 30, 1690, between the fleets of the French, and of the English and Dutch. At Bodiam, Bramber, Hastings, Lewes, Pevensey, Winchelsea, and other places, are the ruins of ancient castles, and along the coast from Eastbourne to Bexhill, Hastings, and Winchelsea, are many martello towers.

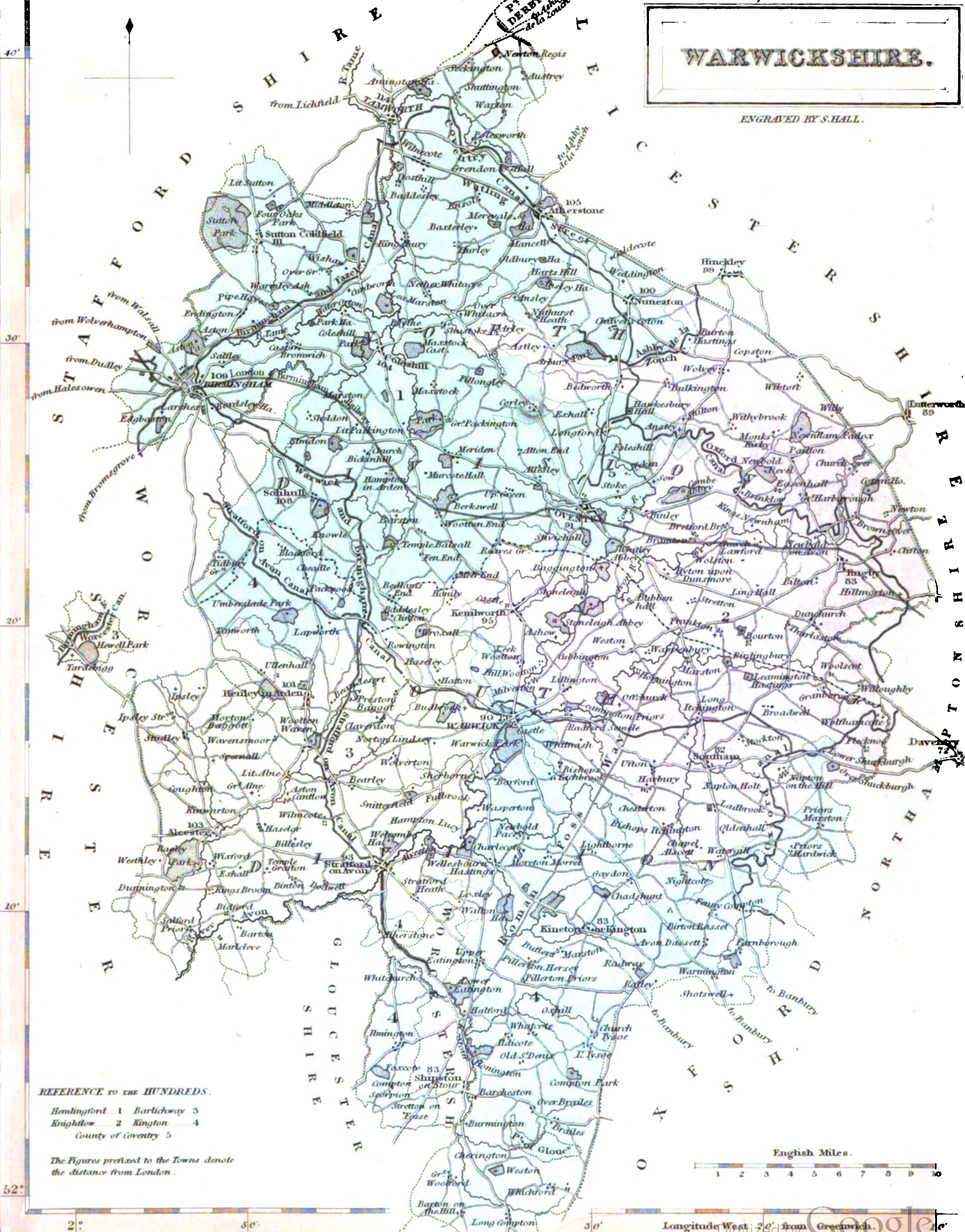
Noblemen's and gentlemen's seats: Arundel Castle, belonging to the Duke of Norfolk; Ashburnham House, near Battle, to the Earl of Ashburnham; Burton Park, near Petworth, to D. Blake, Esq.; Cowdry Park, near Midhurst, to W. S. Poyntz, Esq.; Eridge Castle, to the Earl of Abergavenny; Crowhurst Place, near Hastings, to J. C. Pelham, Esq.; Firle Place, near Lewes, to Lord Gage; Goodwood, near Lavant, and Halmaker Park, near Eartham, to the Duke of Richmond; Eartham, between Midhurst and Chichester, to the late Right Hon. William Huskisson; Hurstmonceux Park, near Battle; Petworth Park, to the Earl of Egremont; Penshurst, once the seat of the Sidneys; Parham Park, to Lord De la Zouche; Sheffield Park, to the Earl of Sheffield; Pavilion, at Brighton; Slindon House, near Arundel, to the Countess of Newburgh; Stanmer Park, near Lewes, to the Earl of Chichester; Stanstead House, near East Bourne, to the Rev. Lewis Way; and Up Park, near Midhurst, to Sir Harry Featherstonehaugh, Bart.

Among the eminent natives of this county may be mentioned, Archbishop Peckham, the learned author of a "Treatise on Perspective," and various theological works, who died at Mortlake, in Surrey, in 1292; the learned Selden, born at Salvington, in the parish of Terring, in 1584, and died in 1654; Thomas May, author of the "History of the Long Parliament," who died in 1650; Thomas Otway, distinguished as a tragic writer, born at Tritton in 1651, and died in 1685; William Collins, the celebrated lyric poet, born at Chichester, where he died in 1759; John Hamilton Mortimer, an eminent painter, who was a native of East Bourne, and died in 1779; and William Hayley, author of the "Triumphs of Temper," and other poems, who died at Felpham in 1820.

2° 30' 40' 50' 20' 10'

WARWICKSHIRE.

ENGRAVED BY S. HALL.



REFERENCE TO THE HUNDREDS.

- Hemlingford 1
- Bartichway 3
- Brighton 2
- Kington 4
- County of Coventry 5

The Figures prefixed to the Towns denote the distance from London.

English Miles.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
Longitude West 2° from Greenwich.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Lat. between 51 deg. 57 min. and 52 deg. 41 min. N. Lon. between 1 deg. 7 min. and 1 deg. 56 min. W. Greatest length 50 m. Greatest breadth 35 m. Superficial extent 977,280 acres. Boundaries: N. Staffordshire; E. Leicester, Northampton, and Oxford; S. Gloucestershire; W. Worcestershire and Staffordshire. Hundreds 4. Liberty 1. Parishes 201. City 1: Coventry. Boroughs 2. Market-towns 15: Alcester, Atherstone, Birmingham, Colehill, Henley-in-Arden, Kenilworth, Kineton, Leamington, Nuneaton, Rugby, Solihull, Southam, Stratford-on-Avon, Sutton Coldfield, and Warwick.

Partly in the diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, and partly in that of Worcester. Archdeaconry of Coventry, containing the deaneries of Arden, Coventry, Marton, and Stoneleigh; and that of Worcester, containing the deaneries of Kington and Warwick. Endowed grammar-schools, with university privileges, at Birmingham, Combrook, Coventry, Hampton Lucy, Rugby, and Warwick.

Midland Circuit.—Assizes and quarter-sessions held at Warwick, where is the county gaol. Acting magistrates 61. Members of Parliament, 2 for the northern division of the county, 2 for the southern division, 2 for the city of Coventry, and 2 each for the boroughs of Warwick and Birmingham.

Polling-places for the northern division—Colehill, Nuneaton, Coventry, Birmingham, and Dunchurch; for the southern division—Warwick, Kineton, Stratford, Henley, and Southam.

Population, &c. (in 1821) inhabited houses 55,082; families 60,123; comprising 133,827 males, and 140,565 females; total 274,392; (in 1831) total 336,988. Estimated increase of inhabitants, from 1700 to 1821, 183,400. Assessment for poor and county rates (in 1826) land 94,842*l.* 6*s.*; dwelling-houses 49,392*l.* 1*s.*; mills, factories, &c. 10,674*l.* 5*s.*; manorial profits, &c. 3082*l.* 9*s.*; total 157,991*l.* 1*s.*: (in 1830) total 192,303*l.*

THE surface of this county in general consists of gentle eminences and valleys, having a rich and pleasing appearance; and the scenery, though not striking, is in many places extremely agreeable, from the number and variety of the small tracts of woodland scattered over it. A narrow portion of this county, on the south-west, is divided from the other parts of it by a detached tract belonging to Worcestershire; and near the western border there is a smaller insulated district, enclosed by Worcestershire. The county is divided into two unequal portions by the river Avon. The southern, or smaller portion, which is called Feldon, is a champaign country of great fertility, bordered by an elevated range of limestone hills on the south-east. The northern portion, called the Woodland, is chiefly in a high state of cultivation, but it includes tracts of wild heath and moorland, and a part still bears the appellation of the Forest of Arden; here also was situated the royal forest of Killingworth, or Kenilworth. The soil is gravelly in the north; clay predominates in the centre, with a substratum of limestone; and sandy and clayey loam in other parts, resting sometimes on freestone or limestone, and sometimes on gravel. The climate is reckoned mild and salubrious, and the prevailing winds are from the south-west, attended often with rain; from the continuance of the winds from the east, in spring, vegetation sometimes suffers. Oak and elm are the most common among the various kinds of timber. Wheat, barley, oats, beans, peas, potatoes, and tares, are raised in considerable quantities; besides which are grown turnips in the Vale of Avon, and flax in various places. To the north are numerous meadows and pastures, in which the long-horned Lancashire breed of kine are principally fed for the dairy; and abundance of cheese is made here. Sheep are kept here, which produce wool of a fine quality. Dunsmore Heath, between the Avon and the Leam, is noted as the reputed

scene of the romantic adventures of Guy, Earl of Warwick. The principal heights in this county are Corley and Great Packington, in the northern district; and Edge Hill and Brail's Hill, which form a part of the mountain ridge on the south-eastern border. The chief rivers are the Avon, the Leam, and the Tame. The Avon rises in Northamptonshire, and joins the Severn at Tewkesbury; the Leam, which also rises in Northamptonshire, unites with the Avon, near Warwick; the Tame crosses the north-western portion of this county; and after its junction with the Cole, north of Coleshill, it enters Staffordshire, near Tamworth: besides these, here are the smaller streams of the Anker, the Arrow, the Alne, the Swift, and the Stour. There are saline mineral waters at Leamington, which has of late years become a fashionable watering-place; and also at Ilmington, or Balemore, on the confines of Worcestershire; at Coventry, Binley, and Newnham Regis, are chalybeate springs.

The ancient British inhabitants of the northern part of this county were the Cassii, and of the southern part the Dobuni. Under the Romans it belonged to the province called Flavia Cæsariensis; and under the Saxons to the kingdom of Mercia. In 757 an obstinate engagement took place at Seckington, between the kings of Wessex and Mercia, in which the latter was killed. Kenilworth Castle was garrisoned by the barons, during the civil war under Henry III., in 1263, but it was taken by the king in 1266. The people of Warwickshire in general adhered to the Parliament, in the civil war in the reign of Charles I.; and in the important battle, fought between the Royalists and the Parliamentarians, at Edge Hill, the men of this county distinguished themselves on the side of the latter. This county is intersected, from the south-east to the north-west, by the Roman road called the Watling Street; by the Fosseway, which, crossing the former, enters the county northward of Monks Kirby, and passes transversely to Moreton-in-the-Marsh, in Gloucestershire; and by the Ikniel Street, which passes northward by Alcester into Worcestershire; and on the eastern confines the Ridgeway may be traced for some distance. Among the Roman stations were Manduessedum, Mancaster, in the north; and Alauna, Alcester, in the south; and there was probably another, called Vernometum, at Willoughby, near Dunchurch. Kenilworth, famed for the revels of the Earl of Leicester, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; Astley, Brandon, Maxstoke, Tamworth, and Warwick, are the principal ancient castles in this county, the last of which forms a part of the present magnificent seat of the Earl of Warwick. Clopton House, to the north of Stratford, and Compton Wynyates House, on the south-eastern border, are among the most remarkable ancient mansions in this county. The principal monastic remains are those of the Abbey of Merevale; the priories of Coventry, Kenilworth, and Maxstoke; and the nunneries of Nuneaton, Pindley, and Polesworth.

Noblemen's and gentlemen's seats: Allesley Park, belonging to J. Beck, Esq.; Bilton Hall, near Rugby, to J. Simpson, Esq.; Combe Abbey, near Coventry, to the Earl of Craven; Newbold Hall, near Rugby, to Lady Skipwith; Ragley Park, near Alcester, to the Marquis of Hertford; Warwick Castle, to the Earl of Warwick; Weston House, to the Earl of Clonmell; Packington Hall, near Coleshill, to the Earl of Aylesford; Maxstoke Castle, to William Dilke, Esq.; Stoneleigh Abbey, near Kenilworth, to J. Chandos Leigh, Esq.

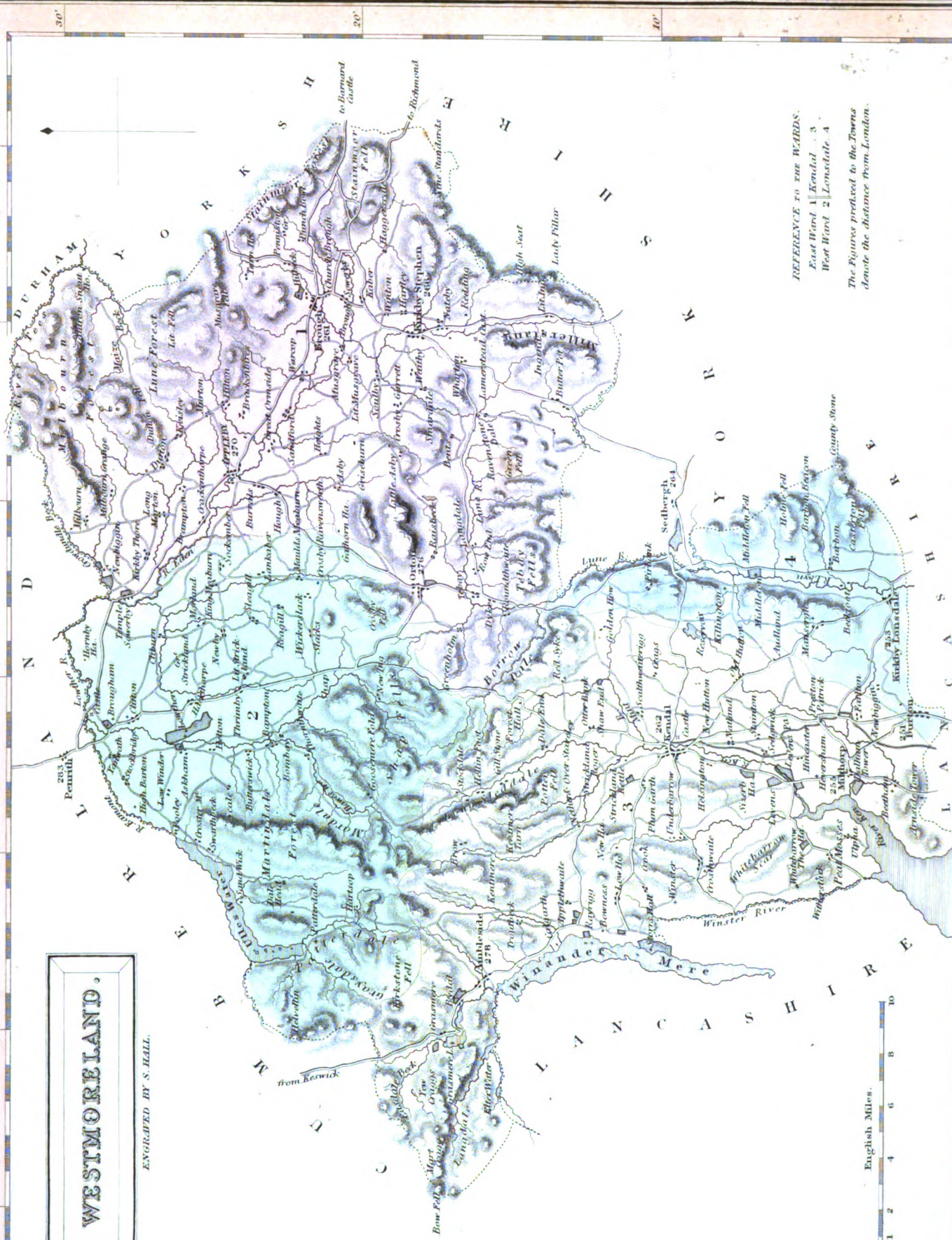
Eminent persons connected with this county: Shakspeare, born at Stratford-upon-Avon; Michael Drayton, an eminent poet, who was contemporary with Shakspeare; William Dugdale, the monastic antiquary, who died in 1686; Dr. Grew, a learned physician, who was secretary to the Royal Society, born at Coventry, and died in 1711; Fulk Greville, Lord Brooke, a poet and statesman, in the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and James I., who was assassinated by one of his servants in 1628; Sir Thomas Overbury, an ingenious writer, who was poisoned in the Tower of London in 1613; Edmund Waller, a celebrated poet, who was born at Coleshill, and died in 1687; Thomas Southern, a dramatic writer, who died at a very advanced age in 1746, is said to have been a native of Stratford-upon-Avon; William Somerville, author of a poem entitled "The Chase," who was born at Edston, in the parish of Wootton Waven, and died in 1742; Edward Cave, the original proprietor and editor of the "Gentleman's Magazine," who was born at Newton, in the parish of Clifton-upon-Dunsmoor, in 1691, and died in 1754; Matthew Boulton, an ingenious mechanic and engineer, who was born at Birmingham in 1728, and died at Soho near that town, in 1809.

WESTMORELAND.

ENGRAVED BY S. HALL.

REFERENCE TO THE WARDS.
 East Ward 1 Kendal 3
 West Ward 2 Lonsdale 4
 The Figures prefixed to the Towns
 denote the distance from London.

English Miles.



WESTMORLAND.

Lat. between 54 deg. 10 min. and 54 deg. 43 min. N. Lon. between 2 deg. 20 min. and 3 deg. 12 min. W. Greatest length 40 m. Greatest breadth 32 m. Superficial extent 488,320 acres. Boundaries: N. Cumberland; E. Durham and Yorkshire; S. Yorkshire and Lancashire; W. Lancashire and Cumberland. Wards 4. Parishes 32. Borough 1. Market-towns 8: Ambleside, Appleby, Burton, Kendal, Kirkby Lonsdale, Kirkby Stephen, Milnthorpe, and Orton.

Partly in the diocese of Chester, and partly in that of Carlisle, the former including the barony of Kendal, containing portions of the deaneries of Kendal and Kirkby Lonsdale, and the latter including the barony of Westmorland, which constitutes the deanery of Westmorland. Endowed grammar-schools, with university privileges, at Appleby, Heversham, Kendal, Kirkby Lonsdale, and Kirkby Stephen.

Northern Circuit.—Assizes held at Appleby the Lent and Michaelmas quarter-sessions held at Appleby, where the county gaol; and the Epiphany and Hilary sessions are held Kendal, where is the house of correction. Acting magistrates 32. Members of Parliament, 2 for the county, and 2 for the borough of Kendal.

Polling-places—Appleby, Kirkby Stephen, Shap, Ambleside, Kendal, and Kirkby Lonsdale.

Population, &c. (in 1821) inhabited houses 9243; families 10,438; comprising 25,513 males, and 25,846 females; total 51,359: (in 1831) total 55,041. Estimated increase of inhabitants from 1700 to 1821, 23,800. Assessment for poor and county rates (in 1826) land 24,185*l.* 13*s.*; dwelling-houses 2830*l.* 17*s.*; mills, factories, &c. 496*l.* 6*s.*; manorial profits, &c. 102*l.* 17*s.*; total 27,615*l.* 13*s.*: (in 1830) total 32,044*l.*

THE surface of this county is mountainous, the air is pure, and the climate is healthy. The land which is under tillage is principally appropriated to the growth of oats, but barley and wheat are also raised, as well as turnips and potatoes, the latter especially in the neighbourhood of Kendal. The mountains afford good pasture for sheep, and herds of black-cattle graze on the lower heights. Great numbers of geese are bred on the moors, and the hills abound with grouse. Many cattle for the dairy are kept in the valleys, and fine butter is made here for the London market. Here are mines of lead, copper, coal, marble, slate, gypsum, freestone, and limestone. In some places are said to have been discovered veins of gold; and quarries of finely-veined marble have been opened near Ambleside and Kendal. The principal heights in this county are Bow Fell and Helvellyn, on the confines of Cumberland; Kilhope Law, part of which is in Durham; and Nine Standards. The principal rivers are the Eden, the Eamont, the Lowther, or Lodore, the Lune, and the Kent. The Eden, rising near the south-eastern border of the county passes north-westward and enters Cumberland. The Eamont issues from the northern extremity of Ulles Water, and passes on north-eastward to join the Eden. The Lowther, which rises in the moors, north of Wetsleddale, passes northward and falls into the Eamont. The Lune, which has its source in the parish of Ravenstonedale, runs southward into Lancashire. The Kent rises on the south side of a hill called the High Street, and falls into Morecambe Bay. This county is distinguished for the number and picturesque beauties of its lakes, the most important of which are Winander Mere, Ulles Water, Grass Mere, Hawes Water, Elter Water, Broad Water, and Rydal Water, in which are found trout, pike, perch, eels, and especially char. In this county are the mineral springs of Shapmoor, Weatherslack, and Kirby Thore. The British tribes, called the Voluntii and Sistuntii appear to have been the ancient inhabitants of this county. Under the Roman govern-

ment, it belonged to the province called *Maxima Cæsariensis*, and contained the station styled *Vataris*, by Richard of Cirencester, and *Verteræ*, in the Itinerary of Antoninus, supposed to be Brough; and that of *Brovonacis*, or *Brocavonacis*, Kirkby Thur; and through this county passed a branch of the Watling Street. The remains of supposed Roman camps may be traced at Castle-how, in the parish of Orton; at Castle-steads, and Coney-beds, near Natland; at Maiden Castle, on Stainmore Forest, besides several others; and tessellated pavements, altars, urns, and coins have been found in various places. After the departure of the Romans this county was added to the kingdom of Strathclyde, or Cumbria, and it appears to have received from the Angles the appellation of West Moringaland, whence its present name. This county suffered severely from the inroads of the Scots, by whom Appleby was burnt in 1173, and again in 1388. During the civil war under Charles I. Appleby Castle was garrisoned for the king by Anne Clifford, the daughter of the last Earl of Cumberland. In 1745 a skirmish took place between the Highlanders (headed by the young Pretender) and the English, near Kendal.

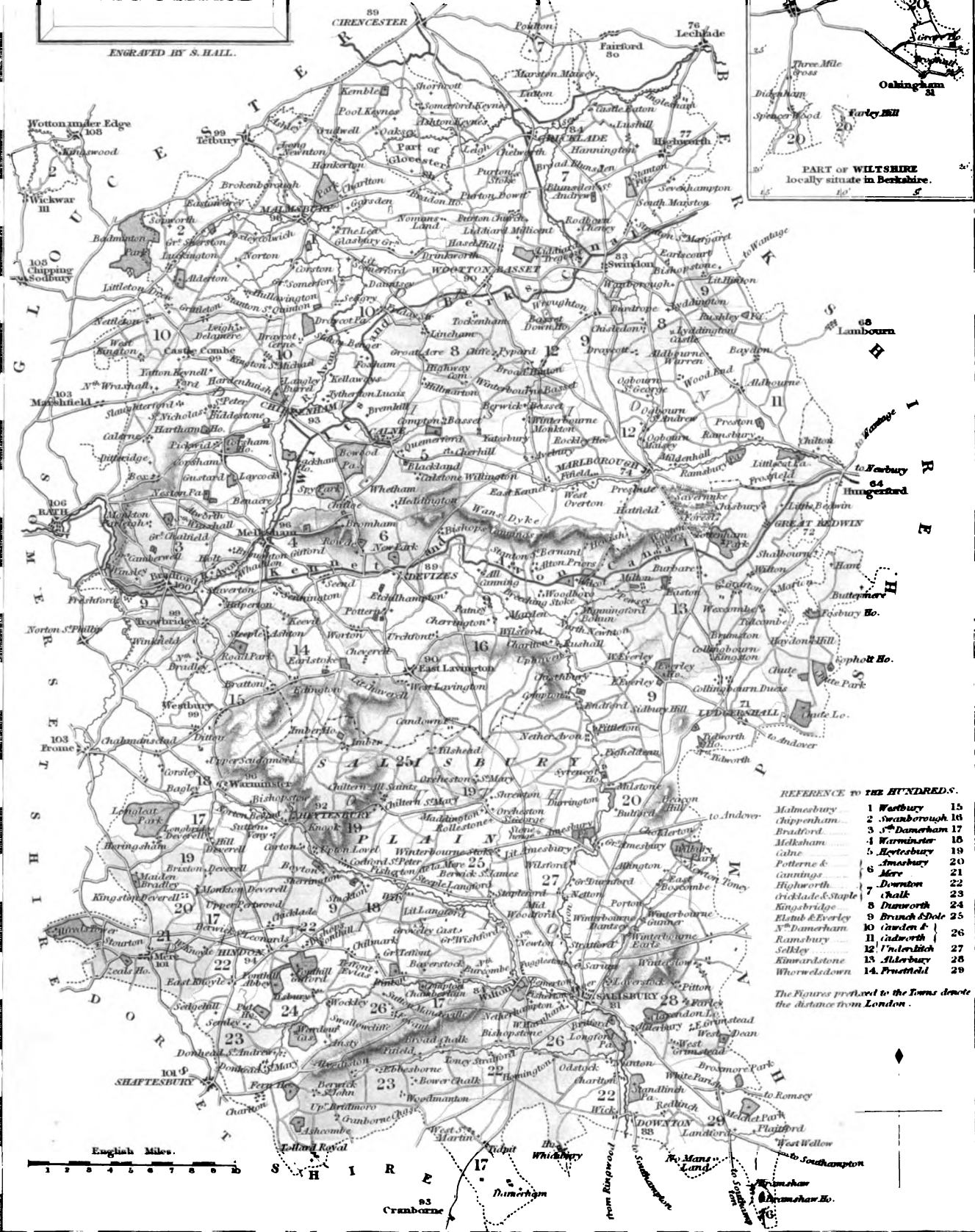
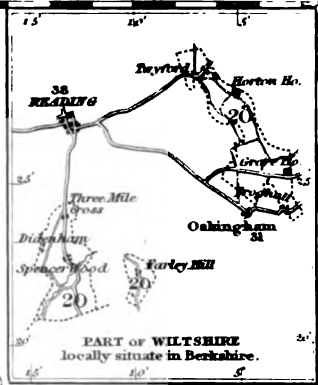
Into Westmorland extends the district of the Northern Lakes, celebrated for beautiful and picturesque scenery. Between the mountains are pleasant and fertile valleys, watered by rivers, the most extensive of which are the Vale of the Eden and that of Kendal.

Noblemen's and gentlemen's seats: Appleby Castle, belonging to the Earl of Thanet; Wharton Hall, near Kirkby Stephen, and Lowther Castle, to the Earl of Lonsdale; Leven's Hall, to the Hon. Col. Howard; Rydall Hall, near Ambleside, to Lady Le Fleming; and Syzergh Park, to T. Strickland, Esq.

Among the eminent natives of this county may be mentioned John Mill, a learned divine, born at Shap, in 1645, and died in 1707; Ephraim Chambers, compiler of the *Cyclopædia*, born at Milton, and died May 15, 1740; Bipsen Gibson, born at Knipe in 1669, and died in 1748; Dr. Thomas Shaw, the oriental traveller, born at Kendal in 1692, and died in 1751; and Dr. Richard Watson, Bishop of Llandaff, born at Heversham, and died July 4, 1816.

WILTSHIRE.

ENGRAVED BY S. HALL.



REFERENCE TO THE HUNDREDS.

Malmesbury	1	Wootton Bassett	15
Chippenham	2	Swanborough	16
Bradford	3	St. Dunstons	17
Melkham	4	Warminster	18
Calne	5	Marlborough	19
Potteries & Gannings	6	Amesbury	20
Highworth	7	Devon	21
Cricklade & Staple	8	Down	22
Wingsbridge	9	Dunsmore	23
Blanch & Everley	10	Dunsmore & Dole	24
St. Dunstons	11	Devon & Dole	25
Ramsbury	12	Andover	26
Selkirk	13	Andover	27
Kimberstone	14	Andover	28
Whorwellsdown	15	Andover	29

The Figures prefixed to the Towns denote the distance from London.

English Miles.



WILTSHIRE.

Lat. between 50 deg. 56 min. and 51 deg. 40 min. N. Lon. between 1 deg. 30 min. and 2 deg. 22 min. W. Greatest length 54 m. Greatest breadth 34 m. Superficial extent 882,560 acres. Boundaries: N. Gloucestershire; E. Berkshire and Hampshire; S. Dorsetshire; W. Somersetshire and Gloucestershire. Hundreds 29. Parishes 295. City 1: Salisbury. Boroughs 7. Market-towns 20: Amesbury, Bradford, Calne, Chippenham, Cricklade, Devizes, Great Bedwin, Highworth, Hindon, Malmesbury, Market Lavington, Marlborough, Melksham, Mere, Swindon, Trowbridge, Warminster, Westbury, Wilton, and Wootton Bassett.

Diocese of Salisbury, exclusive of the parish of Kingswood, which is in that of Gloucester, and the parish of Whitebury, in that of Winchester; archdeacons of Sarum, containing the deaneries of Amesbury, Chalk, Potterne, Salisbury, Wilton, and Wily; and that of Wilts, containing the deaneries of Avebury, Cricklade, Malmesbury, and Marlborough. Endowed grammar-schools, with university privileges, at Calne and Marlborough.

Western Circuit.—Assizes held at Salisbury: the quarter-sessions—Epiphany, at Devizes; Lent, at Salisbury; Hilary, at

Warminster; Michaelmas, at Marlborough. The county gaol is at Fisherton Anger, near Salisbury; the county house of correction at Devizes; and the bridewells at Devizes and Marlborough. Acting magistrates 100. Members of Parliament, 2 for the northern division of the county, 2 for the southern division, 2 for the city of Salisbury, 2 each for the boroughs of Chippenham, Devizes, and Marlborough, and 1 each for the boroughs of Calne, Malmesbury, Westbury, and Wilton.

Polling-places for the northern division—Devizes, Melksham, Malmesbury, and Swindon; for the southern division—Salisbury, Warminster, East Everley, and Hindon.

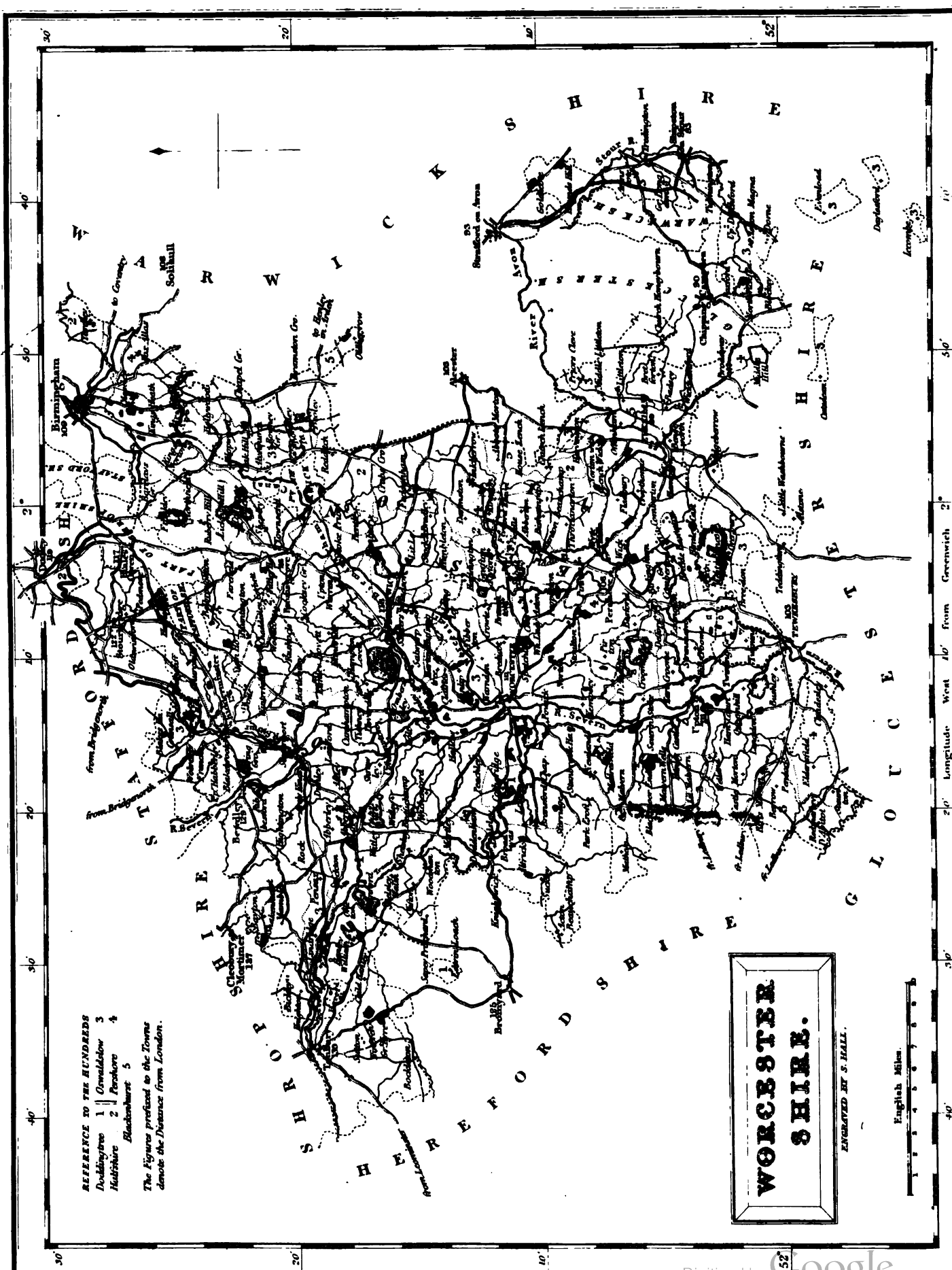
Population, &c. (in 1821) inhabited houses 41,702; families 47,684; comprising 108,213 males, and 113,944 females; total 222,157: (in 1831) total 239,181. Estimated increase of inhabitants, from 1700 to 1821, 72,700. Assessment for poor and county rates (in 1826) land 157,230*l.* 19*s.*; dwelling-houses 24,662*l.*; mills, factories, &c. 3234*l.* 5*s.*; manorial profits, &c. 1321*l.* 6*s.*; total 186,448*l.* 10*s.*: (in 1830) total 220,931*l.*

THIS county consists of two grand divisions, North Wiltshire and South Wiltshire, which are separated by the rivers Kennet and Lower Avon. North Wiltshire consists principally of a fertile district, with an undulating surface, extending from the foot of the Cotswold Hills to Salisbury Plain. This tract includes abundance of rich pasture for cattle, kept chiefly for the dairy. The soil is various; towards the north-west, consisting of an irregular mass of loose gravel, sand, and limestone, with a sub-soil of stonebrash, or corn-grate, in some parts very fertile, the grass-land rivalling in produce the famous meadow at Orcheston St. Mary, north of Salisbury. Bradon Forest, between Malmesbury and Cricklade, is unlike the neighbouring parts of the county, the soil being a cold iron-clay. Though the greater portion of the land is appropriated to the dairy, much is also under tillage. The principal produce consists of wheat, peas, beans, turnips, vetches, and potatoes, which last are largely cultivated. The dairies are famous for the produce of cheese, which is well known in the metropolitan markets under the name of North Wiltshire cheese. South Wiltshire includes the extensive district called Salisbury Plain. This county anciently contained the royal forests of Bradon, Blackmore, or Melksham, Pewsham, or Chippenham, Savernake, Pannshill, and Melshett. The only one of which remaining is that of Savernake, south-east of Marlborough. Cranbourne Chase was formerly appropriated as a forest, but the forest dues have recently been commuted for pecuniary rents; Vernditch Chase, adjoining the preceding, is now chiefly in a state of cultivation. Salisbury was once famous for its manufactures of flannel and fancy woollen goods, which are now only made in small quantities; but the city is still noted for its cutlery; the manufactures of kerseymeres, linsey-woolsey, and carpets, are also carried on in this county; besides which are made dowlas, bed-ticking, and other linen goods. This county is famous for its malt liquor, sold in London under the name of Kennet and Devizes ale. Freestone is the only mineral production worthy of notice. Among the principal heights are Beacon Hill, near Amesbury; West

bury Down; Martinsall Hill, near Marlborough; Roundaway Hill, near Devizes; Clay Hill, west of Warminster; Highworth Hill; Lush Hill, near Hannington Wick; and Chidbury Hill, near Ludgershall. The chief rivers are, the Lower Avon, which rises near Malmesbury, and flows southward to near Bradford, then turns westward and leaves this county, going on to Bath and Bristol; the Kennet, from different sources on Marlborough Downs, runs eastward into Berkshire; the Upper Avon rises among the hills eastward of Devizes, passes southward, and receives in its course the Wily and Nadder, and the Bourne, and enters Hampshire. The Wily rises at the base of Clay Hill, near Warminster, and flows south-eastward to its confluence with the Nadder, east of Wilton. There is a chalybeate spring at Chippenham, also a chalybeate and a saline aperient spring near Melksham, and mineral springs of various qualities at Heywood, Holt, Seend, Road, West Ashton, and Middle Hill, near Box. Fossil shells, and other supposed antediluvian remains, have been found embedded in a blue clay, in the neighbourhood of Wootton Bassett, Malmesbury, and Grittleton. The ancient British inhabitants of this county were the Belgæ; under the Romans it belonged to the province of Britannia Prima; and under the Saxons to the kingdom of Wessex. In 554 Cynric, King of Wessex, defeated the Britons, near Sarum; and in 558, at Barbury, north of Marlborough. In the seventh century a contest for power occurred between the Kings of Wessex and Mercia, and an engagement took place at Great Bedwin. In 871 Alfred was defeated by the Danes at Wilton; and ancient historians state that, in 878, he achieved his great victory over the invaders at Ethandun, the situation of which has been the subject of various conjectures. In 1003 Wilton and Sarum were plundered and destroyed by Sweyn, King of Denmark; in 1006 the men of this county were defeated by the Danes, on the banks of the Kennet; and, in 1017, Edmund Ironside gained a victory over the Danes, commanded by their king Canute, at Sherston, near Malmesbury. In 1139 King Stephen, after a contest with the partizans of Roger, Bishop of Sarum, gained possession of the castles of Sarum, Devizes, and Malmesbury; and Henry, son of the Empress Matilda, having landed in England in 1152, to lay claim to the crown, took the town and castle of Malmesbury. In the civil war under Charles I. Wardour Castle, near Hindon, was taken by the Parliamentarians in May, 1643; and in the same year was captured another royal garrison at Malmesbury, and a complete victory was obtained over the Royalists at Roundaway Hill, near Devizes. In 1645 the latter town was captured by Cromwell; and Malmesbury was taken a second time by the parliamentary forces. The insurrection of the Royalists at Salisbury in 1655, under Wyndham and Penruddock, was the latest military event of any importance. There were many considerable Roman stations in this county, which was intersected by three of their great roads; the Fosseway, which entered it on the north and extended to Bath; Julia Strata, which crossed the northern part of the county, and on the line of which were the stations of Verlucio, at Highfield, near Hedington, and Cunetio, at Folly Farm, eastward of Marlborough; and on the south extended a branch of the Ridgway, passing from Tidworth to the important station of Sorbiodunum, Old Sarum, and thence into Dorsetshire. Tesselated pavements, inscribed stones, urns, coins, and other Roman antiquities, have been found in various parts of the county. Among the ancient castles may be mentioned those of Castle Combe, Devizes, Ludgershall, Malmesbury, Marlborough, and Farley; the remains of which last are interesting, the others are entirely destroyed. The chief remains of monastic buildings are, the abbeys of Kingswood, Lacock, and Malmesbury; the priory of Bradenstoke; and the nunnery of Kington St. Michael.

Noblemen's and gentlemen's seats: Charlton House, belonging to the Earl of Suffolk; Corsham House, to Paul Methuen, Esq.; Hartham Park, to Michael Joy, Esq.; Lacock Abbey, to the Talbot family; Littlecot Park, to General Popham; Stourhead, to Sir R. C. Hoare, Bart.; Longleat, to the Marquis of Bath; Wardour Castle, to Lord Arundel; Longford Castle, to the Earl of Radnor; and Wilton House, to the Earl of Pembroke.

Distinguished natives of Wiltshire: St. Aldhelm, Bishop of Sherborne, in the beginning of the eighth century; Thomas Hobbes, the author of the 'Leviathan,' and other philosophical works, born at Malmesbury in 1588; Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, a native of Dinton; Joseph Addison, born at Brimilston, and died in 1719; James Harris, the author of "Hermes," and other works; and John Tobin, an ingenious dramatic writer, who were both natives of Salisbury.



REFERENCE TO THE HUNDREDS
 Dudley 1 | Overclow 3
 Hudders 2 | Pershore 4
 Blackhurst 5

The figures prefixed to the Towns
 denote the Distance from London.

**WORCESTER
 SHIRE.**

ENGRAVED BY S. HALL.



40° 30' 20' 10' 0' 10' 20' 30' 40' 50' 60'

20' Longitude West 10' from Greenwich 2'

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Lat. between 51 deg. 57 min. and 52 deg. 29 min. N. Lon. between 1 deg. 45 min. and 2 deg. 40 min. W. Greatest length 44 m. Greatest breadth 34 m. Superficial extent 431,360 acres. Boundaries: N. Shropshire and Staffordshire; E. Warwickshire; S. Gloucester; W. Hereford. Hundreds 5. Parishes 171. City 1: Worcester. Boroughs 5. Market-towns 12: Bewdley, Bromsgrove, Droitwich, Dudley, Evesham, Kidderminster, Pershore, Shipston, Stourbridge, Stourport, Tenbury, and Upton-upon-Severn.

Diocese of Worcester, excepting fifteen parishes and eight chapels, which are in that of Hereford. Archdeaconry of Worcester, containing the deaneries of Blockley, Droitwich, Evesham, Kidderminster, Pershore, Powick, Kington, Warwick, Wich, and Worcester. Endowed grammar-schools, with university privileges, at Bromsgrove, Feckenham, Hartlebury, Kidderminster, Stourbridge, and Worcester.

Oxford Circuit.—Assizes and quarter-sessions held at Worcester, where are the county prisons. Acting magistrates 90. Members of Parliament, 2 for the eastern division of the county, 2 for the western division, 2 for the city of Worcester, 2 each for the boroughs of Dudley, Evesham, Bewdley, and Kidderminster, and 1 for the borough of Droitwich.

Polling-places for the eastern division—Droitwich, Pershore, Shipston, and Stourbridge; for the western division—Worcester, Upton, Stourport, and Tenbury.

Population, &c. (in 1821) inhabited houses 34,738; families 39,006, comprising 90,259 males, and 94,265 females; total 184,424: (in 1831) total 211,356. Estimated increase of inhabitants from 1700 to 1821, 100,000. Assessment for poor and county rates (in 1826) land 62,888*l.* 4*s.*; dwelling-houses 15,892*l.* 3*s.*; mills, factories, &c. 311*l.* 8*s.*; manorial profits, &c. 2092*l.*; total 83,983*l.* 15*s.*: (in 1830) total 97,178*l.*

THE general appearance of this county, when viewed from the heights on its borders, is that of a rich plain, the more gentle elevations being hardly discernible. The vale of the Severn extends through it from north to south about thirty miles, varying in breadth, and comprising about 10,000 acres of land; and in the south-eastern part of the county is the vale of Evesham, extending into Gloucestershire. These valleys, which lie very low, are bordered by gentle declivities, seldom rising to the height of 200 feet. Between Worcester and the vale of Evesham, the soil consists partly of red marl, and partly of strong clay loam; that of the last-mentioned vale is composed of deep, rich earth, containing much calcareous matter. On the borders, and in the hills, limestone predominates, while the low grounds are covered with rich loam. In the west, the surface is formed of clay and gravel, in some places consisting of deep clay; and in others is found a loose stony soil. The agricultural products are wheat, barley, oats, beans, peas, vetches, turnips, and hops; besides cabbages, carrots, and potatoes, which are raised in great plenty. The orchards and plantations produce excellent cider and perry. Underwood, which is largely used for hop-poles, is procured from the forest of Wyre. The climate is mild, temperate, and salubrious; and there being no lakes, marshes, or moorland, of any magnitude, the atmosphere is generally clear. The principal manufactures are those of gloves, china-ware, cabinet work, glass and iron works, and bombasins; carpets, for which Kidderminster has long been noted; and nails, needles, fish-hooks, and salt. The only mineral products of importance are the salt-rocks of Droitwich, and the coal strata. The principal heights, which are chiefly in the outskirts of the county, are the Malvern Hills, on the south-western border; Clent Hill, near Hagley; Red Hill, by Ribbesford; Crookbury Hill, two miles from Worcester; Abberley Hill, Cleeve Prior, near Evesham; and Bredon Hill, on the confines of Gloucestershire; and north-east of Broms-

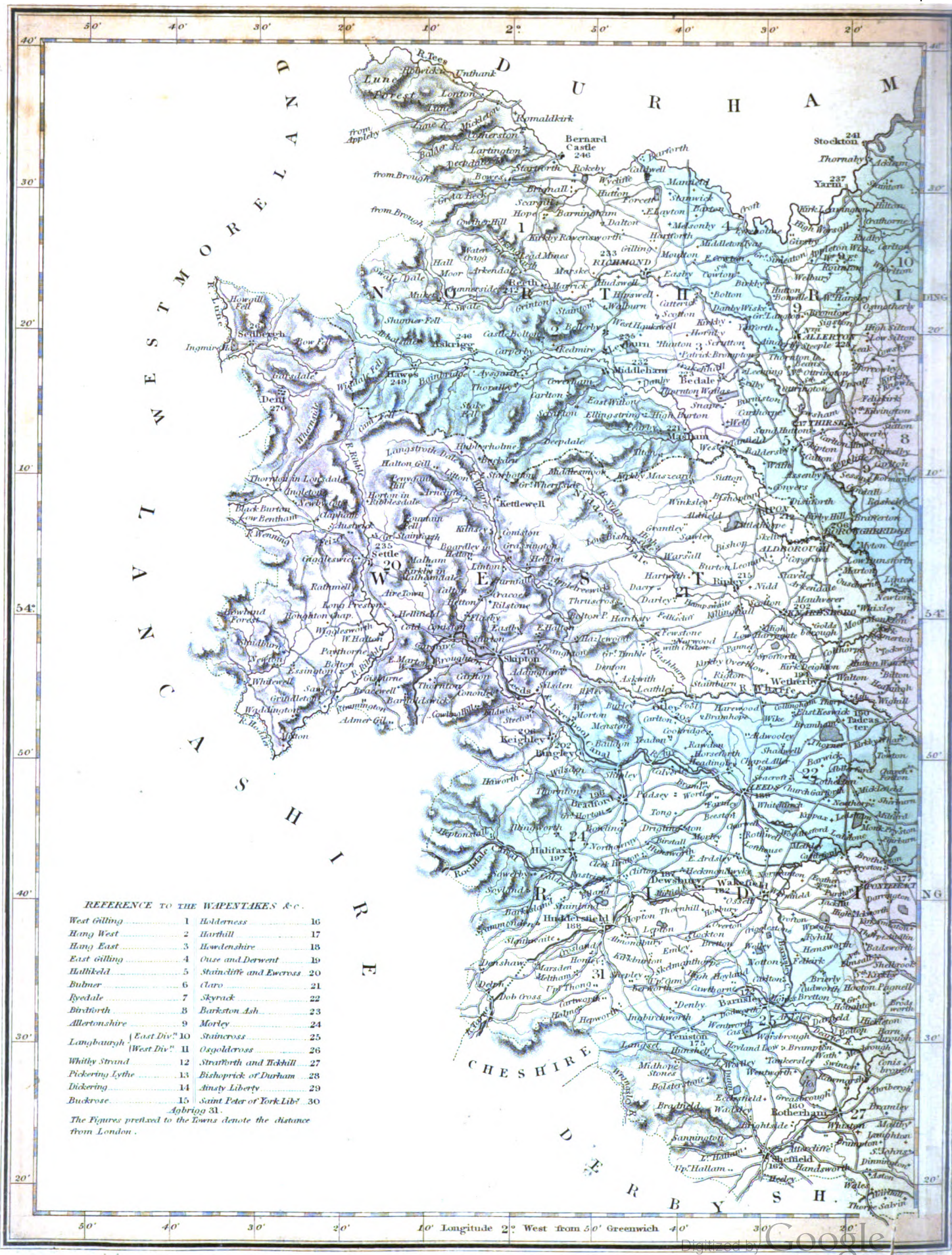
grove is a high mountainous ridge, called the Lickey. The principal rivers are the Severn, the Avon, the Teme, and the Stour. The Severn enters this county to the north of Bewdley, and passing southward, receives the Avon just below Tewkesbury, where it enters Gloucestershire. The Avon passes from Warwickshire, and after a winding course, proceeds to its confluence with the Severn. The Teme rises in Shropshire, and entering Worcestershire westward of Tenbury, takes a winding direction to meet the Severn below Worcester. The Stour also rises in Shropshire, and flows southward to join the Severn at Stourport. Worcestershire is likewise watered by the Salwarpe, the Ledden, the Rhea, and other small streams. The mineral springs are numerous, and are found at Worcester, Kidderminster, Bromsgrove, Churchill, Abberton, and Malvern, the last of which are by far the most celebrated. In the neighbourhood of Dudley is found embedded in limestone, an extraneous fossil, called the Dudley Locust.

The ancient British inhabitants of this county were the Dobuni; and under the Romans, it belonged to the province of Flavia Cæsariensis. In this county was the Roman station named Salinæ, now Droitwich; and from this place extended the ancient road called the Upper Saltway, reaching to the sea-coast in Lincolnshire. From Salinæ, or Droitwich, to the coast of Hampshire, was a second Saltway. Skirting the western side of the island are the vestiges of a Roman road, corresponding with the Ermyn Street on the eastern side, of which a part seems to have passed through this county by the station of Branogenium, near Leintwardine, on the river Teme. Through the south-eastern district passed the Ikniel Street, by Sedgebarrow, into Gloucestershire. Under the Saxons, Worcestershire belonged to the kingdom of Mercia. Near Blockley, in 1016, a complete victory was gained over the Danes, by Edmund Ironside. Prince Edward, afterwards Edward I., completely defeated Montfort, Earl of Leicester, at the famous battle of Evesham, on the 4th of August, 1265; which terminated the confederacy of the barons against Henry III. In 1655 was fought the battle of Worcester, in which Oliver Cromwell vanquished the Royalists; which confirmed his ascendancy and their ruin. Near the Four Shire Stone, at a point where the counties of Worcester, Gloucester, Warwick, and Oxford meet, there is a small earthwork, supposed to be of British origin; and there are other traces of encampments in the vicinity of Bredon, Kempsey, and Malvern; as also on Witchbury Hill, Woodbury Hill, and Conderton Hill, in the parish of Overbury. Coins have been found in the vicinity of Hagley, particularly near the camp on Witchbury Hill; and on Clent Heath, near Witchbury are five barrows, assigned by tradition to the Romans.

Among the baronial castles were Hartlebury, now the seat of the Bishop of Worcester; Dudley; Ham, near Clifton-upon-Teme; and Holt, now in ruins. There are still remains of the abbeys of Bordesley, Evesham, and Pershore; of the Commandery of St. Wulstan, at Worcester; of the priories of Dodford and Great Malvern; and of the nunnery of Cokehill, in the parish of Inkberrow.

Noblemen's and gentlemen's seats: Croome Park, belonging to the Earl of Coventry; Northwick Park, to Lord Northwick; Elmley Park, near Great Hampton, to Colonel Davies; Hagley Park, near Dudley, to Lord Lyttelton; the Rhydd, near Severn Stoke, to Sir R. Lechmere, Bart.; Hanbury Hall, near Droitwich, to John Phillips, Esq.; Westwood House, to Sir John Pakington, Bart.; Hewell Grange, near Bromsgrove, to the Earl of Plymouth; Mandresfield, near Great Malvern, to Earl Beauchamp; Ombersley Court, near Droitwich, to the Marchioness of Downshire; Witley Court, to Lord Foley; and Stanford Court, near Stockton, to Sir Thomas E. Winnington, Bart.

Among the eminent natives of this county may be mentioned, Cardinal Pole, Archbishop of Canterbury in the reign of Queen Mary, who was born at Stoverton Castle; Butler, the author of "Hudibras," who was born at Strensham, died in 1680; Lord Somers, who was Lord Chancellor in the reign of William III., and died in 1716; George Lord Lyttelton, author of the "History of Henry II.," who was born at Hagley; and Warren Hastings, born at Daylesford, in 1733, and having been Governor-General of India, became the subject of a remarkable parliamentary impeachment, which terminated in his acquittal, after which he resided in retirement at Daylesford, till his death in 1818.



REFERENCE TO THE WAPENTAKES &c.

West Gilling	1	Holderness	16
Hang West	2	Hartill	17
Hang East	3	Howdenshire	18
East Gilling	4	Osse and Derwent	19
Halkeld	5	Staincliffe and Eweross	20
Bulmer	6	Auro	21
Ryedale	7	Skyrack	22
Burthorpe	8	Barkton Ash	23
Allertonshire	9	Mortley	24
Langbaurgh	10	Staincross	25
Whitby Strand	11	Osgoldcross	26
Pickering Lythe	12	Stratforth and Tickhill	27
Dickering	13	Bishoprick of Durham	28
Buckrose	14	Stansby Liberty	29
	15	Saint Peter of York Lib	30
		Agbrigg 31	

The Figures prefixed to the Towns denote the distance from London.



YORKSHIRE.

Lat. between 53 deg. 18 min. and 54 deg. 40 min. N. Lon. between 10 min. E. and 2 deg. 40 min. W. Greatest length 100 m. Greatest breadth 80 m. Superficial extent N. R. 1,311,187; W. R. 1,671,040; E. R. 819,200; in all 3,801,427 acres. Boundaries: N. Westmorland and Durham; E. German Ocean; S. Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby, and Chester; W. Lancashire, and Westmorland. North Riding: wapentakes 11, liberty 1. West Riding: wapentakes 9, liberty 1, soke 1. East Riding: wapentakes 6, liberties, &c. 3. Parishes 604. City 1: York. Boroughs 17. Market-towns 64: Abberford, Aldborough, Askrigg, Barnsley, Bawtry, Bedale, Beverley, Bingley, Boroughbridge, Bradford, Bridlington, Dewsbury, Doncaster, Easingwold, Gisburn, Goole, Great Driffeld, Guisborough, Halifax, Harewood, Hawes, Hedon, Helingsley, Howden, Huddersfield, Keighley, Kingston-upon-Hull, Kirkby Moorside, Knareborough, Leeds, Leyburn, Market Weighton, Maaham, New Malton, Northallerton, Otley, Pateley Bridge, Pattingham, Penistone, Pickering, Pocklington, Pontefract, Reeth, Richmond, Ripley, Ripon, Rotherham, Scarborough, Sedburgh, Selby, Settle, Sheffield, Sherburn, Skipton, Snaith, South Cave, Stokesley, Tadcaster, Thirsk, Thorne, Wakefield, Wetherby, Whitby, and Yarm.

Partly in the diocese of York, and partly in that of Chester; the former including the archdeacons of York, or the West Riding, that of the East Riding, and that of Cleveland; and the latter, part of the archdeaconry of Richmond. The archdeaconry of York contains the deaneries of the city and ainstey of York, Craven, Doncaster, and Pontefract; that of the East Riding contains the deaneries of Buckrose, Dickering, Harthill, and Hull and Holderness; that of Cleveland contains the deaneries of Bulmer, Cleveland, Ryedale, and Ripon; and that part of the archdeaconry of Richmond, in this county, contains the deaneries of Boroughbridge, Catterick, Richmond, and part of Lonsdale. Endowed grammar-schools, with university privileges, at Beverley, Bowes, Bradford, Doncaster, Giggleswick, Halifax, Halsham, Hartforth, Hemsworth, Kingston-upon-Hull, Leeds, Northallerton, Pocklington, Pontefract, Richmond, Ripon, Rishworth, Rotherham, Sedburgh, Skipton, Thornton, Threshfield, and Wakefield.

Northern Circuit.—Assizes held at York, where is the county gaol. N. R. quarter-sessions held at Northallerton. E. R. quarter-sessions at Beverley. W. R. Lent sessions at Pontefract; Hilary sessions at Skipton, whence they are adjourned to Bradford, and thence to Rotherham; the Michaelmas sessions begin at Knareborough, whence they are adjourned to Leeds, and thence to Sheffield; the Epiphany quarter-sessions commence at Wetherby, and are adjourned to Wakefield, and thence to Doncaster. Acting magistrates 251. Members of Parliament, 2 for each of the three ridings, 2 for the city of York, 2 each for the boroughs of Richmond, Malton, Scarborough, Beverley, Kingston-upon-Hull, Bradford, Halifax, Knareborough, Leeds, Pontefract, Ripon, and Sheffield, and 1 each for those of Northallerton, Thirsk, Whitby, Huddersfield, and Wakefield.

Polling-places for the North Riding—York, Malton, Scarborough, Whitby, Stokesley, Guisborough, Romaldkirk, Richmond, Askrigg, Thirsk, Northallerton, and Kirkby Moorside; for the East Riding—Beverley, Hull, Driffeld, Pocklington, Bridlington, Howden, Hedon, and Settrington; for the West Riding—Wakefield, Sheffield, Doncaster, Snaith, Huddersfield, Halifax, Bradford, Barnsley, Leeds, Keighley, Settle, Knareborough, Skipton, Pateley Bridge, and Dent.

Population, &c. (in 1821) inhabited houses 224,469; families 240,696, comprising 580,456 males, and 592,731 females; total 1,173,187: (in 1831) total 1,371,296. Estimated increase of inhabitants, from 1700 to 1821, 765,600. Assessment for poor and county rates (in 1826) for North Riding, land 83,529l. 16s.; dwelling-houses 8204l. 11s.; mills, factories, &c. 1207l. 11s.; manorial profits, &c. 668l. 12s.; total 93,603l. 10s.: (in 1830) total 102,696l.; for East Riding, land 71,529l. 16s.; dwelling-houses 32,414l.; mills, factories, &c. 2337l. 17s.; manorial profits, &c. 3477l. 18s.; total 109,759l. 11s.: (in 1830) total 124,969l.; for West Riding, land 180,597l. 4s.; dwelling houses 78,471l. 14s.; mills, factories, &c. 23,269l. 2s.; manorial profits, &c. 5782l. 4s.: total 238,120l. 4s.: (in 1830) total 358,461l.

THIS county, from its vast extent and variety of surface, soil, and products, may be regarded as an epitome of the whole kingdom. The North Riding is rocky on the sea-coast, with some high cliffs; and the surface generally rises rapidly towards the interior, to about the height of 400 feet, at which level is a considerable extent of fertile soil. Further inland the hills are loftier, till they reach the eastern moorlands, which are intersected by fine and fertile vales. To the north-west of these is the fruitful Vale of Cleveland; and part of the Vale of York is within this riding, lying between the eastern and western moorlands. The West Riding, which is the largest, and consists of three districts, is level and marshy in the Vale of York, except in a few places; in the central parts are gentle eminences, exhibiting much fine scenery; and towards the west and north are rugged and mountainous heights; among which are several picturesque and beautiful valleys, and of these Wharfedale, Nidderdale, and the Vale of Aire are the most extensive. There are several small lakes in the north-west part of the riding, including Malham Water, situated on a lofty moor. The East Riding, which is the smallest, comprises the Wolds, consisting of a lofty range of chalk-hills, extending from the Humber westward to New Malton, and thence to the German Ocean, where they terminate in the lofty promontory of Flamborough Head. The surface is flat and marshy in the south; and there is a lake called Hornsea Mere, near the town of Hornsea.

This tract terminates in the promontory of Spurn Head, westward of which is Sunk Island, a piece of fertile meadow-land, which has been recovered from the sea. In the west is a fruitful tract, called the Levels. The Ainstey of York, between the three ridings, though usually assigned to the East Riding, may be considered as a fourth division; it was anciently a forest, and in its general appearance it agrees with the other parts of the Vale of York. The climate is various in different parts; in the marshy level districts there being frequent mists and fogs, while the heights are cold, and the air is often disturbed by tempests, though the inhabitants are generally robust and healthy. In spring and part of summer often occur keen easterly winds, and rain-storms in the mountainous districts. The soil of the North Riding is chiefly a brownish clay and loam; and the hills on the coast abound with argillaceous schistus, or alum shale. In Cleveland the soil is a fertile clay and fine red sand; and in the Ainstey of York it is variable but generally fertile. Swaledale contains very rich land, while the eastern moorlands are covered with morasses, peat-bogs, or loose rocks. The soil of the West Riding varies from a deep strong clay to barren peat-earth. The soil of the East Riding is a gravelly loam, and near the Humber a strong clay-loam, very fertile. A considerable part of the Vale of York is under tillage; and a portion of the West Riding, westward of the Ouse, consists chiefly of arable land. In the East Riding most of the land in the Wolds is also under tillage. The productions of this county principally consist of wheat, barley, oats, rye, beans, peas, potatoes, turnips, cabbages, mustard, rape, flax, woad, teasels, and big and bear. Yorkshire has long been noted for its excellent breed of horses, and for some varieties of sheep and cattle. Bees are kept in the moorland dales, in sufficient quantities to make honey an article of commercial importance. Oak and ash, for timber, are grown in the West Riding; as also elm, birch, and alder, in the North Riding; and in the Wolds, larch, fir, and various other trees. The mineral productions of Yorkshire are coal, iron, and lead ores, alumstone, marble, limestone, alabaster, and slate; and near Knaresborough is a bed of strontian earth. The manufactures of Yorkshire are of great national importance. Woollen cloths and stuffs are made of various descriptions; broad cloths and kerseymeres, and also blankets, carpets, baizes, serges, shalloons, camlets, and moreens, in great variety. There are also large factories for coarse linens and Manchester cotton goods. Sheffield has long been noted for its cutlery and hardware, and brass and iron foundries. Among the other manufactures are those of pottery, bricks, tiles, hair-cloth, tanned leather, ropes, and sail-cloth. The inhabitants of the sea-side villages are a hardy race of fishermen, who furnish great supplies of fish for the consumption of the country.

Among the principal heights are Black Hambleton Down, N. R.; Botton Head, or Greenhoc, W. R.; Bradfield Point, W. R.; Burleigh Moor, W. R.; Carn Fell, N. R.; Danley Beacon, N. R.; Easington Heights, N. R.; Hunsley Beacon, E. R.; Ingleborough Hill, W. R.; Loosehoe; Pennigant Hill, W. R.; Roseberry Topping, N. R.; Rumble's Moor; Shunnor Fell, N. R.; Staincross Heights, W. R.; Water Crag; Whernside (in Ingleton Fells) W. R.; Whernside (in Kettlewell Dale) W. R.; and Wilton Beacon, N. R. This county is furnished with abundance of rivers, the natural disposition of which is somewhat peculiar and interesting. They in general have their origin in the mountainous borders of the county, on every side except the east, and uniting as their streams flow towards the centre, like the veins of a spreading leaf, at length terminate in one main trunk, which opens into the estuary of the Humber. The most important of these rivers are the Northern Ouse, the Swale, the Ure, the Wharfe, the Derwent, the Aire, the Calder, the Don, or Dun, and the Rother; besides which the Tees skirts the northern border of the county; and the Ribble, which soon passes into Lancashire, has its source in the western mountains of Yorkshire. The Swale rises in the north-western moorlands, and, passing through Swaledale, flows eastward by Richmond to Kirkby Fletham, whence it takes a winding course south-eastward to its junction with the Ure, at Myton, a little beyond which it takes the name of Ouse, from a little stream which there unites with it; after receiving the Nid, it then flows on to York, and, turning southward, after being joined by the Wharfe above Cawood, it resumes its south-eastern course, and making several windings, flows by Selby and Goole into the Humber, receiving from the north the Derwent, and on the south side the Aire, the Calder, and the Don. There are several small streams, which rise in the northern part of the county, and fall into the Tees. Among those which immediately empty themselves into the sea, is the Eske, which has its source in the eastern moorlands, and, passing eastward, enters the German Ocean at Whitby. At Harrogate are chalybeate and sulphureous springs, which were discovered in 1571, and are much frequented.

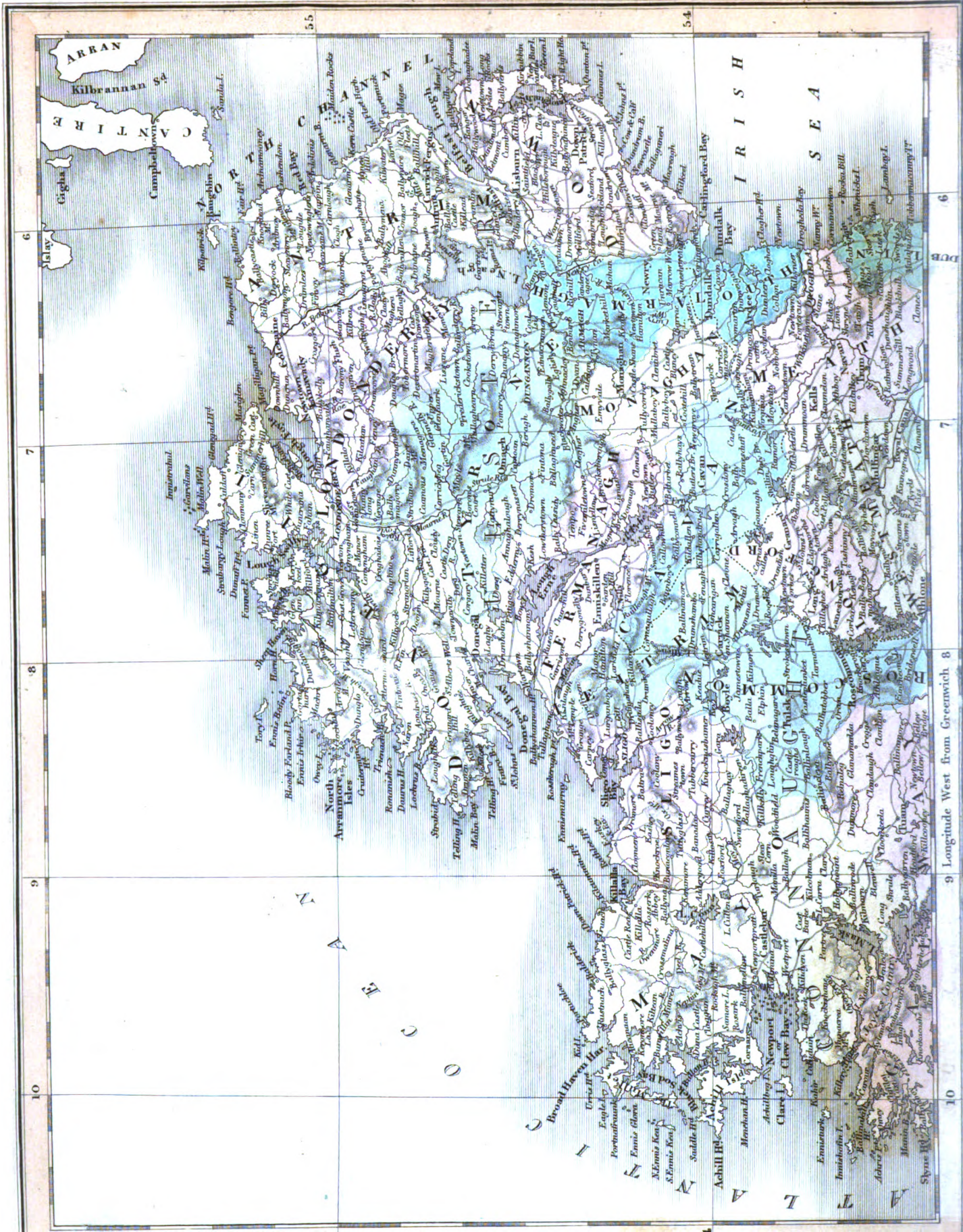
Scarborough waters, or saline chalybeate springs, discovered in the early part of the seventeenth century, have rendered that town a fashionable watering-place. Knaresborough is noted for its mineral springs, four in number: 1. the Sweet Spa, or Vitriolic Well, in Knaresborough Forest, discovered in 1620; 2. the Fetid, or Sulphureous Spa; 3. St. Mungo's Well, a cold bath, about four miles from the town; 4. the Dropping Well, situated in the town, the water of which holds in solution calcareous earth, which being readily precipitated, produces petrifications. Askerne, eight miles north of Doncaster, is frequented on account of its mineral waters which are impregnated with sulphur, and are found serviceable in cutaneous diseases. Mineral springs of a similar quality are found at Croft, on the confines of Durham; at Londesborough Park, north of Market Weighton; and at Normanby, south-west of Pickering. At Thorp Arch, between Wetherby and Tadcaster, is a noted saline chalybeate spring. At Wigglesworth, south of Settle, and at Bilton, near Knaresborough, are sulphureous springs; there are also mineral waters at Giltwhaite, Horley Green, Ilkley, Thirsk, Malton, and other places. At the bottom of Giggleswick Scar, near the village, is a spring, which ebbs and flows at irregular periods. On the Wolds, and near Cottingham, on their eastern side, are periodical springs, which sometimes emit very powerful streams of water for a few months successively, and then become dry for years. Some of the most remarkable waterfalls are Thornton Force, formed by a small stream, which is driven down a precipice about sixty feet in height, situated near the village of Ingleton, in the West Riding; and in the vicinity of Thornton Scar, is a tremendous cliff about 300 feet in height; the cataract of Malham Cove has a fall of 300 feet: Aysgarth Force; Hardrow Fall; High Force, or Fall, on the Tees; Egton, and Mossdale Fall, are all in the North Riding. Among the natural curiosities of this county must also be enumerated its caves, the principal of which, situated among the Craven Mountains, are Yordas Cave, in a mountain called Gregroof, and Weathercote Cave, both of them in the vicinity of Ingleton, and in the latter is a stupendous cataract; Hurtlepot, and Ginglepot, near the head of the subterranean river Wease, or Greta; and Donk Cave, near the foot of Ingleborough. At the base of the mountain, called Pennigant, in the same neighbourhood, are two frightful orifices, called Hulpit and Huntpit Holes, through each of which runs a subterranean stream, passing under ground for about a mile, and then emerging, one at Dowgill Scar, and the other at Bransil Head.

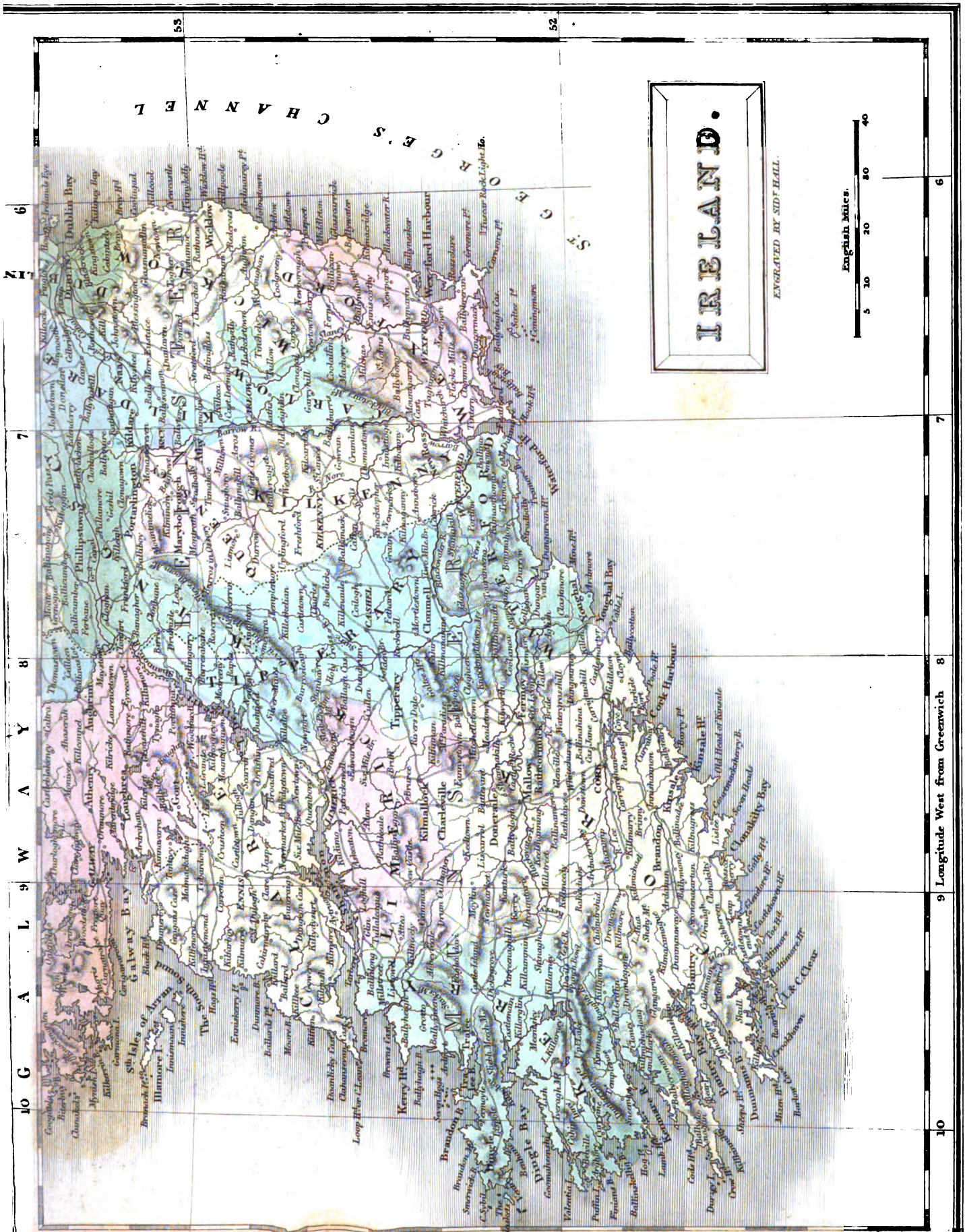
The most ancient British inhabitants of this part of the island of whom we have any account, were the Brigantes, whose dominion extended over a wide tract of country. On the invasion of Britain by the Romans, this region was overrun by Ostorius Scapula; and the inhabitants being defeated by Petilius Cerealis, at length submitted to Agricola. In the reign of Antoninus Pius, the Brigantes revolted against the Romans, but they were reduced to subjection by Lollius Urbicus. This county during the latter period of the Roman government formed a part of the province of Maxima Cæsariensis, and after their departure it was particularly exposed to the incursions of the Picts and Scots. It was intersected from south to north by the Watling Street, which was crossed obliquely by the Ermyn Street, entering Yorkshire on the south-east, and by the Ryknield Street entering it on the south-west. There were several Roman stations in this county: as Eboracum, York; Catarracton, Catterick; Latarae, Bowes; Olicana, Ilkley; Isurium, Aldborough; Cambodunum, Slack; Calcaria, Tadcaster; Prætorium, or Prætorium, probably near Flamborough Head; Legiolium, at Castleford, near the confluence of the rivers Aire and Calder; and Ad Danum, supposed to be at or near Doncaster. At York, and in other places, have been found a multitude of inscribed stones, altars, urns, coins, and other Roman antiquities. After the invasion of Britain by the Anglo-Saxons, this county formed the principal part of the kingdom of Deira, in which some settlements were made by the Jutes in the fifth century; but the Britons retained the sovereignty till about 560, when they were conquered by Ella. In 617 Deira was united with the northern kingdom of Bernicia, under the name of Northumbria. In 867 this kingdom was ravaged by the Danes, under Ingvar and Hubba, and subsequently colonised by that people. King Alfred obliged the Northumbrian Danes to acknowledge his supreme authority, but their chiefs still retained their regal title; and they made war against Edward the Elder and Athelstan, his successor, by whom they were conquered; but Northumbria was not completely subdued till the reign of Edred, after which it formed a province under the government of an earl. In 993 this county was invaded by the Danes, and again, in 1013; it also was the scene of hostilities between Earl Tostigh and Harold, his brother, the last Saxon king of England, who, directly after his victory over Tostigh, was himself defeated

and slain at Hastings. After the Norman conquest an insurrection took place in this part of the kingdom against William I., through the influence of the Anglo-Saxon nobility, which ended in the destruction of the principal insurgents, and the utter desolation of the county, which, during several years continued uncultivated; and William of Malmesbury, the historian in the reign of Stephen, reports, that in his time the whole tract between York and Durham was still a mere desert. In 1138 Yorkshire was ravaged by the Scots, under their king, David I., who was afterwards completely defeated at Northallerton; they also invaded it in 1318, and again in the following year, when they defeated the English at Myton. Scarborough Castle was besieged by the barons confederated against Edward II., and Gaveston, his favourite, was taken prisoner on the capture of that fortress, and executed shortly after. In 1321 Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, the turbulent uncle of Edward II., was vanquished and taken prisoner at Boroughbridge, with other insurgents, and beheaded at Pontefract. In 1347 David II. of Scotland, having made an incursion into Yorkshire, was defeated on his retreat at Nevill's Cross, near Durham, and made a prisoner. At the battle of Bramham Moor, the insurgent Earl of Northumberland was vanquished and killed, in 1408. During the conflicts between the royal houses of York and Lancaster, battles were fought at Wakefield and Towton, in the latter of which more than 36,000 men fell in the field. In the reign of Henry VIII. took place an insurrection called the Pilgrimage of Grace, which was suppressed by the Duke of Norfolk with some difficulty. The civil war under Charles I. may be said to have commenced by the king's ineffectual attempt to gain Hull in 1642. Subsequently battles were fought at Guisborough, Selby, and Marston Moor; after which last, York and several other places were successively taken by the Parliamentarians. Riots took place in various parts in 1757, in consequence of new regulations then made for raising the militia; and in 1812 and 1819 disturbances occurred in the West Riding in consequence of the sufferings of the labouring classes, engaged in the manufactures of that district. Among the most remarkable ancient fortresses, besides Clifford's Tower, at York, may be mentioned the castles of Cawood, Conisborough, Harewood, Knaresborough, Pontefract, Great Sandall, Skipton, and Tickhill, in the West Riding; of Helmsley, Malton, Mulgrave, Pickering, Richmond, Scarborough, Sheriff Hutton, and Skelton, in the North Riding; and of Wressle, in the East Riding. The principal monastic ruins are those of St. Mary's Abbey, at York; of Fountains, Kirkstall, Roche, and Selby, in the West Riding; and of Byland, Rievaulx, and Whitby, in the North Riding; and of the priories of Bolton and Knaresborough, in the West Riding; of Guisborough, Mountgrace, and Wikeham, in the North Riding; and of Bridlington, Kirkham, and Watton, in the East Riding.

Noblemen's and gentlemen's seats: (North Riding) Castle Howard, belonging to the Earl of Carlisle; Duncombe Park, to Charles Duncombe, Esq.; Hornby Castle, to the Duke of Leeds; Mulgrave Castle, to the Earl of Mulgrave; Ravensworth Castle, to Lord Ravensworth; Stanwick Park, to Lord Prudhoe. (West Riding) Allerton Park, to Lord Stourton; Sandbeck Park, to the Earl of Scarborough; Ledstone Hall, to Christopher Wilson, Esq.; Methley Hall, to the Earl of Mexborough; Temple Newsome, to the Marquis of Hertford; Studley Royal, to Mrs. Lawrence; Skipton Castle, to the Earl of Thanet; Wentworth House, to Earl Fitzwilliam; Harewood House, to the Earl of Harewood; Farnley Hall, to Walter Fawkes, Esq. (East Riding) Burton Constable, to Sir T. A. Clifford Constable, Bart.; Burton Agnes Hall, to Sir Francis Boynton, Bart.; Sledmere Park, to Sir Tatton Sykes, Bart.; Londesborough, to the Duke of Devonshire.

Eminent natives of Yorkshire: Roger de Hoveden, an English historian, of the twelfth century; Dr. Joseph Priestley who was born at Burstall, near Leeds, and died at Northumberland, in the United States of America, in 1804; Dr. Radcliffe, the founder of the Radcliffe library at Oxford, born at Wakefield; Sir Henry Savile, a learned critic and antiquary, born at Bradley, near Halifax, and died 1622; John Smeaton, the builder of Eddystone Lighthouse, who was born at Austhorpe, and died in 1792; Ralph Thoresby, a topographer and antiquary; Dr. Bryan Walton, Bishop of Chester, and editor of a Polyglot Bible; Dr. Bentley, the celebrated critic, a native of Wakefield, died in 1742; Archbishop Tillotson; the famous navigator, Captain Cook, who was a native of Marton; Roger Dodsworth, the coadjutor of Dugdale, in the compilation of the "*Monasticon Anglicanum*," was born in 1585, and died in 1654; Dr. Nicholas Saunderson, professor of mathematics at Cambridge; Mary Wolstonecroft Godwin, who was a native of Beverley; Bishop Porteus; and John Flaxman, the celebrated sculptor, born at York, in 1755, and died in 1826.





IRELAND.

ENGRAVED BY S.D.F. HALL.



10 9 8 7 6
Longitude West from Greenwich

London. Published by Chapman and Hall, N. 166 Strand

I R E L A N D.

Lat. between 51 deg. 15 min. and 55 deg. 13 min. N. Lon. between 6 deg. and 10 deg. 40 min. W. Greatest length 306 m. Greatest breadth 207 m. Superficial extent 19,436,000 acres. Provinces 4. Counties 32. Baronies 252. Cities 6: Dublin, Cork, Kilkenny, Limerick, Londonderry, and Waterford. Boroughs 27: Armagh, Athlone, Bandonbridge, Belfast, Carlow, Car-

rickfergus, Cashel, Clonmel, Coleraine, Downpatrick, Drogheda, Dundalk, Dungannon, Dungarvan, Ennis, Enniskillen, Galway, Kinsale, Lisburn, Mallow, Newry, Portarlington, New Ross, Sligo, Tralee, Wexford, and Youghal. Members of Parliament 105. Archbishoprics 4. Bishoprics 30, under 18 Bishops. University 1: Dublin. Population (in 1821) 6,801,827.

IRELAND, which is an island separated from Great Britain by St. George's Channel, forms the most westerly part of Europe. The surface of the country displays great diversity of appearance, some parts being completely wild and desolate, and others presenting abundant traces of culture and civilization. The northern counties are mountainous, but in that part of the island are also extensive tracts of fertile level land. In the west the mountain heights are of more frequent occurrence; in the south, though the district is hilly, there are some of the richest pastures in Europe; and in the central and eastern portions of the country the surface is in general more even, and the soil more productive than elsewhere. The coast is high and rocky towards the north, west, and south, while on the eastern side it is lower and more sheltered; and the surface of the land declines towards the interior. No country can boast of a greater number of excellent harbours than Ireland. Plantation is but little encouraged, although no country is better adapted for the purpose. The forest trees are analogous to those of England; the oak, however, is a peculiar variety; the arbutus is indigenous in the south, and grows to a large size in the county of Wicklow. The climate resembles that of England, but the weather is more variable and probably milder; the summers being less hot and sultry, and winters not so cold. The air is certainly damper owing to the proximity of the western ocean. The summer heat is not sufficient to bring grapes and other tender fruits to maturity in the open air, without especial care; but the broad-leaved myrtle, as well as the arbutus, grow luxuriantly in the southern counties. The soil exhibits great diversities of composition; as stiff clay, fertile loam, light and strong ground, thin pastures, and sometimes, but unfrequently, light sand. Cattle for exportation are fed on the high lands, which are also used for raising oats and barley. Butter made in the county of Carlow bears the highest price in the markets of England. Wheat is the produce of every county for home consumption. The manufacture of linen has caused the growth of flax to be encouraged in the northern counties. Beans and turnips are not extensively cultivated, as the former are not so largely required as in England, for horses, nor the latter for feeding black-cattle. The quadrupeds chiefly found here are the fox, hare, rabbit, weasel, ferret, otter, hedgehog, and varieties of rats and mice, but the mole does not belong to this country. Herds of small and hardy horses are bred in the mountains, where they are permitted to range for two or three years, and then sent in droves to the markets like flocks of sheep. The breed of sheep called the South Down, is held in much esteem in Ireland. The breeds of swine and sheep in the county of Fermanagh are both excellent. The feathered tribes are not very numerous. The eagle and hawk may be specified amongst the birds of prey, and falcons also were common here centuries ago; owls are not often found here; and there are no nightingales. The pheasant, woodcock, partridge, grouse, barnacle-goose, widgeon, snipe, &c., are among the game and waterfowl; ring-doves, stockdoves, coots, quails, and waterhens, are common; and the passerine family, as usual, is remarkably numerous. The winged inhabitants of the sea-coast are also of various kinds, as puffins, eider-ducks, curlews, &c. The coast fisheries are amongst the principal resources of the population. Among the most common sea-fish are the turbot, cod, ling, sun-fish, haddock, mackerel, hake, ray, herrings, pilchards, gurnet, and mullet; and the river-fish include pike, trout, char, perch, tench, carp, eels, a species of fish caught in the great

lake of Erne, called "freshwater herrings," and various others, to which may be added salmon, of which there are valuable fisheries; and besides these there are lobsters, crabs, oysters, muscles, and crayfish.

Though Ireland can scarcely be called a manufacturing country, yet she has some claims to the character of a commercial one. Linen has long been the staple manufacture of this country; and since that trade has suffered from the rivalry of Yorkshire, the loss has been supplied by the introduction of the cotton manufacture. Woollen goods are not extensively made here, except coarse cloths which are produced in many places. The other manufactures are those of muslin, leather, glass, salt, vitriol, &c. Spirits are distilled in great quantities, and porter is made at Dublin and Cork for exportation to England. The principal exports are corn, cattle, hides, butter, and all sorts of agricultural produce, besides linen, lead and copper ore, whiskey, tallow, and various other commodities. Agriculture constitutes the principal employment of the population; but additional occupation will probably hereafter be derived from mining speculations. Among the mineral products of Ireland may be noticed lead, copper, iron, silver, antimony, and manganese, besides gold, formerly found in the county of Wicklow; and marble, granite, and potter's clay; to which must be added, coal, the principal mines of which are in the counties of Tyrone and Antrim, in the province of Ulster; Leitrim, in Connaught; and Kilkenny, in Leinster. The geological structure of this country differs greatly from that of England. Limestone here forms the most common substratum of the soil; but there are three extensive tracts of granite, one in Leinster, reaching from Dublin to Kilkenny; a second in Donegal; and a third stretching over a large portion of the west of Ireland. In Antrim almost exclusively red sandstone is found; and in that county are the remarkable basaltic columns, called the Giants' Causeway, extending into the sea, from the shore about eight miles north of Coleraine.

The following are the heights of some of the principal mountains in this island: Carran-Tual, the loftiest point of Magillicuddy reeks is 3412 feet above the level of the sea; Mangerton is 2552 feet; Tomies, 2150 feet; Glenna, 2090 feet; Crohaune Mountains are 2175 feet; and Paps, at the highest point, 2280 feet; these are all in the county of Kerry: Commerach ridge is 2162 feet; and Knockmeledown 2697 feet, both in the county of Waterford: Lugnaquilla, county of Wicklow, is 2402 feet: Mourne Hills are 2493 feet; and Sleibh Donnard is 2802 feet; both in the county of Down: Sneibh Dovin, county of Londonderry, is 3146 feet: Croagh Patrick is 2654 feet; and Nephin 2644 feet; both in the county of Mayo.

The bogs of Ireland constitute a peculiar feature of the country. According to the estimate of Mr. Bald, a surveyor, the extent of flat mountain-bog in the whole kingdom amounts to three millions of acres, supposed to contain a stratum of peat earth for fuel, nine feet in thickness, at a medium depth. The largest of the low country bogs is the Bog of Allen, extending over parts of the counties of Kildare, Roscommon, Meath, Westmeath, King's County, and Queen's County. Surveys have been made of some of the bogs, and measures have been brought before parliament for effecting their reclamation.

This country is well watered both by lakes, or loughs, and by rivers. Lough Erne, in the county of Fermanagh, is the largest of the former, being forty miles in length; Lough Neagh, is thirty-two miles long; and Lough Dearg, in Donegal, is noted on account of St. Patrick's purgatory on one of its islands. There are four expansions of the Shannon, lakes Allen, Bofin, Ree, and Derg; and Kerry is celebrated for its beautiful lakes at Killarney. In the county of Wicklow are the celebrated lakes of Glendalough and the beautiful lough of Lugelau. The Shannon is the noblest river in the island, it rises at the foot of Culka mountain, in Cavan, and falls into the sea between the counties of Clare and Kerry. Besides an infinite number of minor streams, the Shannon receives the Fergus, the Suck, and the Brosna. The Inny joins it in Lough Ree, and the Camlin near Tarmonbury. The Suir is the second river in magnitude; it rises in the mountains of Kilnemanana, and falls into the Atlantic below East Dumore, after receiving the waters of the Nore and the Barrow. The Lee rises in the romantic lake of Gougane Barra, in the county of Cork, and falls into the harbour of Cove, below Cork city. There are three Blackwater rivers in Ireland. The southern is the finest river, rising on the borders of Kerry and Cork. The Slaney rises in the county of Wicklow, and falls into Wexford Haven. The Liffey flows out of a little pool in the county of Wicklow, and falls into the sea at Dublin. Among the other rivers of any consequence are the Boyne, the Newry Water, the Lagan, the Bann, the Foyle, the Morne, the Finn, the Guibarra, and the Moy; and Lough Erne, the estuary of which is called Erne River, on the Donegal coast, is famous for its salmon-fisheries.

The Irish chroniclers assert that Partholanus, with a train of Grecians, first colonized the island about 322 years after the Deluge. After a period of 330 years, a colony of Scythians appeared. Grecians, Danes, and Egyptians, then successively possessed and were expelled the country, until the establishment of the Milesian kings, whose descendants it is supposed continued to govern till the arrival of the English. All, however, that can be stated with certainty concerning the ancient population of Ireland, is, that the people manifestly derived their origin from the great Celtic, or Keltic, nation, the common stock of the Erse, or Irish, and the Gael, or Scottish Highlanders. About 1156, from which period the history of Ireland is connected with that of England, Dermot M'Murrough, King of Leinster, having carried off Dervolga, the wife of O'Rorke, Prince of Breffny, or Leitrim, gave occasion for domestic quarrels, which terminated in the conquest of the island. Dermot finding himself unable to withstand the power of those whom he had offended by his unprincipled conduct, fled to Normandy, to seek the assistance of King Henry II., who, after having granted him letters of aidance to authorize his subjects to assist him, visited the kingdom of Ireland in person, in the month of October, 1172. The Princes of Desmond, Thomond, and others, submitted, and did homage for their dominions; and the kingdom, though agitated by frequent insurrection and warfare, has continued ever since that period, subject to the kings of England. Disorders arose in the reign of Henry VIII., which were suppressed with a severity characteristic of that monarch; and the instigation and assistance of the Spaniards, seconded by the daring spirit of the Earl of Tyrone, occasioned fresh troubles under the government of Queen Elizabeth. In 1641 the Roman Catholics, availing themselves of the distracted condition of the English nation, broke out into rebellion, and many Protestants were massacred in cold blood; but, after the termination of the civil war between Charles I. and the Parliament, Ireland was reduced to subjection by Oliver Cromwell, who treated the insurgents with great cruelty. The conflict between James II. and William III., although decided by the battle of Boyne in this country, rather belongs to English history than to that of Ireland. Religious animosities and the invasion of the French, laid the foundation of those unhappy rebellions, which took place in 1798 and 1803. The suppression of the first and most formidable of these, was speedily followed by the legislative union of the two British isles, in 1800; from which period the history of Ireland can no longer be considered as distinct from the more general history of the British dominions. The legislative branch of government is now common to the two countries, and the executive is conducted subordinately by a viceroy, or lord lieutenant, and other officers. There are twenty-one Irish temporal peers, and three representative bishops, and one archbishop, entitled to seats in the House of Lords. The courts of justice are numerous, but analogous to those of England.

Eminent natives of Ireland: Spranger Barry, a celebrated actor, the rival of Garrick, who was a native of Dublin; James Barry, professor of painting at the Royal Academy, born at Cork, who died in London in 1806; Dr. George Berkeley, Bishop of Cloyne, who died in 1753; Samuel Boyse, an ingenious but imprudent poetical writer, who was a native of Dublin, and died in 1749; Edmund Burke, the celebrated statesman; Catherine Clive, a distinguished actress, who died in 1785; John Philpot Curran, noted as a lawyer, a statesman, and a man of wit, born at Newmarket, near Cork, and died in 1817; Sir John Denham, an eminent poet, who was a native of Dublin, and died in 1668; Henry Dodwell, a learned divine and critic, who died in 1711; George Farquhar, an ingenious comic writer, born at Londonderry, and died in 1707; Henry Flood, distinguished as a statesman and orator, who died in 1791; the celebrated Dr. Oliver Goldsmith, who was born at Pallas, in the county of Longford, and died in London in 1774; Henry Grattan, a distinguished statesman, who was a native of Dublin, and died in 1820; Mrs. Elizabeth Hamilton, authoress of the "Cottagers of Glenburnie," and other popular productions, who was a native of Belfast, and died in 1816; Mrs. Dorothea Jordan, an eminent actress, who died in France in 1816; Richard Kirwan, an ingenious chemist and experimental philosopher, who died in 1812; Macklin, noted as an actor and dramatic writer; Arthur Murphy, an eminent dramatist, who was a native of Elphin, and died in 1805; Parnell, a poet and divine, who was born at Dublin, and died in 1717; Thomas Sheridan, a dramatist and lecturer on elocution, who died in 1788; Richard Brinsley Sheridan, celebrated as a statesman and dramatic writer; Sir Hans Sloane, a distinguished physician, born at Killileagh, and died in 1752; Sir Richard Steele, one of the writers of the "Spectator;" the famous Dean Swift; and Archbishop Usher.

PROVINCE OF ULSTER.

COUNTY OF ANTRIM.

Greatest length 56 m. Greatest breadth 30 m. Superficial extent 622,059 acres. Baronies 14. Parishes 75. Market-towns 15. Archdiocese of Armagh; diocese of Down and Connor. Members of Parliament, 2 for the county. Population 314,608.

COUNTY OF ARMAGH.

Greatest length 23 m. Greatest breadth 20 m. Superficial extent 290,786 acres. Baronies 8. Parishes 20. Market-towns 11. Archdiocese of Armagh. Members of Parliament, 2 for the county. Population 220,651.

COUNTY OF CAVAN.

Greatest length 51 m. Greatest breadth 28 m. Superficial extent 483,573 acres. Baronies 8. Parishes 30. Market-towns 9. Archdiocese of Armagh; dioceses of Kilmore, Ardagh, and Meath. Members of Parliament, 2 for the county. Population 228,050.

COUNTY OF DONEGAL.

Greatest length 72 m. Greatest breadth 51 m. Superficial extent 1,091,736 acres. Baronies 6. Parishes 53. Market-towns 6. Archdiocese of Armagh; dioceses of Raphoe and Derry. Members of Parliament, 2 for the county. Population 298,104.

COUNTY OF DOWN.

Greatest length 51 m. Greatest breadth 39 m. Superficial extent 559,995 acres. Baronies 9. Parishes 60. Market-towns 17. Archdiocese of Armagh; diocese of Down and Connor. Members of Parliament, 2 for the county, and 1 each for the boroughs of Downpatrick and Newry. Population 352,571.

COUNTY OF FERMANAGH.

Greatest length 43 m. Greatest breadth 33 m. Superficial extent 459,058 acres. Baronies 8. Parishes 35. Market-towns 5. Archdiocese of Armagh; diocese of Clogher. Members of Parliament, 2 for the county, and 1 for the borough of Enniskillen. Population 149,552.

COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY.

Greatest length 40 m. Greatest breadth 40 m. Superficial extent 511,688 acres. Baronies 6. City 1: Derry. Parishes 43. Market-towns 10. Archdiocese of Armagh; diocese of Derry. Members of Parliament, 2 for the county, 1 for the city of Londonderry, and 1 for the borough of Coleraine. Population 222,416.

COUNTY OF MONAGHAN.

Greatest length 38 m. Greatest breadth 24 m. Superficial extent 290,920 acres. Baronies 5. Parishes 27. Market-towns 6. Archdiocese of Armagh; diocese of Clogher. Members of Parliament, 2 for the county. Population 195,532.

COUNTY OF TYRONE.

Greatest length 54 m. Greatest breadth 25 m. Superficial extent 757,594 acres. Baronies 4. Parishes 43. Market-towns 7. Archdiocese of Armagh; diocese of Clogher. Members of Parliament, 2 for the county, 1 for the borough of Dungannon. Population 302,493.

PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.

COUNTY OF CARLOW.

Greatest length 33 m. Greatest breadth 29 m. Superficial extent 220,098 acres. Baronies 6. Parishes 50. Market-towns 5. Archdiocese of Dublin; diocese of Leighlin. Members of Parliament, 2 for the county, 1 for the borough of Carlow. Population 81,549.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN.

Greatest length 30 m. Greatest breadth 19 m. Superficial extent 230,095 acres. Baronies 9. City 1: Dublin. Parishes 87. Market-towns 14. Archdiocese of Dublin; diocese of Dublin and Glendalough. Members of Parliament, 2 for the county, 2 for the city of Dublin, and 2 for the university of Dublin. Population 175,987.

COUNTY OF KILDARE.

Greatest length 40 m. Greatest breadth 26 m. Superficial extent 393,493 acres. Baronies 14. Parishes 113. Market-towns 10. Archdiocese of Dublin; diocese of Kildare. Members of Parliament, 2 for the county. Population 108,400.

COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

Greatest length 44 m. Greatest breadth 24 m. Superficial extent 510,882 acres. Baronies 9. City 1: Kilkenny. Parishes, 147. Market-towns 11. Archdiocese of Dublin; diocese of Ossory. Members of Parliament, 2 for the county, and 1 for the city of Kilkenny. Population 169,691.

KING'S COUNTY.

Greatest length 43 m. Greatest breadth 39 m. Superficial extent 453,370 acres. Baronies 12. Parishes 58. Market-towns 7. Archdioceses of Armagh, Dublin, Cashel, and Tuam; dioceses of Meath, Killaloe, Kildare, Clonfert, and Ossory. Members of Parliament, 2 for the county. Population 144,096.

COUNTY OF LONGFORD.

Greatest length 25 m. Greatest breadth 24 m. Superficial extent 215,522 acres. Baronies 6. Parishes 36. Market-towns 4. Archdiocese of Armagh; dioceses of Ardagh and Meath. Members of Parliament, 2 for the county. Population 112,391.

COUNTY OF LOUTH.

Greatest length 27 m. Greatest breadth 18 m. Superficial extent 177,926 acres. Baronies 5. Parishes 61. Market-towns 4. Archdiocese and diocese of Armagh. Members of Parliament, 2 for the county, and 1 each for the boroughs of Drogheda and Dundalk. Population 108,171.

COUNTY OF MEATH, OR EASTMEATH.

Greatest length 44 m. Greatest breadth 36 m. Superficial extent 526,700 acres. Baronies 18. Parishes 150. Market-towns 13. Archdiocese of Armagh; diocese of Meath. Members of Parliament, 2 for the county. Population 176,326.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Greatest length 32 m. Greatest breadth 31 m. Superficial extent 378,000 acres. Baronies 9. Parishes 55. Market-towns 7. Archdiocese of Dublin; dioceses of Ossory and Kildare. Members of Parliament, 2 for the county, and 1 for the borough of Portarlington. Population 145,943.

COUNTY OF WESTMEATH.

Greatest length 42 m. Greatest breadth 34 m. Superficial extent 371,979 acres. Baronies 12. Parishes 67. Market-towns 6. Archdiocese of Armagh; dioceses of Meath and Ardagh. Members of Parliament, 2 for the county, and 1 for the borough of Athlone. Population 148,161.

COUNTY OF WEXFORD.

Greatest length 56 m. Greatest breadth 32 m. Superficial extent 550,888 acres. Baronies 8. Parishes 148. Market-towns 5. Archdiocese of Dublin; dioceses of Ferns, Dublin, and Glendalough. Members of Parliament, 2 for the county, and 1 each for the boroughs of New Ross and Wexford. Population 182,991.

COUNTY OF WICKLOW.

Greatest length 40 m. Greatest breadth 33 m. Superficial extent 500,600 acres. Baronies 7. Parishes 62. Market-towns 8. Archdiocese of Dublin; dioceses of Dublin and Glendalough, and Leighlin and Ferns. Members of Parliament, 2 for the county. Population 122,301.

PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.

COUNTY OF GALWAY.

Greatest length 96 m. Greatest breadth 54 m. Superficial extent 1,255,362 acres. Baronies 17. Parishes 173. Market-towns 7. Archdiocese of Tuam; diocese of Clonfert. Members of Parliament, 2 for the county, and 2 for the town of Galway. Population 694,287.

COUNTY OF LEITRIM.

Greatest length 52 m. Greatest breadth 16 m. Superficial extent 414,598 acres. Baronies 5. Parishes 23. Market-towns 3. Archdiocese of Armagh; dioceses of Kilmore and Ardagh. Members of Parliament, 2 for the county. Population 141,303.

COUNTY OF MAYO.

Greatest length 63 m. Greatest breadth 57 m. Superficial extent 1,270,144 acres. Baronies 9. Parishes 76. Market-towns 9.

Archdiocese of Tuam; dioceses of Killala, Achonry, and Elphin. Members of Parliament, 2 for the county. Population 36,576.

COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON.

Greatest length 60 m. Greatest breadth 37 m. Superficial extent 556,847 acres. Baronies 6. Parishes 58. Market-towns 5. Archdiocese of Tuam; diocese of Elphin. Members of Parliament, 2 for the county. Population 239,903.

COUNTY OF SLIGO.

Greatest length 40 m. Greatest breadth 37 m. Superficial extent 397,060 acres. Baronies 9. Parishes 42. Market-towns 3. Archdiocese of Tuam; dioceses of Elphin, Killala, Achonry and Ardagh. Members of Parliament, 2 for the county, and 1 for the borough of Sligo. Population 171,508.

PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.

COUNTY OF CLARE.

Greatest length 65 m. Greatest breadth 43 m. Superficial extent 771,380 acres. Baronies 9. Parishes 79. Market-towns 6. Archdiocese of Cashel; diocese of Killaloe and Kilsenora.

Members of Parliament, 2 for the county, and 1 for the borough of Ennis.

Population 258,262.

COUNTY OF CORK.

Greatest length 108 m. Greatest breadth 71 m. Superficial extent 1,698,882 acres. Baronies 22. City 1: Cork. Parishes 257. Market-towns 25.

Archdiocese of Cashel; dioceses of Ross, Cork, and Cloyne.

Members of Parliament, 2 for the county, 2 for the city of Cork, and 1 each for the boroughs of Bandon-bridge, Kinsale, Mallow, and Youghal.

Population 700,359.

COUNTY OF KERRY.

Greatest length 67 m. Greatest breadth 52 m. Superficial extent 1,040,489 acres. Baronies 8. Parishes 83. Market-towns 6.

Archdiocese of Cashel; diocese of Ardfert and Aghadoe.

Members of Parliament, 2 for the county, and 1 for the borough of Tralee.

Population 219,969.

COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

Greatest length 51 m. Greatest breadth 32 m. Superficial extent 622,975 acres. Baronies 10. City 1: Limerick. Parishes 125. Market-towns 5.

Archdiocese of Cashel; diocese of Limerick.

Members of Parliament, 2 for the county, and 2 for the city of Limerick. Population 233,505.

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.

Greatest length 73 m. Greatest breadth 39 m. Superficial extent 882,398 acres. Baronies 11. Parishes 186. Market-towns 7.

Archdiocese of Cashel; dioceses of Cashel and Emly.

Members of Parliament, 2 for the county, and 1 each for the boroughs of Cashel and Clonmel.

Population 402,598.

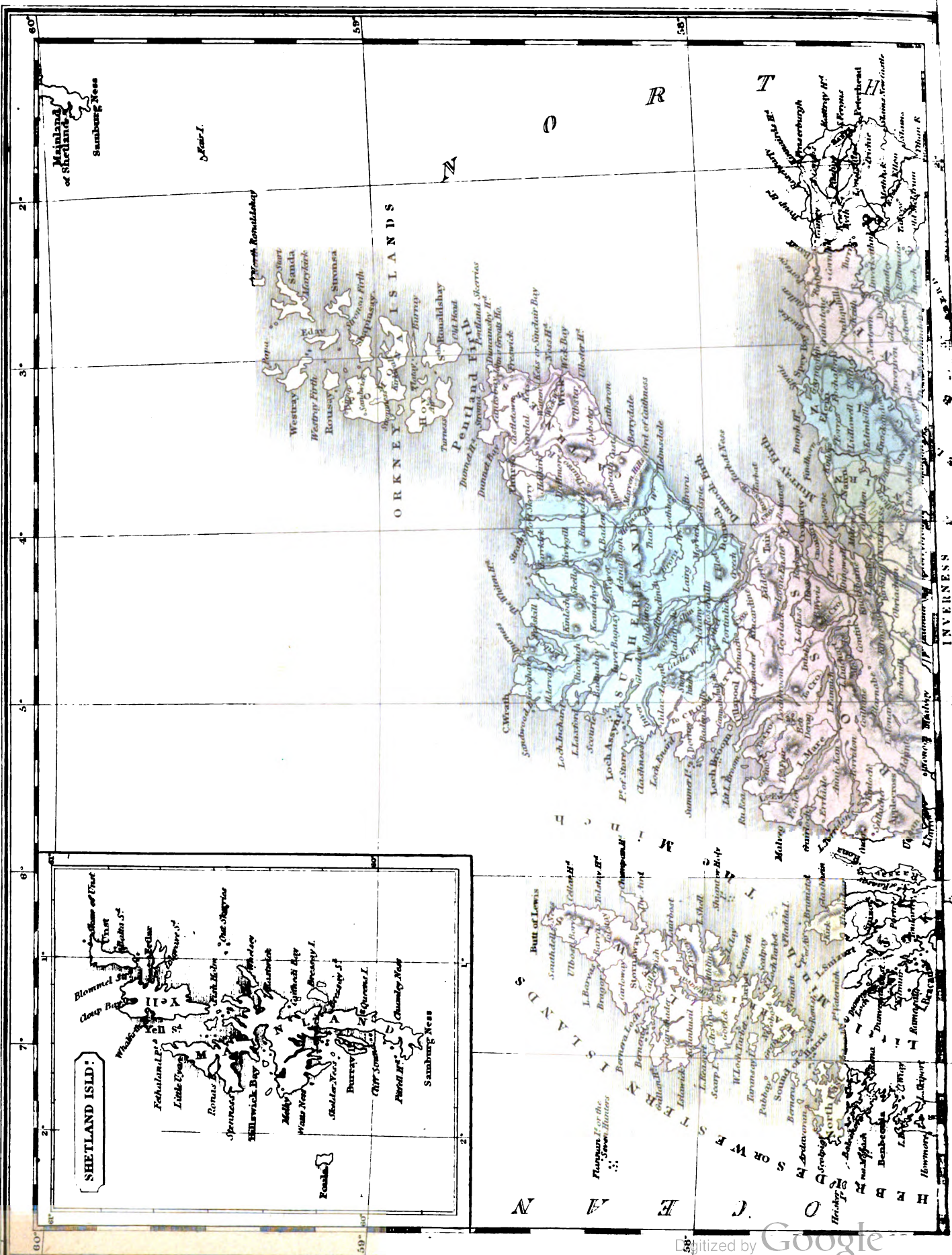
COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

Greatest length 51 m. Greatest breadth 29 m. Superficial extent 425,692 acres. Baronies 8. City 1: Waterford. Parishes 74. Market-towns 6.

Archdiocese of Cashel; dioceses of Waterford and Lismore.

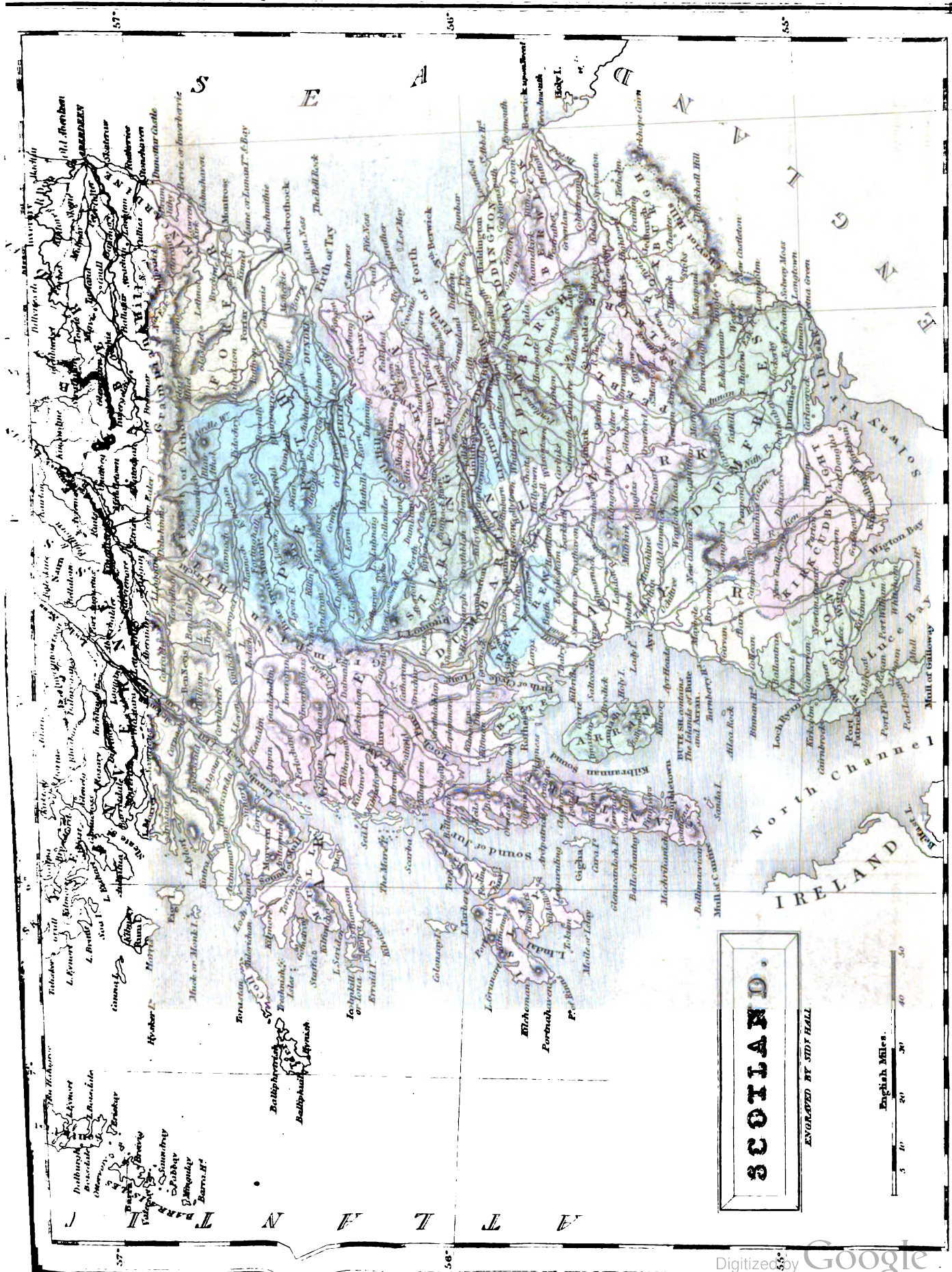
Members of Parliament, 2 for the county, 2 for the city of Waterford, and 1 for the borough of Dungarvan.

Population 148,077.



SHETLAND ISLAND

ORKNEY ISLANDS



SCOTLAND.
ENGRAVED BY J. D. HALL.

English Miles.
0 10 20 30 40 50

Longitude West 1° from Greenwich.

SCOTLAND.

Lat. between 54 deg. 39 min. and 58 deg. 40 min. N. Lon. between 1 deg. 17 min. E. and 6 deg. W. Greatest length 278 m. Greatest breadth 150 m. Superficial extent 27,794 miles. Counties 33. Parishes 877. Cities 2: Edinburgh and Glasgow. Borough-towns 5: Aberdeen, Dundee, Greenock, Paisley, and Perth. Burgh districts 14: (1) Kirkwall, Wick, Dornock, Dingwall, Tain, and Cromarty; (2) Fortrose, Inverness, Nairn, and Forres; (3) Elgin, Cullen, Banff, Inverurie, Kintore, and Peterhead; (4) Inverbervie, Montrose, Aberbrothwick, Brechin, and Forfar; (5) Cupar, St. Andrew's, Anstruther Easter, Anstruther Wester, Crail, Kilrenny, and Pittenweem; (6) Dysart, Kirkcaldy,

Kinghorn, and Bruntisland; (7) Inverkeithing, Dunfermline Queensferry, Culross, and Stirling; (8) Renfrew, Rutherglen, Dumbarton, Kilmarnock, and Port Glasgow; (9) Haddington, Dunbar, North Berwick, Lauder, and Jedburgh; (10) Leith, Portobello, and Musselburgh; (11) Linlithgow, Lanark, Falkirk, Airdrie, and Hamilton; (12) Ayr, Irvine, Cambeltown, Inverary, and Oban; (13) Dumfries, Sanquhar, Annan, Lochmaben, and Kirkcudbright; (14) Wigton, New Galloway, Stranraer, and Whitehorn. Members of Parliament 53. Universities 4: Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and St. Andrew's.

Population (in 1821) 2,093,456; (in 1831) 2,365,807.

SCOTLAND constitutes the northern portion of the island of Great Britain, and hence it is not unfrequently styled North Britain. It was an independent kingdom till it was united to England in the reign of Queen Anne, the country having been previously governed by the same sovereigns, from the period of the accession of James I. to the British throne in 1603. Few regions display a greater diversity of surface and aspect than Scotland. It contains the loftiest mountains in the island; and while some parts abound with swelling hills or craggy rocks, in others are found wide tracts of moss and moor, sandy plains, or deep glens and valleys, through which flow mountain streams, forming lakes, which contribute to the rich variety of the prospect. Elsewhere are beheld fruitful fields and verdant meads and pastures, interspersed with woods and groves, and exhibiting the effects of human skill and industry. Scotland is usually divided into two distinct portions, the Highlands and the Lowlands; but it may more properly be arranged in three divisions, the Northern, the Middle, and the Southern districts. The Northern district is almost wholly rugged and mountainous; but on the east, near the coast, are vales of level land, sufficiently fertile to repay the toils of husbandry. The Middle district is likewise extremely mountainous. The Southern district, though less elevated than the preceding, is by no means destitute of hills. There are also considerable tracts of moss and heath, but the fertile and cultivated portions are of greater extent; and the eastern coast, which is very populous, is said to contain a larger proportion of cultivated land than many parts of England. Scarcely any country has its shores indented with so many bays, lochs, and inlets of the sea as Scotland. It is situated in the temperate zone, but near the frigid polar regions; and hence its climate is cold, dense, and moist. Owing to its insular situation, the cold is not so intense during winter as on the European continent in similar latitudes; but the winters commonly last longer than in South Britain. The climate is subject to abundance of rain, as in all mountainous countries, and it has been observed that more falls towards the western coast than in any other parts. The western winds prevail in summer, and the heat, without being oppressive, is sufficient to

ripen corn and fruits; the land being refreshed by frequent dews and showers, and the air rendered mild and temperate by the sea-breezes. Storms, occasioning deluges, are more frequent and more injurious than those which take place in the southern part of the island; and in one of these, in August, 1829, the plain of Forres was covered to the extent of twenty square miles, and the flood occasioned a great devastation of property. The nature of the soil is various, but its general character, in point of fertility, is inferior to that of England. There are many valleys, or straths, which are exceedingly fertile; and the three Lothians, especially, contain excellent land, which is as fruitful as any in the Island. The principal products of the valleys are wheat, fruits, and garden esculents; on the higher grounds are grown rye, barley, bear, oats, peas, beans, and occasionally flax and hemp. Potatoes, turnips, and most other edible roots, are also raised here. The principal trees for timber, are the Scottish fir and the larch, the latter recently introduced; and the ash, elm, plane, beech, oak, with other trees of various kinds, are intermixed in plantations with ornamental trees, as the laburnum. The juniper-bush is a native of the Scottish hills. Among the quadrupeds common to this country, may be mentioned the fox, the badger, the otter, the wild cat, the hedgehog, the stag, the wild roe, the hare, the rabbit, the weasel, the mole, with some others of the smaller animals. The Scots have some peculiar breeds of horses, as those of Galloway and Shetland; and their cattle and sheep are noted for the delicate flavour of their flesh. Deer are kept in parks as in England; the milk of goats is sometimes used for making cheese; and swine are among the domestic animals of this country. The feathered tribes include the pheasant, the ptarmigan, the black cock, the grouse, the partridge, the plover, the snipe, the great auk, the gannet, the fulmer, the guillemot, the razor-bill, the wild swan, the tufted duck, and the eider duck; and here also is found that beautiful bird, the capercaillie, or cock of the wood, which is becoming exceedingly rare; among the birds of prey are likewise various kinds of eagles, falcons, and hawks. The rivers, lakes, and seas, abound with fish, as herrings, mackerel, sturgeon, cod, haddocks, whiting, turbot, skate, and other edible fish; besides which the sunfish is taken for the sake of its oil; and whales are sometimes cast ashore on the Hebrides, the Orkneys, and the Shetland Isles.

Among the manufactures are those of linen cloth of every description, shawls, gauzes, sarcenets, tabinets, hosiery, and other fabrics of a similar kind. Carron is noted for the manufacture of cast iron; there are extensive establishments for making green and flint glass; in several places are considerable potteries; and large quantities of hard and soft soap are made in various places. The distillation of spirits is extensively practised; the best whiskey is of Scottish manufacture; and Edinburgh is noted for ale. Commerce is carried on to a great extent, and, according to the returns made to parliament in 1829, the number of vessels belonging to all the ports in Scotland amounted to 3228.

The principal ridges of mountains in Scotland are the Grampian Hills, the mountains of Rosshire, called Ardross, the Pentland Hills in Lothian, the Lammermuir Hills in Berwickshire, the great ridge of hills between Lanark and Dumfries shires, the Ochils in the shires of Fife and Perth, and the Cheviot Hills on the English border. There are also some mountain peaks of great elevation, as Benmacdoug, 4390 feet above the level of the sea; Ben Nevis, 4370 feet; and Brae Riach, 4304 feet, which are in Invernesshire; Ben Lawers, 3858 feet; Ben More, 3723 feet; Ben Glac, 3690 feet; and Shehallien, 3461 feet, all in Perthshire. Quantities of gold and silver are said to have been found in Scotland formerly; but there is no gold procured here at present; and no mines are wrought solely for silver; but the lead-mines are exceedingly rich in that metal. Ironstone, iron-ore, and septaria ironstone, are abundant. Copper, has been discovered in various places. The other metallic substances are antimony, cobalt, bismuth, manganese, wolfram, plumbago, and mercury. Coal is abundant in the southern and middle districts. Limestone, freestone, or sandstone, and slate, are found in every district; and the marbles of Scotland prove but little inferior to those of Italy. Most of the gems and precious stones have been found here except the diamond. Most of the mountains are composed of granite; that of Ben Nevis is said to be equally beautiful with the Egyptian. At Portsoy is found that singular kind of granite called Moses's Tables, which, when polished, exhibits the resemblance of Hebrew characters on a white ground. The rivers of Scotland are extremely numerous; but their length is comparatively inconsiderable, and they are most remarkably distinguished by the cataracts which interrupt their course, and the lakes with which they communicate. The principal rivers are the Forth, the Clyde, and the Tay, which are the most important; the Beaul, the Naver, the Conon, the Spey, the Dee, the Don, the North and South Eaks, the Tweed, the Ayr, the Girvan, the Southern

Dee, the Nith, the Annan, and the Liddel. The lakes, or lochs of Scotland are numerous, extensive, and distinguished for their picturesque beauty; and they form a peculiar feature of the country. Among the most remarkable may be mentioned Loch Lomond, Loch Awre, Loch Tay, Loch Ness, Loch Naver, Loch Erne, and Loch Leven. Chalybeate springs are almost innumerable, particularly at Moffat, Peterhead, Dunse, Aberbrothock, &c. Sulphureous springs are also found in the neighbourhood of Moffat, and at St. Bernard's Well, near Edinburgh. Many of the springs likewise hold some neutral salt dissolved as that of Pitcaithly.

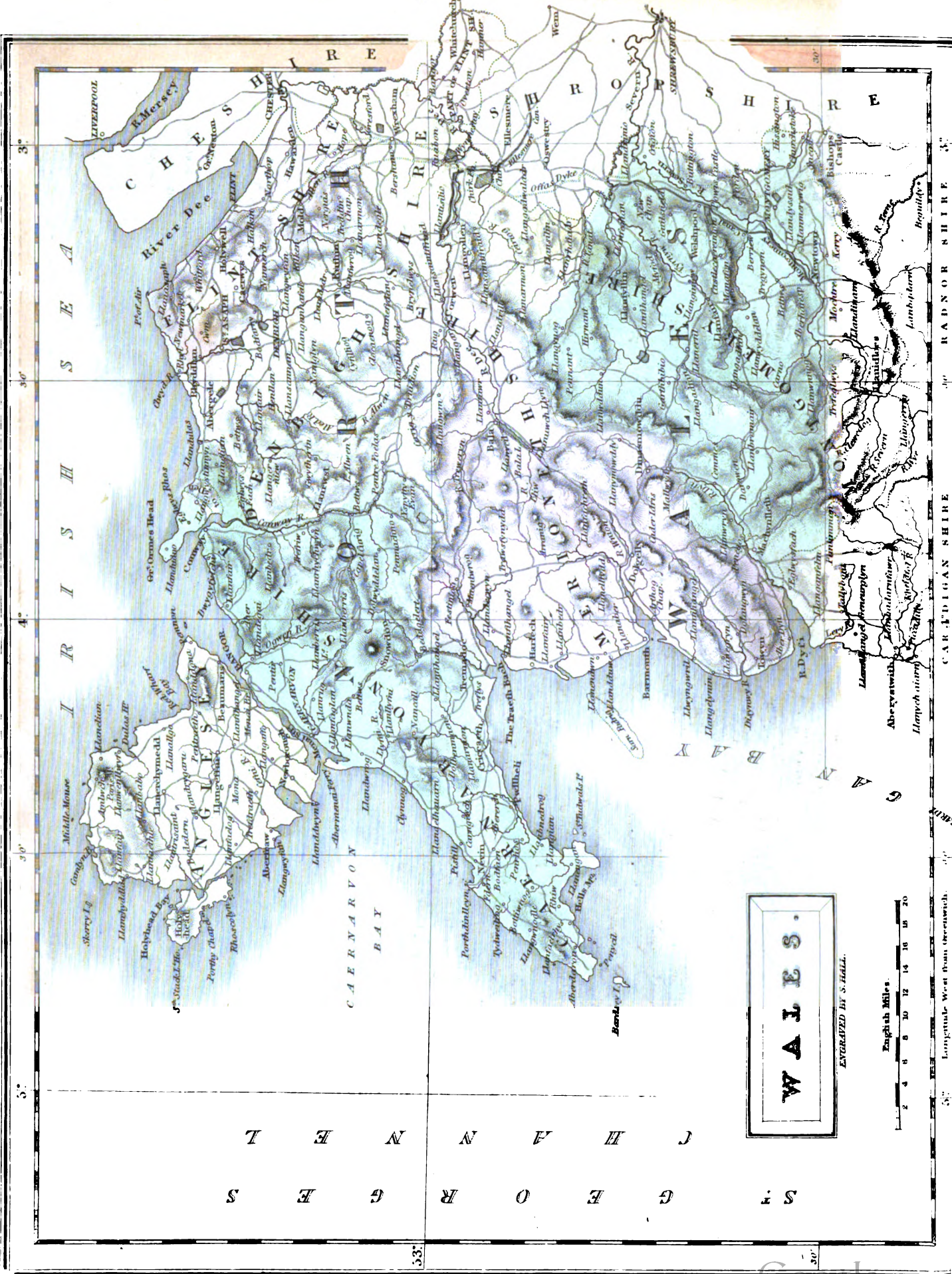
The tribes of people inhabiting the northern parts of Britain, are by ancient writers generally denominated Caledonians; who, though vanquished by Agricola, Severus, and other commanders, were never long subject to the Roman government, like their southern neighbours. In the middle of the fourth century, the supreme authority belonged to the Picts, supposed to have been the same with the ancient Caledonians. Another tribe, called Scots, emigrating from Ireland, joined the Picts as allies, and assisted them in their wars with the Anglo-Saxons; but, about 839, the Picts were entirely subdued by Kenneth II., the King of the Scots, who thus became sovereign of the whole country. The death of Alexander III. without male issue, in 1285, being speedily followed by that of his granddaughter and heiress, Margaret, called the Maid of Norway, the hereditary right became vested in the descendants of David I. in the female line, and conflicting claims arising, the decision was referred to Edward I. of England, who gave it in favour of John Baliol, and he subsequently resigned his crown. Edward now, in spite of the efforts of the patriot, William Wallace, made himself master of Scotland; when another defender of the national freedom appeared in Robert Bruce, who was crowned at Scone in 1306. The warlike King of England assembled an immense army, for the reconquest of the country, but on his death in July, 1307, near Carlisle, it was left to his son, Edward II., who was defeated at Bannockburn, by Bruce, and this victory established the independence of Scotland. On the death of David II., in 1371, the crown was transferred to his nephew, Robert II., called Steward, or Stuart, from his office, as hereditary high steward of Scotland; and his lineal descendant and successor, James IV., having married Margaret, the eldest daughter of Henry VII., their great-grandson, James VI., on the death of Queen Elizabeth, in 1603, ascended the throne of England, and thus permanently united under one sovereign the whole of Great Britain.

Eminent natives of Scotland: Dr. Arbuthnot and Dr. Armstrong, both ingenious poets and physicians of the last century; Dr. Gilbert Burnet, Bishop of Salisbury, author of the "History of the Reformation," and other works; Burns, the Ayrshire ploughman, famed as a lyric poet; Dr. George Cheyne, a celebrated physician and medical writer, who died at Bath in 1743; Patrick Colquhoun, an eminent writer on statistics and criminal jurisprudence, who was born at Dumbarton in 1745, and died in 1820 in London, where he had long filled the office of a police magistrate; William Creech, an eminent printer and ingenious writer, who was born at Newcastle, near Edinburgh, in 1745, and died in 1815; the admirable Crichton; Alexander Cruden, the author of a "Concordance of the Bible," born at Aberdeen in 1701, and died at Islington, near London, in 1770; William Cruikshank, a celebrated surgeon and writer on anatomy, who was a native of Edinburgh, and died in 1800, at the age of fifty-five; Dr. William Cullen, a distinguished physician and medical writer, who was born in the county of Lanark in 1712, and died at Edinburgh in 1790; Dr. James Currie, a celebrated physician, who was born at Kirkpatrick Fleming, in Dumfriesshire, in 1756, and died in 1805; Sir David Dalrymple (Lord Hailes) author of the "History of Scotland," born at Edinburgh in 1726, and died November 29, 1792; Alexander Dalrymple, an eminent hydrographer, born in 1737, and died in London, June 19, 1808; Sir John Dalrymple, author of "Memoirs of Great Britain and Ireland," who died February 26, 1810; Thomas Dempster, a Scottish historian, born in 1579, and died in 1625; Gavin Douglas, Bishop of Dunkeld, eminent for his poetical talents, born in Annandale in 1474, and died of the plague in London, in 1522; Admiral Sir Charles Douglas, who died in January, 1789; Dr. John Douglas, Bishop of Salisbury, a learned divine, born at Pittenweem, in Fifeshire, 1721, and died May 18, 1807; William Drummond, of Hawthornden, a Scottish poet and historian, died December 4, 1649; William Dunbar, an eminent poet, who died about 1530; Dr. James Dunbar, author of "Essays on the History of Mankind, in rude and uncultivated Ages," who died May 28, 1798; William Duncan, an ingenious critic and translator of classical literature, born at Aberdeen 1717, and died in 1760; Lord Viscount Duncan, a gallant British admiral, born at Dundee, July 1, 1731, and died August 4, 1804; George Augustus Eliot, Lord Heathfield, K. B., governor of Gibraltar, born at Stobbs, in Roxburghshire, in 1718, and died at Aix-

la-Chapelle, July 6, 1790; William Elphinstone, a Scottish prelate and statesman, who was born at Stirling in 1432, and died in 1513; Thomas Lord Erskine, a celebrated lawyer and political writer; William Falconer, author of "The Shipwreck," and other poems; Dr. Adam Ferguson, a philosophical and political writer, born in 1724, who died at St. Andrew's, February 22, 1816; James Ferguson, a mathematician and astronomer, who was born in Banffshire in 1710, and died November 16, 1776; Robert Fergusson, an ingenious Scottish poet, who was born at Edinburgh in 1750, and died October 16, 1774; Andrew Fletcher, a statesman and political writer, who was born in 1643, and died in London in 1716; Sir William Forbes, Bart., of Pitsligo, the author of "Memoirs of Dr. Beattie," who died in 1807; Rev. David Fordyce, an ingenious writer, who was born at Aberdeen in 1711, and lost his life by shipwreck on the coast of Holland in 1751; his brother, Dr. James Fordyce, an eminent Presbyterian divine and preacher, who died at Bath in 1796; Dr. George Fordyce, an eminent physician and medical writer, nephew of the preceding, who died in London in 1802; John de Fordun, a Scottish ecclesiastic of the fourteenth century, who was the author of a work entitled "Scoto-Chronica;" William Forsyth, a writer on botany, who was born at Old Meldrum, in Aberdeenshire, in 1737, and died in 1804; Robert Foulis, an eminent printer at Glasgow, who died in 1776; David Stewart Erskine, Earl of Buchan, author of the "Life of the Poet Thomson;" Robert Pollok, a poetical writer, who died in 1827; the celebrated Professor Dugald Stewart, who died in 1828; Dr. Alexander Garden, an eminent botanist, who resided long in America, and died in London in 1791; Colonel James Gardiner, who was killed at the battle of Preston Pans, was a native of Carriden, in Linlithgowshire; Dr. Maxwell Garthshore, an eminent physician and medical writer, a native of Kirkcudbright, who died in London in 1812; Dr. Alexander Geddes, a learned catholic divine and translator of the Old Testament, who was born in 1757 at Ruthven, in Banffshire, and died in London in 1802; Dr. Alexander Gerard, a learned divine, who was professor of divinity at King's College, Aberdeen, was born at Galloch, in Aberdeenshire, in 1728, and died in 1795; James Gibbs, a distinguished architect, who built the church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, was a native of Aberdeen, and died in 1754; John Glass, founder of the Glassites, a native of Dundee, who died in 1773; Thomas Gordon, translator of Tacitus, and the author of numerous political pieces, born at Kirkcudbright, and died in 1750; Dr. James Grainger, the author of the "Sugar Cane," and other poems, was born at Dunse, in Berwickshire, in 1724, and died at Basseterre, in the island of St. Christopher, in the West Indies, in 1767; James Gregory, a mathematician, celebrated as the inventor of the reflecting telescope, who was born at Aberdeen in 1638, and died in 1675; Dr. David Gregory, nephew of the preceding, celebrated as an astronomer and a mathematician, who became Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford, and died in 1710; William Guthrie, an historian and author of a "Geographical Grammar," born at Brechin, in Forfarshire, in 1701, and died March 9, 1770; William Hamilton, a Scottish poet, called Hamilton of Bangour, from Bangour, in Ayrshire, the place of his birth, who died in France in 1754; Sir William Hamilton, an eminent antiquary, many years British ambassador at the court of Naples, who died in London in 1803; Henry the Minstrel, or Blind Harry, the author of a poem on the exploits of Sir William Wallace, supposed to have lived about the middle of the fifteenth century; Dr. Robert Henry, the author of a valuable "History of England," was born at Muir Town, St. Ninians, in 1718, and died in 1790; Henry Home, Lord Kames, author of "Sketches of the History of Man," born in 1696, and died in 1782; Rev. John Home, author of the tragedy of "Douglas," born near Ancrum, in Roxburghshire, in 1724, and died September 4, 1808; David Hume, a celebrated historian and philosopher, born at Edinburgh in 1711, and died in 1776; Dr. William Hunter, a celebrated physician and medical writer, born at Kilbride, Lanarkshire, in 1718, and died in London in 1783; John Hunter, younger brother of the preceding, distinguished as a surgeon and anatomist, who died in 1793; Dr. Henry Hunter, a Presbyterian divine and theological writer, born at Culross, in Perthshire, in 1741, and died in 1802; Dr. James Hutton, distinguished as a natural philosopher and geologist, was born at Edinburgh in 1726 and died in 1797; George Jamison, a celebrated Scottish painter, born at Aberdeen in 1586, and died at Edinburgh in 1644; Dr. Arthur Johnston, a physician and a Latin poet, born at Aberdeen in 1587, and died at Oxford in 1641; Dr. John Keill, an eminent mathematician and philosopher, born at Edinburgh in 1671, and died in 1721; James Keith, field-marshal in the service of the King of Prussia, born in 1696, and killed at the battle of Hochkirchen in 1758; John Knox, a famous divine, who was the reformer of the Scottish church in the sixteenth century, was a native of East Lothian, and died in 1572; Malcolm Laing, a Scottish historian, born in

Orkney, and died in 1819; John Law, of Edinburgh, a famous projector, who died at Venice in 1729; John Lesley, Bishop of Ross, an eminent historian, born in 1527, and died in 1596; Sir John Leslie, professor of natural philosophy at Edinburgh, born at Coates, near Largo, in Fifeshire, where he died Nov. 3, 1832; Dr. John Leyden, a poet and physician, born in Roxburghshire in 1775, and died August 28, 1811; Sir David Lindsay, an ingenious Scottish writer and dramatic poet, born in Fifeshire in 1496, and died in 1557; William Lithgow, a famous traveller, who died about the middle of the sixteenth century; Alexander Lockhart, author of "Memoirs of Scotland," born near Edinburgh in 1673, and killed in a duel in 1732; John Logan, a Scottish divine and poet, born in Mid-Lothian about 1748, and died in London December 28, 1788; Robert Macfarlane, a miscellaneous writer, born in 1734, and died in 1804; Sir George Mackenzie, an eminent Scottish lawyer and miscellaneous writer, born at Dundee in 1636, and died in 1691; George Mackenzie, author of "Lives and Characters of the Eminent Scottish Writers," was a physician at Edinburgh in the beginning of the eighteenth century; Henry Mackenzie, author of "The Man of Feeling," and several other ingenious works, was born at Edinburgh in August, 1745, and died January 14, 1831; Dr. James Macknight, an eminent Presbyterian divine and Scripture commentator, was born at Irvine, Argyllshire, in 1721, and died January 13, 1800; Colin Maclaurin, an eminent mathematician and philosopher, was born in 1698, and died in 1746; Hector Macneil, a Scottish poet and novelist, who died in 1818; James Macpherson, distinguished as the author, or rather the translator, of the poems of Ossian, was born at Kingussie, in Invernesshire, in 1738, and died in February, 1796; David Mallet, or Malloch, a poet and dramatic writer, was born about 1700, and died in 1765; Sir James Melvil, author of "Memoirs of England and Scotland," was born at Halhill, in Fifeshire, in 1530, and died in 1606; Philip Miller, author of the "Gardener's Dictionary," was born in 1691, and died in 1771; James Burnett, Lord Monboddo, a philosophical and metaphysical writer, was born at Kincardine in 1714, and died May 26, 1799; Dr. Alexander Monro, an eminent physician and anatomist, was born in 1697, and died in 1767; James Graham, Marquis of Montrose, a distinguished partizan of Charles I., who was beheaded in 1650; Dr. John Moore, a celebrated traveller and ingenious writer, was born at Stirling in 1730, and died February 20, 1802; Sir John Moore, K.B., a gallant British general, born at Glasgow, November 13, 1761, and killed at the battle of Corunna, January 16, 1809; William Murray, Earl of Mansfield, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, was born at Perth in 1705, and died in 1793; Robert Mylne, an architect employed in erecting Blackfriars Bridge, was born at Edinburgh in 1734, and died in 1811; John Lord Napier, a celebrated philosopher and mathematician, was born in 1550, and died in 1617; John Ogilby, a geographer, critic, and poet, was born near Edinburgh in 1600, and died in 1676; Dr. John Ogilvie, a Scottish divine and poetical writer, was born in 1733, and died in 1814; Dr. Archibald Pitcairne, a celebrated physician and poet, was born at Edinburgh in 1652, and died in 1713; John Playfair, a writer on mathematics and natural philosophy, was born at Dundee in 1749, and died July 20, 1819; Sir John Pringle, an eminent physician and medical writer, was born in Roxburghshire April 10, 1707, and died in 1782; Sir Henry Raeburn, an eminent portrait-painter, was born in 1756 at Stockbridge, near Edinburgh, and died in 1823; Andrew Michael Ramsay, a Scottish historian and political writer, was born at Ayr in 1686, and died in 1743; Allan Ramsay, a celebrated Scottish pastoral poet, born at Lead-hills in 1685, and died January 5, 1758; Dr. Thomas Reid, professor of moral philosophy, at Glasgow, who died in September, 1796; Dr. William Robertson, author of the "History of Charles V.," &c., was born at Borthwick, near Edinburgh, in 1721, and died June 11, 1793; Dr. John Robison, a mathematician and professor of natural philosophy, was born at Boghall, Stirlingshire, in 1739, and died in 1805; Alexander Ross, a Scottish divine and voluminous writer, was born at Aberdeen in 1640, and died in 1720; William Roxburgh, M.D., an eminent botanical writer, was born at Craigie, in Ayrshire, in 1759, and died in 1815; Thomas Ruddiman, a learned critic, was born in Banffshire in 1674, and died in January, 1757; William Russell, LL.D., author of "A History of Modern Europe," was born in 1746, and died in 1793; the celebrated Sir Walter Scott, was born at Edinburgh, August 15, 1771, and died September 21, 1832; James Sharp, Archbishop of St. Andrew's, was born in Banffshire in 1618, and assassinated in 1679; Dr. William Smellie, an eminent physician and accoucheur, was born at Lanark, and died in 1763; William Smellie, translator of "Buffon's Natural History," died June 25, 1795; Adam Smith, professor of moral philosophy at Glasgow, was born in 1723, and died in 1790; Dr. Tobias Smollett, a physician, historian, novelist, and poet, was born at Cardross in

1721, and died October 21, 1771; John Spotswood, author of a "History of the Church of Scotland," was born in 1565, and died in 1639; John Gabriel Stedman, author of an interesting "Narrative of an Expedition against the Revolted Negroes of Surinam," was born in 1745, and died March 1, 1797; William Strahan, a very eminent printer, was born at Edinburgh in 1715, and died July 9, 1785; Dr. Gilbert Stuart, an eminent Scottish historian, was born in Edinburgh in 1742, and died August 13, 1786; James Thomson, a distinguished dramatic and descriptive poet, was born at Ednam, in Roxburghshire, in 1700, and died in 1748; Dr. William Thomson, a miscellaneous writer, was born at Burnside, Perthshire, in 1746, and died in 1817; William Tytler, author of "A Vindication of Mary Queen of Scots," was born at Edinburgh in 1711, and died September 12, 1792; Sir William Wallace, the celebrated Scottish patriot, was born in 1276, and executed as a traitor in 1305; Dr. Charles Webster, an eminent physician and medical writer, was born at Edinburgh in 1759, and died in December, 1795; Dr. Thomas Welwood, author of "Memoirs of England from 1588 to 1688," was born near Edinburgh in 1652, and died in 1716; William Wilkie, a poetical writer, was born in West Lothian in 1721, and died in 1772; and Andrew Wyntown, was a Scottish historian of the fourteenth century.

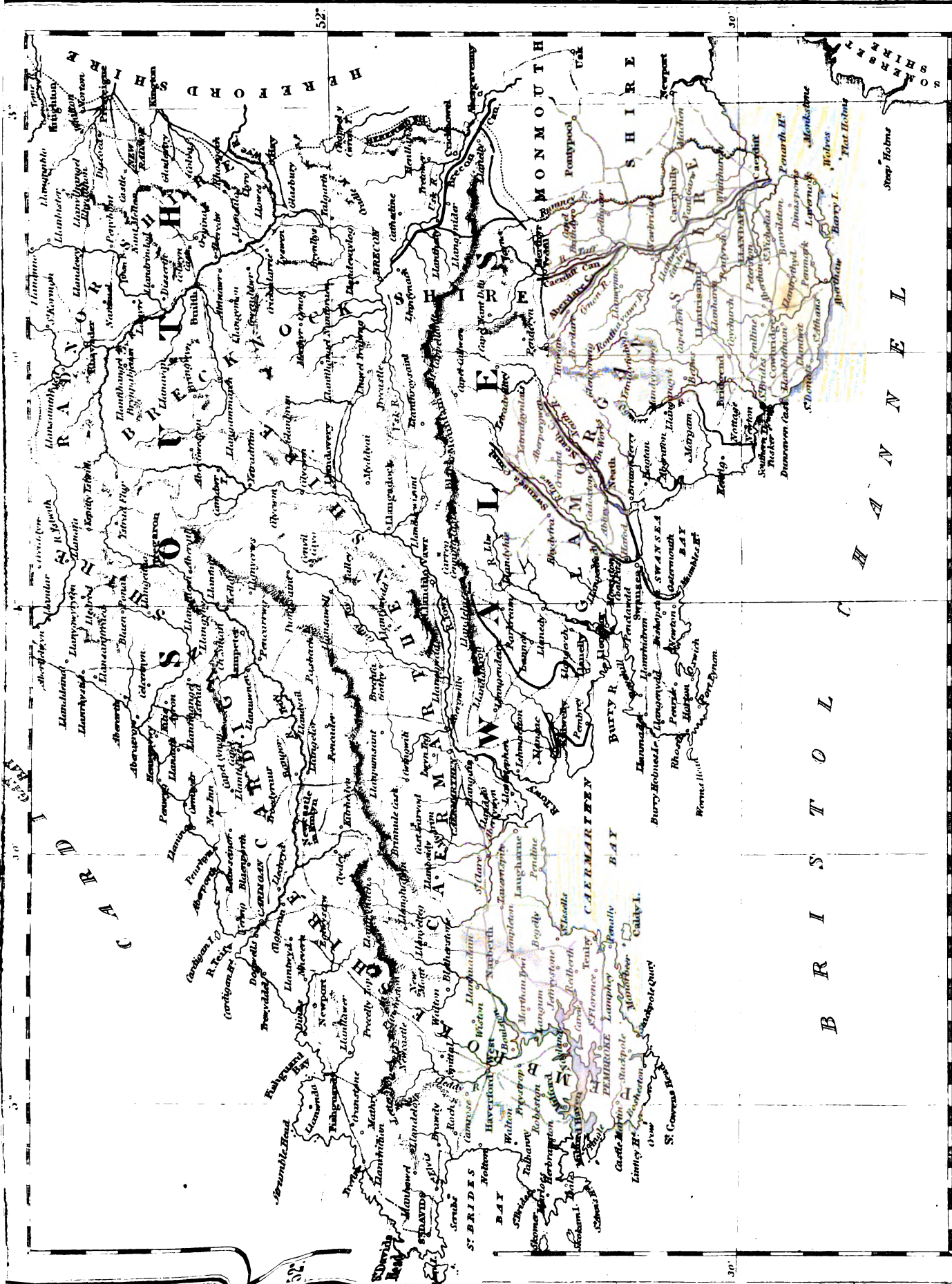


WALES.

ENGRAVED BY S. ADL.

Length Miles.
2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20

Longitude West from Greenwich.



W A L E S.

Lat. between 51 deg. 25 min. and 53 deg. 26 min. N. Lon. between 3 deg. 41 min. and 4 deg. 56 min. W. Greatest length 170 m. Mean breadth 60 m. Superficial extent 4,751,960 acres. Counties 12. Cities 4.

Province of Canterbury. Bishoprics 4: St. Asaph, Bangor, St. David's, and Llandaff. Population (in 1821) 717,438; (in 1831) 805,236.

THE principality of Wales, long an independent state, and still distinguished from England by difference of language, manners, and customs, occupies the central part of the western side of South Britain. It is bounded on the north by the estuary of the Dee, and on the south by that of the Severn; while it is joined to England on the east, and separated from Ireland on the west by the Irish Sea, or St. George's Channel. The general aspect of the country is rugged, mountainous, bold, and romantic. Rich and verdant vales form a singular and striking contrast to the hanging woods, frowning cliffs, and lofty peaks, which every where enclose and shelter them. In these a fine deep soil is not unfrequently found, affording an abundant produce of grain. The vale of Clwyd, N. W., is remarkably picturesque and pleasing; and the vale of Eideirniaon and that of Conway contain fine meadows and corn-fields. The celebrated vale of Glamorgan, S. W., extending along the shores of the Bristol Channel, is merely a vast sloping bank, falling gradually towards the south, from the mountain's base to the water's edge. The climate varies little from that of England; the southern counties generally enjoying a mild and genial atmosphere, less subject perhaps to sudden changes of the weather than in counties more easterly. Snow seldom lies long in the valleys, but on the northern sides, and in the deep ravines of Snowdon, Cader Idris, the Van, and other high mountains, it often remains till an advanced period of the year. Every mountain bears evident traces of having been formerly well wooded, large roots and stumps being constantly turned up; and since the establishment of English laws and tranquil government, extensive plantations have taken place. The oak attains here a considerable size; and ash, sycamore, beech, Welsh elm, walnut, mountain-ash, willow, and holly, are indigenous and abundant; but the most extensively planted and flourishing tree is the larch. Agriculture is pursued with assiduity, though attended with difficulties, chiefly arising from the narrow extent of fertile soil. Only in the valleys on the coast can wheat be grown; and the highlands afford crops of oats, some barley, and short hay. The breed of horses is heavy headed and thick shouldered. The farm-horse in general is small, not well formed, but strong, hardy, and uncommonly gentle. The rearing of black-cattle is one of the most profitable branches of farming. Goats have been banished totally from the Welsh mountains; but sheep, more valuable for their wool and as animal food, cannot be dispensed with, though their pastures have within the last half-century been much curtailed. Badgers, wild cats, martens, weasels, hedgehogs, squirrels, and otters, are among the most usual wild quadrupeds. Foxes are rather scarce, but hares and rabbits are found in great abundance. The varieties of the feathered tribe resemble those of England. Game is very plentiful; woodcocks, pheasants, and partridges, are numerous, but grouse do not appear frequently in this country.

The manufactures and productions of Wales are important. Iron and coal mines abound, especially in Glamorganshire, where are also extensive establishments for smelting copper and iron. Every species of tin and iron work is made here; copper is manufactured into sheets, bolts, and many other articles at Swansea. Brass, lead, copper-wire, &c., are wrought at Holywell and elsewhere. The manufacture of slate, if it may be so termed, is among the most extensive and most profitable. At Bangor is carried on that of writing-slates, chimney-pieces, inkstands, and various other useful articles formed from slate. The woollen trade in various branches is established in this county, fine cloth being made chiefly in North Wales. Cottons and cotton twist are manufactured in different places; and the silk manufacture has lately been commenced. The principal agricultural products are those of grain and herds of cattle. The mountains of Wales are the loftiest in South Britain. The Cambrian range, as it is termed by geologists, includes Snowdon, rising to the height of 3557 feet

above the level of the sea; Cader Idris 3550 feet; Arranffowdy 2955 feet; Arraneg 2812 feet; Cader Ferwyn 2566 feet; Moel Elio 2366 feet; Carn David 3429 feet; Carn Llewellyn 3471 feet; Plynlimmon 2462 feet; Carmarthenvan 2598 feet; Capellante 2395 feet; Cradle Mountain 2513 feet; Brecknock Beacon 2864 feet; and Radnor Forest 2165 feet; besides some others varying in altitude from 1000 to 2000 feet. The most important mineral products are porphyry, whinstone, slate, micaceous schist, limestone, coal, which is raised in vast quantities; large blocks of serpentine, of extraordinary beauty; lead-ore, silver, copper, ironstone, and several varieties of marble of a fine quality. Among the principal lakes may be mentioned the Lake of Bala, which extends eight miles in length, being the largest in North Wales. The Lakes of Llanberis are accompanied by the most sublime scenery in Snowdonia. The only lake of any magnitude in the south of Wales is called Llyn Savathan, or Llangor's Pool, which is situated in the county of Brecon. Some of the noblest rivers of England have their sources in the Cambrian Alps. Plynlimmon is the parent of many streams; and here the river Severn gushes from a well, and falling down the mountain side quits its native country below the town of Montgomery. Near the Severn head are the springs whence issue the Rhydol and the Wye; the former of which falls into the sea at Aberystwith, and the latter into the Bristol Channel below Chepstow. Besides these in South Wales, are the Ystwyth, Aëron, and Teify; the Douglodge, the East Cleddy, and the Towy, which falls into the sea at Llaugharne. The Loughor, Tawe, Neath, Ogmore, and Taff, are navigable only for short distances. The rivers in the northern part of the country are the most remarkable. The Dee is regarded as rising in the Berwyn Hills, and it falls into a great estuary, which separates Wales from England. The Conway ranks second after the Dee, and Llyn Conway, in the mountains of Carnarvonshire, is its chief fountain; and the Machno, Lledder, and Llugwy its principal tributaries. The Cefni, Dulas, and Braint, are the largest among the trifling rivulets of Anglesea. The Glasslyn, Dwyryhyd, Maw, Dysynwy, and Dyfi, have their estuaries on the Merionethshire coast.

When Julius Cæsar invaded Britain the country between the Severn and the sea, since called Cambria, was inhabited by the Silures, Dimetæ, and Ordovices. The Romans having overpowered the aborigines, reduced their country to a province, and gave it the name of Britannia Secunda. After the retreat of the Romans it was distracted by intestine feuds, and the people were harassed by the frequent incursions of the Saxons, who imposed upon the Cambrians the appellation of Welshmen (strangers). About 843 Roderic Mawr united the different petty states into one principality; which, being again divided after his death, was reunited by Howel Dda, who shed a lustre over this part of the Cambrian annals by the prudence of his conduct and the wisdom of his laws; and the death of this benevolent prince was the signal for the return of anarchy and bloodshed. The Danes took advantage of the unsettled state of affairs, and ravaged the southern part of the country. In 1091, during these domestic feuds, Robert Fitzhamon, a Norman baron, boldly undertook the conquest of South Wales; but he only succeeded in subjugating the territory of Glamorgan, while other adventurers from the same country extended their sway over various parts of the frontiers. From this period the history of the brave Cambrians, as an independent nation, hastens to a close; and, in the year 1282, Edward I. completed the entire conquest of Wales, and united it to England. Henry VII., in his contest for the crown, received much assistance from the inhabitants of the principality, and he was not forgetful of their services, for under this monarch several statutes favourable to the Welsh were enacted; and, in the reign of Henry VIII., justices of the peace were appointed to protect the people from the lords marchers, or English border governors. He also established the administration of the laws upon a more solid and just foundation, and his enactments formed the basis of what was called the great sessions of Wales; a system which continued in operation until the year 1831, when the Welsh judicature was abolished, and the legal administration of the several counties connected according to their relative position with the Oxford or Western Circuit.

Eminent natives of Wales: Gildas, a British historian of the sixth century; Giraldus Cambrensis, a British historian of the twelfth century; Owen Glendower, called Prince of Wales; David ap Gwylm, a poet, who died about 1400; Edward, Lord Herbert, of Cherbury, died in 1648; the Rev. Geo. Herbert, younger brother of the preceding; Lord Chief Justice Kenyon, died at Bath, 1802; Richard Nash, Master of the Ceremonies at Bath, born at Swansea, 1674, died 1761; Thomas Pennant, an eminent writer on natural history and antiquities; Rev. Dr. Richard Price; and Dr. Abraham Rees, the learned editor of "*Chambers's Cyclopædia*."

NORTH WALES.

ISLE OF ANGLESEY.

Greatest length 28 m. Greatest breadth 13 m. Superficial extent 173,440 acres. Boundaries: N. the Irish Sea; E. Menai Strait; S. and W. the Irish Sea. Hundreds 6. Parishes 74. Market-towns 2: Beaumaris and Newborough.

Diocese of Bangor. Endowed grammar-school, with university privileges, at Beaumaris.

Assizes held at Beaumaris. Members of Parliament, 1 for the

county, and 1 for the conjoint boroughs of Beaumaris, Holyhead, Llangefni, and Amlwch.

Polling-places for the County—Beaumaris, Holyhead, and Llangefni.

Population (in 1821) 45,063; (in 1831) 48,325. Assessment for poor and county rates (in 1826) 17,341*l.*; (in 1830) 19,196*l.*

CARNARVONSHIRE.

Greatest length 48 m. Greatest breadth 23 m. Superficial extent 348,160 acres. Boundaries: N. Menai Strait and the Irish Sea; E. Denbighshire and Merionethshire; S. and W. St. George's Channel. Hundreds 7. Parishes 68. City 1: Bangor. Market-towns 5: Carnarvon, Conway, Criccaeth, Nevin, and Pwllheli.

Diocese of Bangor. Endowed grammar-school, with university privileges, at Bangor.

Assizes held at Carnarvon. Members of Parliament, 1 for the county, and 1 for the conjoint boroughs of Carnarvon, Bangor, Pwllheli, Conway, Criccaeth, and Nevin.

Polling-places for the County—Carnarvon, Conway, Capel Cerig, and Pwllheli.

Population (in 1821) 57,958; (in 1831) 65,753. Assessment for poor and county rates (in 1826) 21,776*l.*; (in 1830) 23,440*l.*

DENBIGHSHIRE.

Greatest length 50 m. Greatest breadth 20 m. Superficial extent 405,120 acres. Boundaries: N. Irish Sea; E. Flintshire and Shropshire; S. Montgomeryshire and Merionethshire; and W. Carnarvonshire. Hundreds 12. Parishes 57. Market-towns 4: Denbigh, Ruthin, Wrexham, and Llanrwst.

Diocese of Bangor and St. Asaph. Endowed grammar-school, with university privileges, at Ruthin.

Assizes held at Denbigh. Members of Parliament, 2 for the county, and 1 for the conjoint boroughs of Denbigh, Holt, Ruthin, and Wrexham.

Polling-places for the County—Denbigh, Wrexham, Llanrwst, Llangollen, and Ruthin.

Population (in 1821) 76,511; (in 1831) 83,167. Assessment for poor and county rates (in 1826) 38,548*l.*; (in 1830) 41,139*l.*

FLINTSHIRE.

Greatest length 33 m. Greatest breadth 11 m. Superficial extent 156,160 acres. Boundaries: N. Irish Sea and the estuary of the Dee; E. Cheshire; S. and W. Denbighshire. Hundreds 5. Parishes 28. City 1: St. Asaph. Market-towns 2: Holywell and Caerwys.

Diocese of St. Asaph, exclusive of a few parishes belonging to that of Chester.

Assizes held at Flint. Members of Parliament, 1 for the county, and 1 for the conjoint boroughs of Flint, Rhyddlan, Overton, Caerwys, Caergwrely, St. Asaph, Holywell, and Mold.

Polling-places for the County—Flint, Rhyddlan, and Overton.

Population (in 1821) 53,784; (in 1831) 60,012. Assessment for poor and county rates (in 1826) 22,301*l.*; (in 1830) 25,513*l.*

MERIONETHSHIRE.

Greatest length 40 m. Greatest breadth 36 m. Superficial extent 424,320 acres. Boundaries: N. Carnarvonshire and Denbighshire; E. Montgomeryshire; S. Cardiganhire; W. Irish Sea. Hundreds 6. Parishes 37. Market-towns 4: Harlech, Dolgelly, Dinasmowddu, and Bala.

Diocese of Bangor.

Assizes held at Harlech. Members of Parliament, 1 for the county.

Polling-places—Harlech, Bala, Dolgelly, Towyn, and Corwen.

Population (in 1821) 34,382; (in 1831) 35,609. Assessment for poor and county rates (in 1826) 16,454*l.*; (in 1830) 16,760*l.*

MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

Greatest length 40 m. Greatest breadth 37 m. Superficial extent 536,920 acres. Boundaries: N. Denbighshire and Merioneth; E. Shropshire; S. Radnorshire; W. Merioneth and Cardiganhire. Hundreds 6. Parishes 47. Market-towns 6: Montgomery, Llanfyllin, Welshpool, Newtown, Machynlleth, and Llanidloes.

Dioceses of St. Asaph, Bangor, and Hereford.

Assizes held at Montgomery. Members of Parliament, 1 for the county, and 1 for the conjoint boroughs of Montgomery, Llanidloes, Welshpool, Machynlleth, Llanfyllin, and Newtown.

Polling-places for the County—Montgomery, Llanidloes, Machynlleth, Llanfyllin, and Llanfair.

Population (in 1821) 59,899; (in 1831) 66,485. Assessment for poor and county rates (in 1826) 35,324*l.*; (in 1830) 38,665*l.*

SOUTH WALES.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE.

Greatest length 33 m. Greatest breadth 32 m. Superficial extent 482,560 acres. Boundaries: N. Cardiganshire and Radnorshire; E. Herefordshire and Monmouthshire; S. Glamorganshire; and W. Carmarthenshire. Hundreds 6. Parishes 61. Market-towns 4: Brecon, or Brecknock, Builth, Hay, and Crickhowel.

Diocese of St. David's.
Assizes held at Brecon. Members of Parliament, 1 for the county, and 1 for the borough of Brecon.
Polling-place for the County—Brecon.
Population (in 1821) 43,603; (in 1831) 48,325. Assessment for poor and county rates (in 1826) 19,389*l.*; (in 1830) 20,928*l.*

CARDIGANSHIRE.

Greatest length 47 m. Greatest breadth 20 m. Superficial extent 432,000 acres. Boundaries: N. St. George's Channel and Merionethshire; E. Radnorshire and Brecon; S. Carmarthenshire and Pembroke; and W. St. George's Channel. Hundreds 5. Parishes 64. Market-towns 6: Cardigan, Aberystwith, Tregaron, and Lampeter, or Llanbeder, Lanbaderfawr, and Llanarth.

Diocese of St. David's.

Assizes held at Cardigan. Members of Parliament, 1 for the county, and 1 for the conjoint boroughs of Cardigan, Aberystwith, Adpar, and Lampeter.
Polling-places for the County—Cardigan, Aberystwith, Lampeter, and Tregaron.
Population (in 1821) 57,784; (in 1831) 64,780. Assessment for poor and county rates (in 1826) 18,584*l.*; (in 1830) 20,685*l.*

CARMARTHENSHIRE.

Greatest length 48 m. Greatest breadth 25 m. Superficial extent 623,360 acres. Boundaries: N. Cardiganshire; E. Brecknockshire; S. Glamorganshire and the Bristol Channel; W. Pembrokehire. Hundreds 6. Parishes 87. Market-towns 8: Carmarthen, Kidwelly, Llandilovawr, Llandovery, Llangadoc, Llangarne, Newcastle-in-Emlyn, and Llanelly.

Diocese of St. David's. Endowed grammar-school, with university privileges, at Carmarthen.

Assizes held at Carmarthen. Members of Parliament, 2 for the county, and 1 for the conjoint borough of Carmarthen and Llanelly.
Polling-places for the County—Carmarthen, Llandilovawr, Llandovery, Newcastle, St. Clare, Llanelly, and Llansawell.
Population (in 1821) 90,239; (in 1831) 100,655. Assessment for poor and county rates (in 1826) 35,277*l.*; (in 1830) 37,957*l.*

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

Greatest length 50 m. Greatest breadth 24 m. Superficial extent 506,880 acres. Boundaries: N. Carmarthenshire and Brecknockshire; E. Monmouthshire and S. and W. Bristol Channel. Hundreds 10. Parishes 118. City 1: Llandaff. Market-towns 8: Cardiff, Swansea, Caerphilly, Neath, Bridgend, Llantrissaint, Cowbridge, and Merthyr Tydvil.

Dioceses of Llandaff and St. David's. Endowed grammar-school, with university privileges, at Cowbridge.

Assizes held at Cardiff. Members of Parliament, 2 for the

county, 1 for the borough of Merthyr Tydvil, 1 for the conjoint boroughs of Cardiff, Cowbridge, and Llantrissaint, and 1 for the conjoint boroughs of Swansea, Aberavon, Kenfig, Lloughor, and Neath.

Polling-places for the County—Cardiff, Bridgend, Swansea, Neath, and Merthyr Tydvil.

Population (in 1821) 107,737; (in 1831) 126,612. Assessment for poor and county rates (in 1826) 38,253*l.*; (in 1830) 42,361*l.*

PEMBROKESHIRE.

Greatest length 35 m. Greatest breadth 29 m. Superficial extent 390,400 acres. Boundaries: N. St. George's Channel and Cardiganshire; E. Carmarthenshire; and S. and W. Irish Channel. Hundreds 7. Parishes 145. City 1: St. David's. Market-towns 8: Pembroke, Haverfordwest, Tenby, Fishguard, Kilgarren, Newport, Narberth, and Milford.

Diocese of St. David's. Endowed grammar-school, with university privileges, at Haverfordwest.

Assizes held at Haverfordwest. Members of Parliament, 1 for

the county, 1 for the conjoint boroughs of Pembroke, Milford, Tenby, and Wiston, and 1 for the conjoint boroughs of Haverfordwest, Fishguard, and Narberth.

Polling-places for the County—Pembroke, Haverfordwest, Narberth, Fishguard, Newport, Tenby, and Mathry.

Population (in 1821) 74,009; (in 1831) 81,424. Assessment for poor and county rates (in 1826) 26,933*l.*; (in 1830) 28,308*l.*

RADNORSHIRE.

Greatest length 30 m. Greatest breadth 25 m. Superficial extent 272,640 acres. Boundaries: N. Montgomeryshire; E. Shropshire and Herefordshire; S. Brecknockshire; W. Cardiganshire and Brecknockshire. Hundreds 6. Parishes 52. Market-towns 4: Radnor or New Radnor, Presteign, Knighton, and Rhayadergowy.

Dioceses of Hereford and St. David's.

Assizes held at Presteign. Members of Parliament, 1 for the county, and 1 for the conjoint boroughs of New Radnor, Cefn-Llys, Knighton, Knucklas, Presteign, and Rhayadergowy.

Polling-places for the County—New Radnor, Presteign, Rhayader, Paincastle, Colwyn, Knighton, and Pen-y-Bont.

Population (in 1821) 22,459; (in 1831) 24,651. Assessment for poor and county rates (in 1826) 14,484*l.*; (in 1830) 15,298*l.*

SHIRE OF ABERDEEN.

Greatest length 85 m. Greatest breadth 40 m. Superficial extent 1950 square miles. Parishes 85.
Member of Parliament, 1 for the county.
Population 177,600.

SHIRE OF ANGUS, OR FORFAR.

Greatest length 48 m. Greatest breadth 42 m. Superficial extent 1016 square miles. Parishes 53.
Member of Parliament, 1 for the county.
Population 139,600.

SHIRE OF ARGYLL.

Greatest length 115 m. Greatest breadth 33 m. Superficial extent 2735 square miles. Parishes 49.
Member of Parliament, 1 for the county.
Population 101,400.

SHIRE OF AYR.

Greatest length 80 m. Greatest breadth 32 m. Superficial extent 1600 square miles. Parishes 46.
Member of Parliament, 1 for the county.
Population 145,100.

SHIRE OF BANFF.

Greatest length 36 m. Greatest breadth 16 m. Superficial extent 900 square miles. Parishes 24.
Member of Parliament, 1 for the county.
Population 48,600.

SHIRE OF BERWICK.

Greatest length 34 m. Greatest breadth 19 m. Superficial extent 476 square miles. Parishes 32.
Member of Parliament, 1 for the county.
Population 34,000.

SHIRE OF BUTE;

COMPRISING THE ISLES OF BUTE AND ARRAN.

Isle of But.—Greatest length 18 m. Greatest breadth 5 m. Parishes 2.

Isle of Arran.—Greatest length 24 m. Greatest breadth 14 m. Parishes 2.

Member of Parliament, 1 for the county.
Population 14,200.

SHIRE OF CAITHNESS.

Greatest length 35 m. Greatest breadth 22 m. Superficial extent 618 square miles. Parishes 10.
Member of Parliament, 1 for the county.
Population 34,500.

SHIRE OF CLACKMANNAN.

Greatest length 9 m. Greatest breadth 8 m. Superficial extent 53 square miles. Parishes 4.
Member of Parliament, 1 for the county, conjointly with Kinross.
Population 5600.

SHIRE OF CROMARTY.

Greatest length 16 m. Greatest breadth 7 m. Superficial extent 344 square miles, including several detached portions.
Member of Parliament, 1 for the county, conjointly with Ross.
Population. See *Ross*.

SHIRE OF DUMBARTON.

Greatest length 40 m. Greatest breadth 12 m. Superficial extent 230 square miles. Parishes 12.
Member of Parliament, 1 for the county.
Population 33,200.

SHIRE OF DUMFRIES.

Greatest length 60 m. Greatest breadth 30 m. Superficial extent 1006 square miles. Parishes 42.
Member of Parliament, 1 for the county.
Population 73,800.

SHIRE OF EDINBURGH, OR MIDLOTHIAN.

Greatest length 30 m. Greatest breadth 20 m. Superficial extent 360 square miles. Parishes 31.
Member of Parliament, 1 for the county.
Population 219,600.

SHIRE OF ELGIN, OR MORAY.

Greatest length 42 m. Greatest breadth 20 m. Superficial extent 754 square miles. Parishes 18.
Member of Parliament, 1 for the county, conjointly with Nairn.
Population, including Nairn, 34,200.

SHIRE OF FIFE.

Greatest length 42 m. Greatest breadth 18 m. Superficial extent 504 square miles. Parishes 63.
Member of Parliament, 1 for the county.
Population 128,800.

SHIRE OF HADDINGTON, OR EAST LoTHIAN.

Greatest length 25 m. Greatest breadth 16 m. Superficial extent 350 square miles. Parishes 24.
Member of Parliament, 1 for the county.
Population 36,100.

SHIRE OF INVERNESS.

Greatest length 92 m. Greatest breadth 50 m. Superficial extent 3800 square miles. Parishes 31.
Member of Parliament, 1 for the county.
Population 94,800.

SHIRE OF KINCARDINE.

Greatest length 32 m. Greatest breadth 24 m. Superficial extent 78 square miles. Parishes 19.
Member of Parliament, 1 for the county.
Population 31,400.

SHIRE OF KINROSS.

Greatest length 11 m. Greatest breadth 9 m. Superficial extent 78 square miles. Parishes 4.
Member of Parliament, 1 for the county, conjointly with Clackmannan.
Population 9100.

SHIRE OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

Greatest length 45 m. Greatest breadth 30 m. Superficial extent 882 square miles. Parishes 28.
Member of Parliament, 1 for the county.
Population 40,800.

SHIRE OF LANARK.

Greatest length 47 m. Greatest breadth 32 m. Superficial extent 870 square miles. Parishes 41.
Member of Parliament, 1 for the county.
Population 316,800.

SHIRE OF LINLITHGOW, OR WEST LOTHIAN.

Greatest length 20 m. Greatest breadth 13 m. Superficial extent 112 square miles. Parishes 13.
Member of Parliament, 1 for the county.
Population 23,300.

SHIRE OF NAIRN.

Greatest length 18 m. Greatest breadth 10 m. Superficial extent 152 square miles. Parishes 4.
Member of Parliament, 1 for the county, conjointly with Elgin.
Population, including Orkney and Shetland, 58,200.

STEWARTRY OF ORKNEY.

Orkney Islands.—Extent from N. to S. 70 m. Districts 3. Parishes 28.

Shetland Islands.—Extent from N. to S. 65 m. Parochial districts 12.

Member of Parliament, 1 for the county or stewartry of Orkney and Shetland.

Population. See *Nairn*.

SHIRE OF PEEBLES, OR TWEEDDALE.

Greatest length 30 m. Greatest breadth 10 m. Superficial extent 240 square miles. Parishes 16.
Member of Parliament, 1 for the county.
Population 10,600.

SHIRE OF PERTH.

Greatest length 77 m. Greatest breadth 68 m. Superficial extent 5000 square miles. Parishes, 18 Highland; 58 Lowland.
Member of Parliament, 1 for the county.
Population 142,900.

SHIRE OF RENFREW.

Greatest length 31 m. Greatest breadth 13 m. Superficial extent 241 square miles. Parishes 21.
Member of Parliament, 1 for the county.
Population 133,400.

SHIRE OF ROSS.

Greatest length 80 m. Greatest breadth 78 m. Superficial extent 3236 square miles. Parishes 30.
Member of Parliament, 1 for the county, conjointly with Cromarty.
Population, including Cromarty, 74,800.

SHIRE OF ROXBURGH.

Greatest length 41 m. Greatest breadth 29 m. Superficial extent 672 square miles. Parishes 31.
Member of Parliament, 1 for the county.
Population 43,700.

SHIRE OF SELKIRK.

Greatest length 20 m. Greatest breadth 12 m. Superficial extent 240 square miles. Parishes: number uncertain; several extending into other shires.

Member of Parliament, 1 for the county.

Population 6800.

SHIRE OF STIRLING.

Greatest length 45 m. Greatest breadth 21 m. Superficial extent 645 square miles. Parishes 22.
Member of Parliament, 1 for the county.
Population 72,600.

SHIRE OF SUTHERLAND.

Greatest length 80 m. Greatest breadth 40 m. Superficial extent 2925 square miles. Parishes 13.
Member of Parliament, 1 for the county.
Population 25,500.

SHIRE OF WIGTON, OR WIGTOWN.

Greatest length 30 m. Greatest breadth 12 m. Superficial extent 310 square miles. Parishes 17.
Member of Parliament, 1 for the county.
Population 36,300.

ISLE OF WIGHT.

Lat. between 50 deg. 35 min. and 50 deg. 45 min. N. Lon. between 1 deg. 4 min. and 1 deg. 45 min. W. Greatest length 23 m. Greatest breadth 13 m. Superficial extent 160 square miles. Boundaries: N. Solent Sea, which divides it from Hampshire; E. S. & W. the English Channel. Liberties 2. Parishes 52. Borough 1. Market-towns 5: Brading, Cowes, Newport, Ryde, and Yarmouth. Archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester; and deanery of the Isle of Wight.

Western Circuit.—Assises, &c. (see *Hampshire*). Borough gaol and county bridewell at Newport. Members of Parliament, 1 for the county, and 1 for the borough of Newport.

Polling-places—Newport and West Cowes.

Population, &c. inhabited houses 4881; families 5769; comprising 15,407 males, and 16,209 females; total 31,616: (in 1831) total 35,431. Assessment for poor and county rates, included in that of Hampshire.

THIS island is divided into the liberties of East Medina and West Medina; so called from the river Medina, which flows from south to north, separating it into two nearly equal portions. The surface of the country is agreeably diversified, and the soil is very fruitful. The meadow-land is extremely rich and fertile, affording from one to three tons of fine hay from an acre. The downs extending across the island from east to west, through the centre, afford good pasturage for sheep; and in the lower grounds are kept cows for the dairy, consisting principally of the breeds of Devonshire and Alderney, of which the latter are found extremely profitable. The principal produce consists of wheat, barley, oats, peas, and beans. On the western coast the cliffs are the resort of a multitude of sea-fowl, such as gulls, puffins, cormorants, razor-bills, and Cornish choughs; and also wild pigeons and starlings. Throughout the island are found various kinds of timber trees, though they have been greatly diminished for the supply of the dock-yards at Portsmouth. Samphire, which grows on the cliffs and rocks in abundance, is collected by the inhabitants for sale. Much cider is produced here of an excellent quality. Among the shell-fish caught in the surrounding seas are crabs, lobsters, shrimps, and prawns, which are large, and of a superior quality. The mineral productions include chalk, limestone, freestone, pipe-clay, fullers'-earth, white sand, yellow and red ochre, and coal, which last is, however, very scarce. The manufacture of lace, and that of straw hats are carried on at Newport. The chief heights are Catherine's Hill, the highest point in the island; Dunnose, Culver Cliffs, Carisbrooke Castle, and Bembridge Down. The rivers, besides the Medina, which falls into the sea at Cowes, are the Yar, the Wootton, and the Ear. Several chalybeate springs are found at different parts; there is a spring impregnated with sulphur at Pitland; and another at Shanklin, which is slightly tinctured with alum. Among the natural curiosities may be mentioned the immense chasms near the sea-shore, called Blackgang Chine, Luccombe Chine, and Shanklin Chine; and those curious pointed rocks called the Needles; besides which there is a large natural cavern at Freshwater Gate. The ancient name of this island was Vecta, or Vectis, the inhabitants of which were conquered by Vespasian, in the reign of the Emperor Claudius;

at a later period it belonged to the province of Britannia Prima; and under the Saxons it was annexed to the kingdom of Wessex. In the reign of Alfred the country was ravaged by the Danes, who, in 1001, obtained possession and held the island for several years. After the signing of Magna Charta, King John retired hither to renew the war with his barons. In 1377 the island was invaded by the French, and again in the reign of Henry VIII., when they were repulsed, and forts were erected for the defence of the coast. The Isle of Wight was held by the Parliamentarians in the civil war under Charles I., who, after his flight from Hampton Court, in 1647, was a prisoner for some time in Carisbrooke Castle. The government of the island is intrusted to a governor and lieutenant-governor, appointed by the king, the former of whom is commander of all the military stations. A few coins are the only remains of Roman antiquity, whence it has been concluded that the Romans did not form any permanent establishment here. The only ancient castle now remaining is that of Carisbrooke.

Among the noblemen's and gentlemen's seats may be mentioned, Appuldurcombe Park, and the Marine Villa and Vineyard, belonging to Lord Yarborough; Gatcombe Park, to Colonel Campbell; Westover House, to Sir L. T. Worsley Holmes, Bart.; Swainston House, to Sir Fitzwilliam Barrington, Bart.; and Nunwell, to Sir William Oglander, Bart.

Eminent natives of this island: Sir John Cheke, the learned tutor of King Edward VI., and Greek professor in the university of Cambridge, who is said to have been born at Mottestone, south-east of Yarmouth, and died in 1557; Thomas James, an eminent divine and philological and critical writer, who was a native of Newport, and died in 1629; his nephew, Richard James, also distinguished for his learning; Dr. Robert Hooke, the celebrated mathematician and philosopher, born at Freshwater in 1635, and died in 1705; and Sir Richard Worsley, Bart author of a "History of the Isle of Wight," born in 1751, at Appuldurcombe, and died there in 1805.

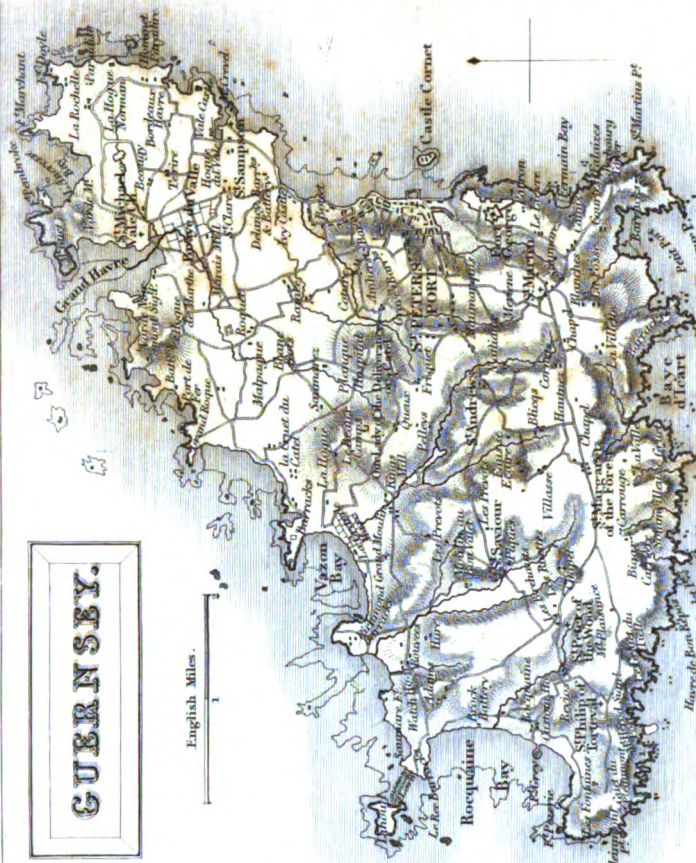
ISLE OF MAN.

English Miles.



GUERNSEY.

English Miles.



JERSEY.

English Miles.



ISLE OF MAN.

Lat. between 54 deg. and 55 deg. N. Lon. between 4 deg. 30 min. and 5 deg. W. Greatest length 30 m. Greatest breadth 12 m. Superficial extent 220 square miles. Parishes 17. Market-towns 4: Castletown, Douglas, Peel, and Ramsey.

Diocese of Sodor and Man.

Population, &c. (in 1821) inhabited houses 6627; families 7858; comprising 19,158 males; and 20,923 females; total 40,081.

A CONSIDERABLE island in the Irish Channel, situated thirty miles west of St. Bee's Head, Cumberland; sixteen south of Burrow Head, in Scotland; and twenty-seven east of Strangford, in Ireland. It was known to the Romans under the names of Monoeda and Monabia; and in the middle ages it was called Manavia. After the departure of the Romans, it was seized by the Scots, who were expelled by the British prince Cunedda, styled by Gildas, the Dragon of the Islands. Edwin, King of Northumbria, about 618, conquered the Isle of Man, and his successors held it till the invasion of Orry, a Danish chief, who, after subduing the Orkneys and the Hebrides, made this island the seat of his dominions. In the eleventh century the insular sovereign, Magnus the Dane, transferred his regal rights for a sum of money to Alexander III. of Scotland, and it was governed by lieutenants under the Scottish kings till 1340, when Sir William de Montacute, afterwards Earl of Salisbury, invaded and conquered this island, with the sanction of Edward III., by whose command, in 1344, he was crowned King of Man. He subsequently sold it to Sir William Scroop, one of the favourites of Richard II., who, being executed by Henry IV., it was given to Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, who forfeited it by rebellion; and, in 1406, it was granted to Sir John Stanley, whose descendants, the Earls of Derby, long held it. In the civil war under Charles I., the celebrated Countess of Derby defended the island for the king, but it was at length surrendered to the republicans; and was given by parliament to Lord Fairfax. It reverted to the Derby family on the restoration; and, in 1735, it descended to the Duke of Athol. Smuggling being extensively carried on here, on account of the independence of the island, the Duke of Athol, in 1765, was induced to surrender the sovereignty to government for 70,000*l.*; and it now forms an integrant part of the British empire; but, in 1805, a new act of parliament was obtained to secure to the duke and his heirs one-fourth of the gross revenue of the island; and, in 1825, another act was passed authorizing the purchase of the remaining interest of the Athol family for the sum of 416,000*l.* This island is unequally divided by a chain of mountains, extending from north-east to south-west, in which the point called Snaw-fell is about 1740 feet above the level of the sea. The northern portion consists of sand resting on clay; but throughout the greater part the substratum is slate; and the mountains are chiefly composed of clay-slate, intersected by veins of quartz. Ores of lead and copper are the chief mineral products. The climate is comparatively mild, but the harvests are usually late, and the produce somewhat precarious. The fishery is considered as the most important source of profitable industry, in which the men are generally employed; while to the women are left the labours of the field, yet agriculture seems to be in a state of improvement. Sheep

are kept of a small but hardy species, affording excellent mutton ; and poultry of most kinds are plentiful and cheap. Among the wild animals found here are foxes, badgers, hares, eagles, hawks, partridges, woodcocks, snipe, wild ducks, and sea-fowl of various species. The king has the appointment of all military officers, and likewise of the chief civil officers ; the power of pardoning criminals, hearing appeals, and sanctioning the passing of all laws. The chief civil officers are, the governor, the lieutenant-governor, and the council, composed of five persons, possessing certain official stations, namely, those of lord-bishop, water-bailiff, attorney-general, clerk of the rolls, and archdeacon. The last branch of the Manx legislature consists of the twenty-four keys, who form a kind of miniature house of commons. At each of the four market-towns resides a high-bailiff, who holds a local court weekly, which takes cognizance of debts and other claims under the value of forty shillings. There are in the island two judges, provincially termed deemsters, one of whom acts as chief justice of the northern division of the island, and usually holds his court at Ramsey ; and the other presides over the southern division, holding his court at Castletown. These judges have authority to decide all causes relating to property above the value of forty shillings, excepting actions where damages are to be assessed, or such as may properly come before the chancellor ; they also decide in cases of slander, defamation, or breach of the peace, and on all appeals from the decisions of the high-bailiffs. A court of common law is held at Castletown and Ramsey four times a year, the term commencing one week earlier at the former place than at the latter. There are likewise courts of admiralty, of exchequer, and of chancery ; besides which there are an ecclesiastical court and a court called the Great Inquest. The religion of the church of England is here established ; and marriage can only be celebrated by the episcopal clergy ; but all sects of Christians are tolerated, and their ministers, as in England, are competent to perform all other religious offices. The ecclesiastical affairs of the island are under the control of a bishop, an archdeacon, two vicars-general, and an episcopal registrar. The commencement of the bishopric may be dated from the ninth century, when it appears to have been founded by Pope Gregory IV., the episcopal seat being fixed at Sodor, a place the site of which is not at present known, but supposed to have been situated in Icolmkill, one of the western islands. A dialect of the Erse or Celtic, called the Manx, is the prevailing language, but the greater part of the inhabitants understand English. In most of the parishes divine service is performed on alternate Sundays in the Manx and English languages. Every parish contains at least one charity-school, and many of them a small library. These useful foundations, which are chiefly supported by voluntary contributions, in addition to permanent funds arising from gifts and bequests, owe their origin to the Bishops Barlowe and Wilson. Castletown is reckoned the capital of the island, being the residence of the governor ; but Douglas surpasses it in commercial importance. The regular ports of the island are Douglas, Derby Haven, Peel, and Ramsey, each of which has several dependent creeks, or inlets. The chief intercourse is between Douglas and Liverpool, steam-packets passing between these ports thrice a week, and between Whitehaven and the Isle of Man vessels pass weekly, all letters being brought by a packet which runs from that port to Douglas. The principal exports of the islanders are herrings, linen, paper, kelp, honey, salt-pork, butter, eggs, potatoes, marble, lead-ore, and stone for paving. The imports, chiefly from Liverpool, are manufactured goods in great variety, coal, wine, and spirits. Gold and silver coins are extremely scarce ; and the copper currency is peculiar to the island, fourteen pence Manx being equivalent to one shilling English. The Isle of Man is greatly resorted to by strangers, partly in consequence of residents being exempted by law from liability with regard to all debts not contracted here ; and partly on account of the cheapness of provisions and other necessaries, especially in the northern division, where a family can be decently supported in a very economical manner.

J E R S E Y.

Lat. of St. Helier, 49 deg. 5 min. N. Lon. 2 deg. 45 min. W. Greatest length 12 m. Greatest breadth 7 m. Superficial extent 40,000 acres. Parishes 12. Towns 2: St. Helier and St. Aubin.

Diocese of Winchester.

Population, &c. (in 1821) inhabited houses 4053; families 5813; comprising 13,056 males, and 15,544 females; total 28,600.

THIS, which is the largest of the group of our Norman islands, has its surface inclining from the high cliffs, on the north, towards the low southern shore. Its superficies are uneven, being broken by several ridges of hills, which diverge from the northern chain. Their sides are frequently steep and rugged, but in many parts clothed with thickly-planted orchards, presenting at a distance the prospect of an extensive forest. Between these ridges lie deep and narrow valleys, watered by numerous small streams, which impart fertility to the soil, which is naturally light but prolific, and is rendered more productive by the use of vrec, or sea-weed, as a manure. On the west side of the island is a large tract, formerly very fertile; but, in consequence of its having been covered by sand, now a mere desert. Agriculture is checked by the multiplicity of subdivisions of the fields, and by the number of roads, which, even 200 years ago, are supposed to have occupied almost one-third part of the surface of the island. The climate is very mild, in consequence of the southern site and aspect of the island, and the temperature being equalized by the surrounding sea. The pulse and corn grown here are smaller than the produce of England; yet, formerly there was a surplus for exportation, but now about one-half of the grain consumed is obtained from other countries. Apples and pears are produced in abundance; and also apricots, peaches, and strawberries, which are plentiful, and remarkable for size and richness of flavour. Cider is made in large quantities. Horses, cows, and sheep, are bred here; and the weasel and the mole are almost the only noxious animals the island contains. Game does not abound; but the Jersey partridge, with variegated plumage, may be noticed as a curiosity. Fish of various kinds are plentiful. A sort of granite, used for paving, is raised from the quarries of Mount Mado, and sent to England and elsewhere; and ochre and tripoli are found here. Worsteds stockings are the grand staple article of manufacture, and are made of the finest quality. In 1812 there were, belonging to the island, fifty-nine vessels, collectively of 6000 tons burden, and navigated by 550 men; and the following year 734 vessels entered the ports inwards, and 813 cleared outwards. Steam-packets, carrying the mail, pass regularly between St. Helier and Weymouth; and there are likewise steam-packets to Southampton, which touch at Guernsey. The exports to England, besides cider, are fruit, potatoes, and cattle; and the chief imports, corn, flour, seeds, live and dead stock, coal, cloth, earthenware, and glass. Salt fish is brought hither from Newfoundland, and much of it is shipped again for the Mediterranean; commerce is also carried on with America, and with several parts of Europe. This and the neighbouring islands of Guernsey, Alderney, Sark, &c., alone remained in possession of the English, after the Duchy of Normandy was conquered by the French in the reign of King John. The rocky barriers, with which nature has surrounded them, have contributed greatly to their security, in spite of the repeated assaults which have been made on them; the last of which was in January, 1781, when a detachment of French troops, commanded by Baron de Rullecourt, made a descent, and captured the governor and garrison; but Major Pierson, the second in command, bravely attacked the invaders; and after a dreadful conflict, obliged them to surrender prisoners of war, though this gallant officer and his antagonist both fell in the engagement. Jersey having been a great military dépôt, various fortresses have been erected on it, of which Elizabeth Castle is the most important, and among the others are Mount Orgueil, Fort Henry, and La Rocco. A chain of martello towers defend the shores, together with redoubts and batteries. The superintendence of these posts, and the entire military government of the island are vested in the governor, an officer appointed by the king in council. The civil government is intrusted to a court of judicature and an ecclesiastical body, acting separately, or united with twelve constables and the governor, to constitute the legislature of the island, without whose consent no law imposed by the English government is binding. The former court consists of a bailiff and a president, appointed by the crown, twelve jurats, chosen by the householders, and various officers; and the ecclesiastical body, or court is composed of a dean, and eleven rectors.

G U E R N S E Y.

Lat. of St. Peter's Port, 49 deg. 28 min. N. Lon. 2 deg. 33 min. W. Greatest length 9 m. Greatest breadth 6 m. Circumference 30 m. Parishes 10. Town 1: St. Peter's Port.
Diocese of Winchester.

Population, &c., with the neighbouring islands of Serk, Herm, and Jethou (in 1821) inhabited houses 3083; families 4298; comprising 9519 males, and 11,308 females; total 20,827.

THIS island lies within the bay of Mount St. Michael, in the English Channel, near the coasts of Normandy and Bretagne, to which perhaps it was once united. It is mentioned under the name of Sarnia, in the Itinerary of Antoninus, or, according to some antiquaries, under that of Cæsaria, which appellation has been more usually supposed to designate Jersey. The general form of this island is triangular, and the borders are indented with bays and inlets. The shore is chiefly low on the north and west, but off the land at various distances the island is surrounded by sunk rocks and craigs, which render the approach extremely hazardous to strangers. Every part of the coast is fortified with batteries and breastworks, besides the regular fort and citadel, the whole properly manned with a military force. The entire basis of the island appears to consist of granitic rock, and several of the heights are composed of granite columns standing vertically. The interior is diversified by hills and valleys, which latter are rich and well cultivated, being watered by several small streams, which collected turn overshot mill-wheels. The higher ground comprises much good arable land; and the rocky cliffs are covered with herbage, forming fine pasture for sheep. Timber is scarce, and the fields are commonly divided by turf banks surmounted with furze. Fruit-trees grow luxuriantly, especially the fig-tree; and so genial is the climate, that myrtles and geraniums flourish in the open air, and even the orange-tree proceeds to form fruit with the assistance of shelter during the severity of winter. The rural economy of Guernsey is chiefly distinguished by the absence of summer fallows, the necessity of which is obviated by manuring the fields with sea-weed, or vrec, which is considered of so much importance, that local regulations have been made, prohibiting the collection of this marine plant, except at Midsummer and Michaelmas. The fish most commonly caught are the mackerel, the sea-needle, or garpike, whiting, pollack, bream, and rock-fish; besides mullet, soles, plaice, and conger-eels, which last weigh thirty or forty pounds. There are likewise among the marine productions the ormer, or sea-ear, the sea-mouse, and zoophytes, or animal flowers. The beautiful Guernsey lily takes its name from this island, where it is still cultivated with great success. Few articles are furnished for exportation, except granite for paving, and cows which are sometimes sent to England. In 1813 the shipping belonging to Guernsey amounted to 10,892 tons burden. Christianity is said to have been introduced here about the middle of the sixth century; and till the reformation, this and the other Norman islands were under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Bishop of Coutances, in Normandy, but in the reign of Elizabeth they were subjected to the see of Winchester. The government is vested in a governor and lieutenant-governor appointed by the crown; but there is a local magistracy for the management of the internal affairs of the island.

The ISLE of ALDERNEY, which, as well as those of Serk, Herm, and Jethou, is under the jurisdiction of the states of Guernsey, contained, in 1821, 1151 inhabitants. It is only noted for having given name to a breed of black-cattle for the dairy; but the Alderney cows are chiefly exported from Jersey and Guernsey.

IN LAND COMMUNICATION, BY MEANS OF NAVIGABLE RIVERS, CANALS, AND RAILWAYS.

- Aberdare Canal**, co. Glamorgan, S. W., constructed under the authority of an act of parliament passed in 1793.
- Aberdeenshire, or Don and Dee Canal**, co. Aberdeen, S., executed under acts of parliament obtained in 1796, 1801, and 1809.
- Adur River**, co. Sussex, improved under an act passed in 1807.
- Aire and Calder Navigation**, W. R. co. York, completed and opened in 1826.
- Alford Canal**, co. Lincoln, executed under an act of parliament passed 7 Geo. IV.
- Ancholme River Navigation**, co. Lincoln.
- Andover Canal**, co. Hants, constructed under the authority of an act of parliament of the 29 Geo. III.
- Arun River Navigation**, co. Sussex.
- Ashby-de-la-Zouch Canal**, cos. Warwick, Derby, and Leicester, completed and opened in 1805.
- Ashton-under-Lyne Canal**, co. Lancashire, constructed under acts of parliament passed since 1791.
- Avon River**, cos. Wilts and Hants: the works were destroyed by a flood soon after their completion.
- Avon River**, cos. Warwick, Worcester, and Gloucester.
- Avon and Frome Rivers**, passing through the city of Bristol, co. Gloucester; navigation improved in 1803 and 1806.
- Avon River**, cos. Somerset and Gloucester, acts for improving its navigation obtained in 1712 and 1807.
- Axe River**, co. Somerset, navigation improved in 1802.
- Barnsley Canal**, W. R. co. York, completed and opened in 1799.
- Barrow River**, cos. Killdare, Carlow, and Wexford, I., acts for improving the navigation of which passed between 1753 and 1771.
- Basingstoke Canal**, cos. Surrey and Hants, constructed under the authority of acts passed in 1778 and 1793.
- Baybridge Canal**, co. Sussex, made in pursuance of an act procured in 1825.
- Belfast Canal**, co. Antrim, I.
- Beverley Beck**, E. R. co. York, navigation improved under the sanction of an act passed in 1744.
- Birmingham Canal Navigations**, cos. Warwick and Stafford, executed under the authority of various acts procured between 1768 and 1823.
- Birmingham and Liverpool Junction Canal**, cos. Stafford, Salop, and Chester; acts for making this canal were passed in 1826 and 1827.
- Blackwater Navigation**, cos. Armagh and Monaghan, I.
- Borrowstowness Canal**, cos. Linlithgow and Stirling, S.
- Bourn Eau Navigation**, co. Lincoln, an act procured for improving the navigation in 1781.
- Boyne River**, co. East Meath, I.; grant for improvements in its navigation was obtained in 1771.
- Bradford Canal**, W. R. co. York, completed and opened in 1774.
- Brecknock and Abergavenny Canal**, cos. Brecknock and Monmouth, S. W., executed under an act passed in 1793 and 1804.
- The Duke of Bridgwater's Canal**, cos. Lancashire and Cheshire, completed and opened in 1761.
- Bridgwater and Taunton Canal**, co. Somerset, made under an act passed in 1824.
- Britton Canal**, co. Glamorgan, S. W.
- Bude Harbour and Canal**, cos. Cornwall and Devon, made under an act passed in 1819.
- Bure, or North River**, co. Norfolk; an act for the improvement of its navigation obtained in 1773.
- Bure, Yare, and Waveney Rivers**, and Yarmouth Haven, co. Norfolk, improved between 1682 and 1772.
- Bury, Loughor, and Lledi Rivers**, cos. Glamorgan and Carmarthen; S. W., an act passed in 1813 for improving the navigation of these rivers.
- Bute Ship Canal**, co. Glamorgan, S. W., constructed in pursuance of an act passed in 1830.
- Caistor Canal**, co. Lincoln, made in pursuance of an act passed in 1793.
- Calder and Hebble Navigation**, W. R. co. York, completed between 1758 and 1825.
- Caledonian Canal**, co. Inverness, S., completed and opened in 1822.
- Cam, or Grant River**, co. Cambridge.
- Camel River**, co. Cornwall.
- Canterbury Navigation, or River Stour**, co. Kent, improved under the authority of an act obtained in 1825.
- Carlisle Canal**, co. Cumberland, for making which an act was obtained in 1819.
- Carron River**, co. Stirling, S.
- Cart River**, co. Renfrew, S., for which an act was procured in 1787.
- Chelmer and Blackwater Navigation**, co. Essex, completed and opened in 1796.
- Chesterfield Canal**, cos. Derby, York, and Nottingham, completed and opened in 1776.
- Clyde River**, cos. Lanark, Renfrew, and Dumbarton, S.; various improvements have been made in consequence of several acts of Parliament between 1759 and 1825.
- Colne River**, co. Essex.
- Conway River**, cos. Denbigh and Carnarvon, N. W.
- Coombe Hill Canal**, co. Gloucester, for making which an act passed in 1792.
- Coventry Canal**, cos. Warwick and Stafford, completed and opened in 1790.
- Cree River, or Water of Cree**, cos. Kirkcudbright and Wigton, S.
- Crinan Canal**, co. Argyll, S., constructed in pursuance of acts passed in 1793 and 1799.
- Cromford Canal**, cos. Nottingham and Derby, constructed under the authority of acts passed in 1789 and 1790.
- Crouch River**, co. Essex.
- Croydon Canal**, cos. Surrey and Kent, completed in 1811.
- Darent River**, co. Kent.
- Dart River**, co. Devon.
- Dearne and Dove Canal**, W. R. co. York, for completing which an act was passed in 1800.
- Deben River**, co. Suffolk.
- Dee River**, co. Chester, navigation improved and works completed in 1740.
- Derby Canal**, co. Derby, an act for making which was passed in 1793.

- Derwent River, co. Derby, made navigable under an act of 6 Geo. I.
- Derwent River, N. R. co. York, for extending the navigation of which an act was made in 1805.
- Devon River, cos. Perth and Clackmannan, S.
- Dorset and Somerset Canal, cos. Dorset, Somerset, and Wilts, never completed.
- Driffeld Navigation, E. R. co. York, improved in pursuance of an act obtained in 1817.
- Droitwich Canal, co. Worcester, constructed by Brindley in 1768.
- Drumglass Canal, co. Tyrone, I.
- Dudley Canal, cos. Worcester and Stafford, executed under the authority of acts passed between 1776 & 1796.
- Dun River Navigation, W. R. co. York, improved under various acts between 1726 and 1826.
- Eben River, co. Cumberland, for making this river navigable an act passed in 1721.
- Edinburgh and Glasgow Union Canal, cos. Stirling, Linlithgow, and Edinburgh, S., executed under the authority of various acts passed from 1817 to 1826.
- Ellesmere and Chester Canal, co. Chester, constructed under the sanction of acts obtained between 1772 and 1830.
- English and Bristol Channels Ship Canal, cos. Devon, Dorset, and Somerset, never completed.
- Erewash Canal, cos. Derby and Nottingham, made in pursuance of an act passed in 1777.
- Exe River and Exeter Canal, co. Devon; considerable improvements were made in the navigation in pursuance of an act passed in 1829.
- Forth and Clyde Canal, cos. Dumbarton, Lanark, and Stirling, S., completed and opened in 1790.
- Foss Navigation, N. R. co. York, executed under the authority of acts passed in 1793 and 1801.
- Fossdike Navigation, co. Lincoln, supposed by Dr. Stukeley to have been the work of the Romans.
- Gipping River, co. Suffolk, improved under the sanction of acts passed in 1790 and 1793.
- Glamorganshire, or Cardiff Canal, co. Glamorgan, S. W., for making which an act was obtained in 1790.
- Glasgow, Paisley, and Ardrossan Canal and Railway, cos. Ayr, Renfrew, and Lanark, S.
- Glastonbury Navigation, co. Somerset, for improving which an act passed in 1827.
- Glenkens Canal, co. Kirkcudbright, S., for making which an act passed in 1802.
- Gloucester and Berkeley Canal, co. Gloucester, completed and opened in 1827.
- Grand Canal, cos. Dublin, Kildare, and King's County, I., completed and opened in 1828.
- Grand Junction Canal, cos. Northampton, Buckingham, Hertford, and Middlesex, relating to which twelve acts have been obtained between 1793 and 1819.
- Grand Surrey Canal, cos. Surrey and Kent, constructed between 1801 and 1811.
- Grand Union Canal, cos. Leicester and Northampton, for making which an act passed in 1810.
- Grand Western Canal, cos. Devon and Somerset, for making which acts passed in 1796, 1811, and 1812.
- Grantham Canal, cos. Lincoln and Nottingham, constructed in pursuance of an act passed in 1793.
- Gresley Canal, co. Stafford, made under the sanction of an act passed in 1775.
- Hereford and Gloucester Canal, cos. Hereford and Gloucester, the works of which were commenced in 1792, but were never completed, the canal extending only to Ledbury.
- Hertford Union Canal, cos. Hertford and Middlesex, for making which an act passed in 1824.
- Horncastle Navigation, co. Lincoln, completed and opened in 1802.
- Huddersfield Canal, cos. York, W. R., and Chester, constructed under the authority of acts obtained in 1794 and 1806.
- Isle of Dogs Canal, co. Middlesex, made under the authority of an act passed in 1807.
- Itchin Navigation, co. Hants, for improving which various acts have been obtained, the last in 1820.
- Ivel River, cos. Bedford and Herts, made navigable under the sanction of an act passed in 1757.
- Ivelchester and Langport Canal, co. Somerset, for making which navigable an act was procured in 1795.
- Kennet and Avon Canal, cos. Wilts and Berks, completed and opened in 1810.
- Kennet River, co. Berks, made navigable under different acts, the last of which passed in 1730.
- Kensington Canal, co. Middlesex, for the execution of which an act passed in 1824.
- Kidwelly Canal, co. Carmarthen, S. W., constructed in 1766, and improved in 1812 and 1818.
- Lancaster Canal, cos. Westmorland and Lancaster, completed under the sanction of various acts passed between 1792 and 1819.
- Larke River, cos. Suffolk and Cambridge, navigation improved under the authority of acts passed in 1700 and 1817.
- Lea River, cos. Middlesex, Herts, and Essex, navigation improved in 1805 and 1824.
- Leeds and Liverpool Canal, cos. York and Lancaster, completed and opened in 1816.
- Leicester Navigation, co. Leicester, completed in 1794.
- Leicestershire and Northamptonshire Union Canal, co. Leicester, made under the authority of acts passed in 1793 and 1805.
- Leominster Canal, co. Hereford, executed under the sanction of different acts, the last of which was obtained in 1826.
- Liffey River, cos. Kildare and Dublin, I.
- Liskeard and Looe Canal, co. Cornwall, for making which an act passed in 1825.
- Liverpool Docks and Harbour, co. Lancaster, for the various improvements of which several acts passed between 1710 and 1828.
- Llanelly Dock and Railway, co. Carmarthen, S. W., executed under the authority of an act passed in 1828.
- London and Cambridge Junction Canal, cos. Essex and Cambridge, for making which acts were passed in 1812 and 1814.
- Louth Canal, co. Lincoln, improved under the authority of acts passed in 1763 and 1828.
- Loyne, or Lune River, co. Lancaster, for the improvement of which various acts were obtained between 1749 and 1807.
- Macclesfield Canal, cos. Chester and Stafford, for making which an act was obtained in 1826.

Manchester, Bolton, and Bury Canal, co. Lancaster, executed under the authority of acts passed in 1791 and 1805.

Market Weighton Canal, E. R. co. York, for making which an act was obtained in 1772.

Medway River, co. Kent, navigation improved under the authority of acts obtained between 1664 and 1824.

Mersey and Irwell Navigation, co. Lancaster, improved under the sanction of acts passed in 1720 and 1794.

Monkland Canal, co. Lanark, S., the works for which were commenced in 1782.

Monmouthshire Canal, co. Monmouth, constructed between 1792 and 1802.

Montgomeryshire Canal, cos. Montgomery, N. W., and Salop, completed in 1821.

Neath Canal Navigation, co. Glamorgan, S. W., constructed under the authority of acts passed in 1791 and 1798.

Nene, or Nyne River, co. Northampton, navigation improved under the sanction of acts passed in 1714, 1725, 1756, and 1794.

Nene and Wisbech Rivers, cos. Cambridge, Norfolk, and Lincoln, acts for improving the navigation obtained in 1827 and 1829.

Newcastle-under-Lyne Canal, co. Stafford, constructed under the authority of an act obtained in 1795.

Newcastle-under-Lyne Junction Canal, co. Stafford, for making which an act passed in 1798.

Newport Pagnel Canal, co. Bucks, for making which an act was obtained in 1814.

New River Bedford Level, co. Cambridge, an act for its improvement, obtained in 1754.

Newry Canal, co. Down, I., executed in 1761.

Nith River Navigation, cos. Kirkcudbright and Dumfries, S., improved under the sanction of an act passed in 1811.

North Level Navigation and Drainage, cos. Lincoln and Cambridge, an act for the improvement of which was procured in 1830.

North Walsham and Dilham Canal, co. Norfolk, made in pursuance of an act passed in 1812.

North Wilts Canal, co. Wilts, for making which, an act was obtained in 1813.

Norwich and Lowestoft Navigation, cos. Norfolk and Suffolk, executed under the sanction of an act passed in 1827.

Nottingham Canal, co. Nottingham, for making which an act passed in 1792.

Nutbrook, or Shipley Canal, co. Derby, constructed in pursuance of an act passed in 1793.

Oakham Canal, cos. Leicester and Rutland, constructed under the authority of acts passed in 1793 and 1800.

Ouse River, co. Sussex, the last act for improving which passed in 1814.

Ouse River, W. and E. R. co. York, the last of several acts for amending the navigation passed in 1770.

Little Ouse, or Brandon and Waveney River, cos. Norfolk and Suffolk, the last act for amending the navigation of which was procured in 1810.

Ouse and Larke Navigation, cos. Cambridge, Suffolk, and Norfolk, completed in 1827.

Great Ouse River, cos. Bedford, Huntingdon, and Cambridge, navigation improved in the reign of Charles II.

Oxford Canal, cos. Oxford and Warwick, constructed under the authority of various acts obtained between 1769 and 1829.

Peak Forest Canal, cos. Derby and Chester, completed and opened in 1800.

Pembrey Harbour Canal and Railway, co. Carmarthen S. W., executed under the authority of an act of the 6th Geo. IV.

Penclawdd Canal, co. Glamorgan, S. W., constructed in pursuance of an act passed in 1811.

Pocklington Canal, E. R. co. York, for making which an act was obtained in 1815.

Polbrook Canal, co. Cornwall, in 1797 an act passed authorizing this undertaking.

Portsmouth and Arundel Canal, cos. Sussex and Hants, the works of which were executed under various acts, the last passed in 1828.

Sir John Ramsden's Canal, W. R. co. York, for constructing which an act was obtained in 1774.

Regent's Canal, co. Middlesex, the last of the various acts authorizing this undertaking, passed in 1821.

Ribble River, co. Lancaster, for the improvement of which an act was obtained in 1806.

Rochdale Canal, cos. York and Lancaster, executed under the sanction of acts passed in 1794-1807.

Rother River, co. Sussex, for making which navigable an act was passed in 1791.

Royal Canal, cos. Dublin, Westmeath, and Longford, I.

Royal Military, or Shorncliff and Rye Canal, cos. Kent and Sussex, for the appropriation of which to the purposes of commerce, an act was passed in 1807.

St. Columb Canal, co. Cornwall, constructed under the authority of an act procured in 1773.

Salisbury and Southampton Canal, cos. Wilts and Hants, for making which acts were passed in 1795 and 1800.

Sankey Canal, co. Lancaster, constructed under the authority of various acts passed between 1755 and 1830.

Severn River, cos. Montgomery, N. W., Salop, Worcester, and Gloucester, the last act for improving the navigation of which passed in 1811.

Severn and Wye Canal and Railway, co. Gloucester, executed under the authority of various acts, the last of which passed in 1822.

Sheffield Canal, W. R. co. York, for making which an act passed in 1815.

Shrewsbury Canal, co. Salop, for making which an act was obtained in 1793.

Shropshire Canal, co. Salop, constructed under the authority of an act passed in 1788.

Sleaford Navigation, co. Lincoln, for making which an act was obtained in 1794.

Soar River, or Loughborough Navigation, co. Leicester, for making which navigable acts were passed in 1766 and 1776.

Somersetshire Coal Canal, co. Somerset, executed under the sanction of acts passed between 1794 and 1802.

Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal, cos. Worcester and Stafford, executed under the authority of an act obtained in 1766.

Stainforth and Keadby Canal, cos. York, W. R., and Lincolnshire, constructed under the sanction of acts passed between 1793 and 1809.
 Stort River, cos. Essex and Herts, made navigable under acts passed in 1759 and 1766.
 Stourbridge Canal, cos. Stafford and Worcester; the acts authorizing this canal were obtained 1776, and in 1782.
 Stratford-upon-Avon Canal, cos. Warwick and Worcester, which was carried on under various acts, of which the last passed in 1821.
 Stroudwater Navigation, co. Gloucester, for making which an act was procured in 1776.
 Swansea Canal, co. Glamorgan and Brecknock, S. W., for making which an act was obtained in 1704.
 Tavistock Canal, co. Devon, which was constructed under the authority of an act passed in 1803.
 Tay River and Perth Navigation, cos. Perth, Fife, and Forfar, S., for improving which an act was obtained in 1830.
 Tees Navigation, cos. Durham and N. R. York, for making improvements in which an act was obtained in 1828.
 Thames River, cos. Gloucester, Oxford, Berks, Buckingham, Surrey, Middlesex, Essex, and Kent.
 Thames and Medway Canal, co. Kent, executed in pursuance of acts obtained between 1800 and 1824.
 Thames and Severn Canal, cos. Gloucester and Wilts, executed under the sanction of acts passed in 1783 and 1813.
 Tone and Parrett Navigation, co. Somerset, improved under the sanction of acts passed in 1699 and 1707.
 Trent River, cos. Leicester, Derby, Nottingham, and Lincoln, the last act for improving the navigation of which passed in 1794.
 Trent and Mersey Canal, cos. Chester, Stafford, and Derby, executed between 1766 and 1827.
 Ulster Canal, cos. Fermoy, Monaghan, Armagh, and Tyrone, I.
 Warwick and Birmingham Canal, cos. Warwick and Worcester, executed under the sanction of acts passed in 1793 and 1796.
 Warwick and Napton Canal, co. Warwick, constructed under the authority of acts passed in 1794, 1796, and 1809.
 Weald of Kent Canal, co. Kent, the act for making which passed in 1812; never executed.
 Wear River, co. Durham, navigation improved under the authority of various acts between 1716 and 1830.
 Weaver Navigation, co. Chester; acts for the improvement of the navigation passed between 1720 and 1829.
 Welland River, co. Lincoln, for the improvement of which an act was obtained in 1794.
 Wey River, co. Surrey, improved under the sanction of acts procured in 1671 and 1760.
 Wey and Arun Junction Canal, cos. Surrey and Sussex, made under the authority of an act passed in 1813.
 Wilts and Berks Canal, cos. Berks and Wilts, completed under the authority of acts passed between 1795 and 1821.
 Wisbech Canal, co. Cambridge, constructed under the sanction of an act passed in 1794.
 Witham River, co. Lincoln; the last of several acts for improving the navigation passed in 1829.

Worcester and Birmingham Canal, co. Worcester, constructed under the authority of acts passed from 1791 to 1815.
 Wreak and Eye Rivers, or Leicester and Melton Mowbray Navigation, co. Leicester, improved under the sanction of acts passed in 1791 and 1800.
 Wye and Lugg Rivers, cos. Radnor, S. W., Hereford, Monmouth, and Gloucester, several acts for improving the navigation of which passed between 1662 and 1809.
 Wyrley and Essington Canal, co. Stafford, executed under the authority of acts passed in 1792 and 1794.

Aber Dulais Railway, co. Glamorgan, S. W. 1823.
 Airdrie, or Ballochney Railway, co. Lanark, S., 1826.
 Berwick and Kelso Railway, cos. Durham, Roxburgh, and Berwick, S., 1811.
 Bolton and Leigh Railway, co. Lancaster, 1828.
 Brandling's Railroad, W. R. co. York, 1758.
 Bristol and Gloucestershire Railway, co. Gloucester, 1828.
 Bullo Pill, or Dean Forest Railway, co. Gloucester, 1826.
 Canterbury and Whitstable Railway, co. Kent, 1828.
 Clarence Railway, co. Durham, 1829.
 Cromford and High Peak Railway, co. Derby, 1825.
 Croydon, Merstham, and Godstone Railway, co. Surrey, 1806.
 Dundee and Newtyle Railway, co. Forfar, S., 1830.
 Edinburgh and Dalkeith Railway, co. Edinburgh, S. 1829.
 Garnkirk and Glasgow Railway, co. Lanark, S., 1830.
 Gloucestershire and Avon Railway, co. Gloucester, 1828.
 Gloucester and Cheltenham Railway, co. Gloucester, 1815.
 Kilmarnock Railway, co. Ayr, S., 1808.
 Kingston Railway, cos. Hereford and Radnor, S. W., 1818.
 Kirkintilloch, or Monkland and Kirkintilloch Railway, cos. Dumbarton and Lanark, S., 1824.
 Leeds and Selby Railway, W. R. co. York, 1830.
 Leicester and Swannington Railway, co. Leicester, 1830.
 Liverpool and Manchester Railway, co. Lancaster, 1829.
 Manchester and Oldham Railway, co. Lancaster, 1826.
 Mansfield and Pinxton Railway, cos. Nottingham and Derby, 1817.
 Monmouth Railway, cos. Gloucester and Monmouth 1810.
 Nantlle Railway, co. Carnarvon, N. W., 1828.
 Newcastle-on-Tyne and Carlisle Railway, cos. Northumberland and Cumberland, 1829.
 Penrhynmaur Railway, co. Anglesey, N. W., 1812.
 Plymouth and Dartmoor Railway, co. Devon, 1821.
 Redruth and Chasewater Railway, co. Cornwall, 1824.
 Saint Helen's and Runcorn Gap Railway, co. Lancaster 1830.
 Stockton and Darlington Railway, co. Durham, 1828.
 Stratford and Moreton Railway, cos. Warwick and Gloucester, 1825.
 Surrey Iron Railway, co. Surrey, 1805.
 Warrington and Newton Railway, co. Lancaster, 1830.
 Wigan Branch Railway, co. Lancaster, 1830.

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